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A

BIOGRAPHICAL RECORD

OF

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SCHUYLER COUNTY

NEW YORK

ILLUSTRATED

The people that take no pride in the noble achievements of remote ancestors will never achieve anything worthy to be remembered with pride by remote generations.—MACAULAY.

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Biography is the only true History.—*Emerson.*

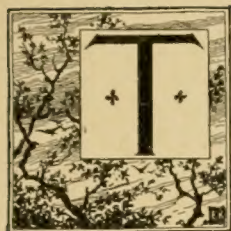
A people that take no pride in the noble achievements of remote **ancestors**
will never achieve anything worthy to be remembered with
pride by remote generations.—*Macaulay.*



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PREFACE.



THE greatest of English historians, MACAULAY, and one of the most brilliant writers of the present century, has said: "The history of a country is best told in a record of the lives of its people." In conformity with this idea, the BIOGRAPHICAL RECORD has been prepared. Instead of going to musty records, and taking therefrom dry statistical matter that can be appreciated by but few, our corps of writers have gone to the people, the men and women who have, by their enterprise and industry, brought this county to a rank second to none among those comprising this great and noble State, and from their lips have the story of their life struggles. No more interesting or instructive matter could be presented to an intelligent public. In this volume will be found a record of many whose lives are worthy the imitation of coming generations. It tells how some, commencing life in poverty, by industry and economy, have accumulated wealth. It tells how others, with limited advantages for securing an education, have become learned men and women, with an influence extending throughout the length and breadth of the land. It tells of men who have risen from the lower walks of life to eminence as statesmen, and whose names have become famous. It tells of those in every walk in life who have striven to succeed, and records how that success has usually crowned their efforts. It tells also of those, who, not seeking the applause of the world, have pursued the "even tenor of their way," content to have it said of them, as Christ said of the woman performing a deed of mercy—"They have done what they could." It tells how many, in the pride and strength of young manhood, left the plow and the anvil, the lawyer's office and the counting-room, left every trade and profession, and at their country's call went forth valiantly "to do or die," and how through their efforts the Union was restored and peace once more reigned in the land. In the life of every man and of every woman is a lesson that should not be lost upon those who follow after.

Coming generations will appreciate this volume and preserve it as a sacred treasure, from the fact that it contains so much that would never find its way into public records, and which would otherwise be inaccessible. Great care has been taken in the compilation of the work and every opportunity possible given to those represented to insure correctness in what has been written; and the publishers flatter themselves that they give to their readers a work with few errors of consequence. In addition to biographical sketches, portraits of a number of representative citizens are given.

The faces of some, and biographical sketches of many, will be missed in this volume. For this the publishers are not to blame. Not having a proper conception of the work, some refused to give the information necessary to compile a sketch, while others were indifferent. Occasionally some member of the family would oppose the enterprise, and on account of such opposition the support of the interested one would be withheld. In a few instances men never could be found, though repeated calls were made at their residence or place of business.

April, 1903.

THE S. J. CLARKE PUBLISHING Co.

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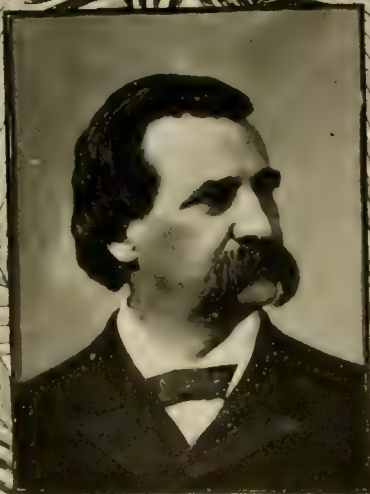
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R. A. ALGER

COMPENDIUM OF BIOGRAPHY
.. OF ..
CELEBRATED AMERICANS



GEORGE WASHINGTON, the first president of the United States, called the "Father of his Country," was one of the most celebrated characters in history. He was born February 22, 1732, in Washington Parish, Westmoreland county, Virginia. His father, Augustine Washington, first married Jane Butler, who bore him four children, and March 5, 1730, he married Mary Ball. Of six children by his second marriage, George was the eldest.

Little is known of the early years of Washington, beyond the fact that the house in which he was born was burned during his early childhood, and that his father thereupon moved to another farm, inherited from his paternal ancestors, situated in Stafford county, on the north bank of the Rappahannock, and died there in 1743. From earliest childhood George developed a noble character. His education was somewhat defective, being confined to the elementary branches taught him by his mother and at a neighboring school. On leaving school he resided some time at Mount Vernon with his half

brother, Lawrence, who acted as his guardian. George's inclinations were for a seafaring career, and a midshipman's warrant was procured for him; but through the opposition of his mother the project was abandoned, and at the age of sixteen he was appointed surveyor to the immense estates of the eccentric Lord Fairfax. Three years were passed by Washington in a rough frontier life, gaining experience which afterwards proved very essential to him. In 1751, when the Virginia militia were put under training with a view to active service against France, Washington, though only nineteen years of age, was appointed adjutant, with the rank of major. In 1752 Lawrence Washington died, leaving his large property to an infant daughter. In his will George was named one of the executors and as an eventual heir to Mount Vernon, and by the death of the infant niece, soon succeeded to that estate. In 1753 George was commissioned adjutant-general of the Virginia militia, and performed important work at the outbreak of the French and Indian war, was rapidly promoted, and at the close of that war we find him commander-in-chief of

all the forces raised in Virginia. A cessation of Indian hostilities on the frontier having followed the expulsion of the French from the Ohio, he resigned his commission as commander-in-chief of the Virginia forces, and then proceeded to Williamsburg to take his seat in the Virginia Assembly, of which he had been elected a member.

January 17, 1759, Washington married Mrs. Martha (Dandridge) Curtis, a young and beautiful widow of great wealth, and devoted himself for the ensuing fifteen years to the quiet pursuits of agriculture, interrupted only by the annual attendance in winter upon the colonial legislature at Williamsburg, until summoned by his country to enter upon that other arena in which his fame was to become world-wide. The war for independence called Washington into service again, and he was made commander-in-chief of the colonial forces, and was the most gallant and conspicuous figure in that bloody struggle, serving until England acknowledged the independence of each of the thirteen States, and negotiated with them jointly, as separate sovereignties. December 4, 1783, the great commander took leave of his officers in most affectionate and patriotic terms, and went to Annapolis, Maryland, where the congress of the States was in session, and to that body, when peace and order prevailed everywhere, resigned his commission and retired to Mount Vernon.

It was in 1789 that Washington was called to the chief magistracy of the nation. The inauguration took place April 30, in the presence of an immense multitude which had assembled to witness the new and imposing ceremony. In the manifold details of his civil administration Washington proved himself fully equal to the requirements of his position. In 1792, at the second presi-

dential election, Washington was desirous to retire; but he yielded to the general wish of the country, and was again chosen president. At the third election, in 1796, he was again most urgently entreated to consent to remain in the executive chair. This he positively refused, and after March 4, 1797, he again retired to Mount Vernon for peace, quiet, and repose.

Of the call again made on this illustrious chief to quit his repose at Mount Vernon and take command of all the United States forces, with rank of lieutenant-general, when war was threatened with France in 1798, nothing need here be stated, except to note the fact as an unmistakable testimonial of the high regard in which he was still held by his countrymen of all shades of political opinion. He patriotically accepted this trust, but a treaty of peace put a stop to all action under it. He again retired to Mount Vernon, where he died December 14, 1799, in the sixty-eighth year of his age. His remains were deposited in a family vault on the banks of the Potomac, at Mount Vernon, where they still lie entombed.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, an eminent American statesman and scientist, was born of poor parentage, January 17, 1706, in Boston, Massachusetts. He was apprenticed to his brother James to learn the printer's trade to prevent his running away and going to sea, and also because of the numerous family his parents had to support (there being seventeen children, Benjamin being the fifteenth). He was a great reader, and soon developed a taste for writing, and prepared a number of articles and had them published in the paper without his brother's knowledge, and when the authorship became known it resulted in difficulty for the

young apprentice, although his articles had been received with favor by the public. James was afterwards thrown into prison for political reasons, and young Benjamin conducted the paper alone during the time. In 1823, however, he determined to endure his bonds no longer, and ran away, going to Philadelphia, where he arrived with only three pence as his store of wealth. With these he purchased three rolls, and ate them as he walked along the streets. He soon found employment as a journeyman printer. Two years later he was sent to England by the governor of Pennsylvania, and was promised the public printing, but did not get it. On his return to Philadelphia he established the "Pennsylvania Gazette," and soon found himself a person of great popularity in the province, his ability as a writer, philosopher, and politician having reached the neighboring colonies. He rapidly grew in prominence, founded the Philadelphia Library in 1842, and two years later the American Philosophical Society and the University of Pennsylvania. He was made Fellow of the Royal Society in London in 1775. His world-famous investigations in electricity and lightning began in 1746. He became postmaster-general of the colonies in 1753, having devised an inter-colonial postal system. He advocated the rights of the colonies at all times, and procured the repeal of the Stamp Act in 1766. He was elected to the Continental congress of 1775, and in 1776 was a signer of the Declaration of Independence, being one of the committee appointed to draft that paper. He represented the new nation in the courts of Europe, especially at Paris, where his simple dignity and homely wisdom won him the admiration of the court and the favor of the people. He was governor of Pennsylvania four years; was also a member of the con-

vention in 1787 that drafted the constitution of the United States.

His writings upon political topics, anti-slavery, finance, and economics, stamp him as one of the greatest statesmen of his time, while his "Autobiography" and "Poor Richard's Almanac" give him precedence in the literary field. In early life he was an avowed skeptic in religious matters, but later in life his utterances on this subject were less extreme, though he never expressed approval of any sect or creed. He died in Philadelphia April 17, 1790.

DANIEL WEBSTER.—Of world-wide reputation for statesmanship, diplomacy, and oratory, there is perhaps no more prominent figure in the history of our country in the interval between 1815 and 1861, than Daniel Webster. He was born at Salisbury (now Franklin), New Hampshire, January 18, 1782, and was the second son of Ebenezer and Abigail (Eastman) Webster. He enjoyed but limited educational advantages in childhood, but spent a few months in 1797, at Phillip Exeter Academy. He completed his preparation for college in the family of Rev. Samuel Wood, at Boscawen, and entered Dartmouth College in the fall of 1797. He supported himself most of the time during these years by teaching school and graduated in 1801, having the credit of being the foremost scholar of his class. He entered the law office of Hon. Thomas W. Thompson, at Salisbury. In 1802 he continued his legal studies at Fryeburg, Maine, where he was principal of the academy and copyist in the office of the register of deeds. In the office of Christopher Gore, at Boston, he completed his studies in 1804-5, and was admitted to the bar in the latter year, and at Boscawen and at Portsmouth soon rose to eminence in his profes-

sion. He became known as a federalist but did not court political honors; but, attracting attention by his eloquence in opposing the war with England, he was elected to congress in 1812. During the special session of May, 1813, he was appointed on the committee on foreign affairs and made his maiden speech June 10, 1813. Throughout this session (as afterwards) he showed his mastery of the great economic questions of the day. He was re-elected in 1814. In 1816 he removed to Boston and for seven years devoted himself to his profession, earning by his arguments in the celebrated "Dartmouth College Case" rank among the most distinguished jurists of the country. In 1820 Mr. Webster was chosen a member of the state convention of Massachusetts, to revise the constitution. The same year he delivered the famous discourse on the "Pilgrim fathers," which laid the foundation for his fame as an orator. Declining a nomination for United States senator, in 1822 he was elected to the lower house of congress and was re-elected in 1824 and 1826, but in 1827 was transferred to the senate. He retained his seat in the latter chamber until 1841. During this time his voice was ever lifted in defence of the national life and honor and although politically opposed to him he gave his support to the administration of President Jackson in the latter's contest with nullification. Through all these years he was ever found upon the side of right and justice and his speeches upon all the great questions of the day have become household words in almost every family. In 1841 Mr. Webster was appointed secretary of state by President Harrison and was continued in the same office by President Tyler. While an incumbent of this office he showed consummate ability as a diplomat in the negotiation of the "Ash-

burton treaty" of August 9, 1849, which settled many points of dispute between the United States and England. In May, 1843, he resigned his post and resumed his profession, and in December, 1845, took his place again in the senate. He contributed in an unofficial way to the solution of the Oregon question with Great Britain in 1847. He was disappointed in 1848 in not receiving the nomination for the presidency. He became secretary of state under President Fillmore in 1850 and in dealing with all the complicated questions of the day showed a wonderful mastery of the arts of diplomacy. Being hurt in an accident he retired to his home at Marshfield, where he died October 24, 1852.

HORACE GREELEY. — As journalist, author, statesman and political leader, there is none more widely known than the man whose name heads this article. He was born in Amherst, New Hampshire, February 3, 1811, and was reared upon a farm. At an early age he evinced a remarkable intelligence and love of learning, and at the age of ten had read every book he could borrow for miles around. About 1821 the family removed to Westhaven, Vermont, and for some years young Greeley assisted in carrying on the farm. In 1826 he entered the office of a weekly newspaper at East Poultney, Vermont, where he remained about four years. On the discontinuance of this paper he followed his father's family to Erie county, Pennsylvania, whither they had moved, and for a time worked at the printer's trade in that neighborhood. In 1831 Horace went to New York City, and for a time found employment as journeyman printer. January, 1833, in partnership with Francis Story, he published the *Morning Post*, the first penny

paper ever printed. This proved a failure and was discontinued after three weeks. The business of job printing was carried on, however, until the death of Mr. Story in July following. In company with Jonas Winchester, March 22, 1834, Mr. Greeley commenced the publication of the *New Yorker*, a weekly paper of a high character. For financial reasons, at the same time, Greeley wrote leaders for other papers, and, in 1838, took editorial charge of the *Jeffersonian*, a Whig paper published at Albany. In 1840, on the discontinuance of that sheet, he devoted his energies to the *Log Cabin*, a campaign paper in the interests of the Whig party. In the fall of 1841 the latter paper was consolidated with the *New Yorker*, under the name of the *Tribune*, the first number of which was issued April 10, 1841. At the head of this paper Mr. Greeley remained until the day of his death.

In 1848 Horace Greeley was elected to the national house of representatives to fill a vacancy, and was a member of that body until March 4, 1849. In 1851 he went to Europe and served as a juror at the World's Fair at the Crystal Palace, London. In 1855, he made a second visit to the old world. In 1859 he crossed the plains and received a public reception at San Francisco and Sacramento. He was a member of the Republican national convention, at Chicago in 1860, and assisted in the nomination of Abraham Lincoln for President. The same year he was a presidential elector for the state of New York, and a delegate to the Loyalist convention at Philadelphia.

At the close of the war, in 1865, Mr. Greeley became a strong advocate of universal amnesty and complete pacification, and in pursuance of this consented to become one of the bondsmen for Jefferson

Davis, who was imprisoned for treason. In 1867 he was a delegate to the New York state convention for the revision of the constitution. In 1870 he was defeated for congress in the Sixth New York district. At the Liberal convention, which met in Cincinnati, in May, 1872, on the fifth ballot Horace Greeley was nominated for president and July following was nominated for the same office by the Democratic convention at Baltimore. He was defeated by a large majority. The large amount of work done by him during the campaign, together with the loss of his wife about the same time, undermined his strong constitution, and he was seized with inflammation of the brain, and died November 29, 1872.

In addition to his journalistic work, Mr. Greeley was the author of several meritorious works, among which were: "Hints toward reform," "Glances at Europe," "History of the struggle for slavery extension," "Overland journey to San Francisco," "The American conflict," and "Recollections of a busy life."

HENRY CLAY.—In writing of this eminent American, Horace Greeley once said: "He was a matchless party chief, an admirable orator, a skillful legislator, wielding unequalled influence, not only over his friends, but even over those of his political antagonists who were subjected to the magic of his conversation and manners." A lawyer, legislator, orator, and statesman, few men in history have wielded greater influence, or occupied so prominent a place in the hearts of the generation in which they lived.

Henry Clay was born near Richmond, in Hanover county, Virginia, April 12, 1777, the son of a poor Baptist preacher who died when Henry was but five years

old. The mother married again about ten years later and removed to Kentucky leaving Henry a clerk in a store at Richmond. Soon afterward Henry Clay secured a position as copyist in the office of the clerk of the high court of chancery, and four years later entered the law office of Robert Brooke, then attorney general and later governor of his native state. In 1797 Henry Clay was licensed as a lawyer, and followed his mother to Kentucky, opening an office at Lexington and soon built up a profitable practice. Soon afterward Kentucky, in separating from Virginia, called a state convention for the purpose of framing a constitution, and Clay at that time took a prominent part, publicly urging the adoption of a clause providing for the abolition of slavery, but in this he was overruled, as he was fifty years later, when in the height of his fame he again advised the same course when the state constitution was revised in 1850. Young Clay took a very active and conspicuous part in the presidential campaign in 1800, favoring the election of Jefferson; and in 1803 was chosen to represent Fayette county in the state legislature. In 1806 General John Adair, then United States senator from Kentucky, resigned and Henry Clay was elected to fill the vacancy by the legislature and served through one session in which he at once assumed a prominent place. In 1807 he was again a representative in the legislature and was elected speaker of the house. At this time originated his trouble with Humphrey Marshall. Clay proposed that each member clothe himself and family wholly in American fabrics, which Marshall characterized as the "language of a demagogue." This led to a duel in which both parties were slightly injured. In 1809 Henry Clay was again elected to fill a vacancy in the United States senate, and two

years later elected representative in the lower house of congress, being chosen speaker of the house. About this time war was declared against Great Britain, and Clay took a prominent public place during this struggle and was later one of the commissioners sent to Europe by President Madison to negotiate peace, returning in September, 1815, having been re-elected speaker of the house during his absence, and was re-elected unanimously. He was afterward re-elected to congress and then became secretary of state under John Quincy Adams. In 1831 he was again elected senator from Kentucky and remained in the senate most of the time until his death.

Henry Clay was three times a candidate for the presidency, and once very nearly elected. He was the unanimous choice of the Whig party in 1844 for the presidency, and a great effort was made to elect him but without success, his opponent, James K. Polk, carrying both Pennsylvania and New York by a very slender margin, while either of them alone would have elected Clay. Henry Clay died at Washington June 29, 1852.

JAMES GILLESPIE BLAINE was one of the most distinguished of American statesmen and legislators. He was born January 31, 1830, in Washington county, Pennsylvania, and received a thorough education, graduating at Washington College in 1847. In early life he removed to Maine and engaged in newspaper work, becoming editor of the Portland "Advertiser." While yet a young man he gained distinction as a debater and became a conspicuous figure in political and public affairs. In 1862 he was elected to congress on the Republican ticket in Maine and was re-elected five times. In March, 1869, he was chosen speaker of the

house of representatives and was re-elected in 1871 and again in 1873. In 1876 he was a representative in the lower house of congress and during that year was appointed United States senator by the Governor to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Senator Morrill, who had been appointed secretary of the treasury. Mr. Blaine served in the senate until March 5, 1881, when President Garfield appointed him secretary of state, which position he resigned in December, 1881. Mr. Blaine was nominated for the presidency by the Republicans, at Chicago in June, 1884, but was defeated by Grover Cleveland after an exciting and spirited campaign. During the later years of his life Mr. Blaine devoted most of his time to the completion of his work "Twenty Years in Congress," which had a remarkably large sale throughout the United States. Blaine was a man of great mental ability and force of character and during the latter part of his life was one of the most noted men of his time. He was the originator of what is termed the "reciprocity idea" in tariff matters, and outlined the plan of carrying it into practical effect. In 1876 Robert G. Ingersoll in making a nominating speech placing Blaine's name as a candidate for president before the national Republican convention at Cincinnati, referred to Blaine as the "Plumed Knight" and this title clung to him during the remainder of his life. His death occurred at Washington, January 27, 1893.

JOHN CALDWELL CALHOUN, a distinguished American statesman, was a native of South Carolina, born in Abbeville district, March 18, 1782. He was given the advantages of a thorough education, graduating at Yale College in 1804, and adopted the calling of a lawyer. A Demo-

crat politically, at that time, he took a foremost part in the councils of his party and was elected to congress in 1811, supporting the tariff of 1816 and the establishing of the United States Bank. In 1817 he became secretary of war in President Monroe's cabinet, and in 1824 was elected vice-president of the United States, on the ticket with John Quincy Adams, and re-elected in 1828, on the ticket with General Jackson. Shortly after this Mr. Calhoun became one of the strongest advocates of free trade and the principle of sovereignty of the states and was one of the originators of the doctrine that "any state could nullify unconstitutional laws of congress." Meanwhile Calhoun had become an aspirant for the presidency, and the fact that General Jackson advanced the interests of his opponent, Van Buren, led to a quarrel, and Calhoun resigned the vice-presidency in 1832 and was elected United States senator from South Carolina. It was during the same year that a convention was held in South Carolina at which the "Nullification ordinance" was adopted, the object of which was to test the constitutionality of the protective tariff measures, and to prevent if possible the collection of import duties in that state which had been levied more for the purpose of "protection" than revenue. This ordinance was to go into effect in February, 1833, and created a great deal of uneasiness throughout the country as it was feared there would be a clash between the state and federal authorities. It was in this serious condition of public affairs that Henry Clay came forward with the famous "tariff compromise" of 1833, to which measure Calhoun and most of his followers gave their support and the crisis was averted. In 1843 Mr. Calhoun was appointed secretary of state in President Tyler's cabinet, and it was under

his administration that the treaty concerning the annexation of Texas was negotiated. In 1845 he was re-elected to the United States senate and continued in the senate until his death, which occurred in March, 1850. He occupied a high rank as a scholar, student and orator, and it is conceded that he was one of the greatest debaters America has produced. The famous debate between Calhoun and Webster, in 1833, is regarded as the most noted for ability and eloquence in the history of the country.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN BUTLER, one of America's most brilliant and profound lawyers and noted public men, was a native of New England, born at Deerfield, New Hampshire, November 5, 1818. His father, Captain John Butler, was a prominent man in his day, commanded a company during the war of 1812, and served under Jackson at New Orleans. Benjamin F. Butler was given an excellent education, graduated at Waterville College, Maine, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1840, at Lowell, Massachusetts, where he commenced the practice of his profession and gained a wide reputation for his ability at the bar, acquiring an extensive practice and a fortune. Early in life he began taking an active interest in military affairs and served in the state militia through all grades from private to brigadier-general. In 1853 he was elected to the state legislature on the Democratic ticket in Lowell, and took a prominent part in the passage of legislation in the interests of labor. During the same year he was a member of the constitutional convention, and in 1859 represented his district in the Massachusetts senate. When the Civil war broke out General Butler took the field and remained at the front most of the time during that

bloody struggle. Part of the time he had charge of Fortress Monroe, and in February, 1862, took command of troops forming part of the expedition against New Orleans, and later had charge of the department of the Gulf. He was a conspicuous figure during the continuance of the war. After the close of hostilities General Butler resumed his law practice in Massachusetts and in 1866 was elected to congress from the Essex district. In 1882 he was elected governor of Massachusetts, and in 1884 was the nominee of the "Greenback" party for president of the United States. He continued his legal practice, and maintained his place as one of the most prominent men in New England until the time of his death, which occurred January 10, 1893.

JEFFERSON DAVIS, an officer, statesman and legislator of prominence in America, gained the greater part of his fame from the fact that he was president of the southern confederacy. Mr. Davis was born in Christian county, Kentucky, June 3, 1808, and his early education and surroundings were such that his sympathies and inclinations were wholly with the southern people. He received a thorough education, graduated at West Point in 1828, and for a number of years served in the army at western posts and in frontier service, first as lieutenant and later as adjutant. In 1835 he resigned and became a cotton planter in Warren county, Mississippi, where he took an active interest in public affairs and became a conspicuous figure in politics. In 1844 he was a presidential elector from Mississippi and during the two following years served as congressman from his district. He then became colonel of a Mississippi regiment in the war with Mexico and participated in some of the most severe bat-

ties, being seriously wounded at Buena Vista. Upon his return to private life he again took a prominent part in political affairs and represented his state in the United States senate from 1847 to 1851. He then entered President Pierce's cabinet as secretary of war, after which he again entered the United States senate, remaining until the outbreak of the Civil war. He then became president of the southern confederacy and served as such until captured in May, 1865, at Irwinville, Georgia. He was held as prisoner of war at Fortress Monroe, until 1867, when he was released on bail and finally set free in 1868. His death occurred December 6, 1889.

Jefferson Davis was a man of excellent abilities and was recognized as one of the best organizers of his day. He was a forceful and fluent speaker and a ready writer. He wrote and published the "Rise and Fall of the Southern Confederacy," a work which is considered as authority by the southern people.

JOHN ADAMS, the second president of the United States, and one of the most conspicuous figures in the early struggles of his country for independence, was born in the present town of Quincy, then a portion of Braintree, Massachusetts, October 30, 1735. He received a thorough education, graduating at Harvard College in 1755, studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1758. He was well adapted for this profession and after opening an office in his native town rapidly grew in prominence and public favor and soon was regarded as one of the leading lawyers of the country. His attention was called to political affairs by the passage of the Stamp Act, in 1765, and he drew up a set of resolutions on the subject which were very popular. In 1768 he re-

moved to Boston and became one of the most courageous and prominent advocates of the popular cause and was chosen a member of the Colonial legislature from Boston. He was one of the delegates that represented Massachusetts in the first Continental congress, which met in September, 1774. In a letter written at this crisis he uttered the famous words: "The die is now cast; I have passed the Rubicon. Sink or swim, live or die, survive or perish with my country, is my unalterable determination." He was a prominent figure in congress and advocated the movement for independence when a majority of the members were inclined to temporize and to petition the King. In May, 1776, he presented a resolution in congress that the colonies should assume the duty of self-government, which was passed. In June, of the same year, a resolution that the United States "are, and of right ought to be, free and independent," was moved by Richard H. Lee, seconded by Mr. Adams and adopted by a small majority. Mr. Adams was a member of the committee of five appointed June 11 to prepare a declaration of independence, in support of which he made an eloquent speech. He was chairman of the Board of War in 1776 and in 1778 was sent as commissioner to France, but returned the following year. In 1780 he went to Europe, having been appointed as minister to negotiate a treaty of peace and commerce with Great Britain. Jointly with Franklin and Jay he negotiated a treaty in 1782. He was employed as a minister to the Court of St. James from 1785 to 1788, and during that period wrote his famous "Defence of the American Constitutions." In 1789 he became vice-president of the United States and was re-elected in 1792.

In 1796 Mr. Adams was chosen presi-

dent of the United States, his competitor being Thomas Jefferson, who became vice-president. In 1800 he was the Federal candidate for president, but he was not cordially supported by Gen. Hamilton, the favorite leader of his party, and was defeated by Thomas Jefferson.

Mr. Adams then retired from public life to his large estate at Quincy, Mass., where he died July 4, 1826, on the same day that witnessed the death of Thomas Jefferson. Though his physical frame began to give way many years before his death, his mental powers retained their strength and vigor to the last. In his ninetieth year he was gladdened by the elevation of his son, John Quincy Adams, to the presidential office.

HENRY WARD BEECHER, one of the most celebrated American preachers and authors, was born at Litchfield, Connecticut, June 24, 1813. His father was Dr. Lyman Beecher, also an eminent divine. At an early age Henry Ward Beecher had a strong predilection for a sea-faring life, and it was practically decided that he would follow this inclination, but about this time, in consequence of deep religious impressions which he experienced during a revival, he renounced his former intention and decided to enter the ministry. After having graduated at Amherst College, in 1834, he studied theology at Lane Seminary under the tuition of his father, who was then president of that institution. In 1847 he became pastor of the Plymouth Congregational church in Brooklyn, where his oratorical ability and original eloquence attracted one of the largest congregations in the country. He continued to serve this church until the time of his death, March 8, 1887. Mr. Beecher also found time for a great amount of literary work. For a number of years he was

editor of the "Independent" and also the "Christian Union." He also produced many works which are widely known. Among his principal productions are "Lectures to Young Men," "Star Papers," "Life of Christ," "Life Thoughts," "Royal Truths" (a novel), "Norwood," "Evolution and Revolution," and "Sermons on Evolution and Religion." Mr. Beecher was also long a prominent advocate of anti-slavery principles and temperance reform, and, at a later period, of the rights of women.

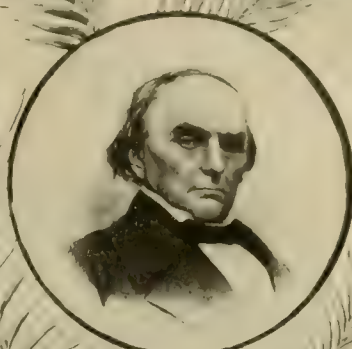
JOHN A. LOGAN, the illustrious statesman and general, was born in Jackson county, Illinois, February 9, 1824. In his boyhood days he received but a limited education in the schools of his native county. On the breaking out of the war with Mexico he enlisted in the First Illinois Volunteers and became its quartermaster. At the close of hostilities he returned home and was elected clerk of the courts of Jackson county in 1849. Determining to supplement his education Logan entered the Louisville University, from which he graduated in 1852 and taking up the study of law was admitted to the bar. He attained popularity and success in his chosen profession and was elected to the legislature in 1852, 1853, 1856 and 1857. He was prosecuting attorney from 1853 to 1857. He was elected to congress in 1858 to fill a vacancy and again in 1860. At the outbreak of the Rebellion, Logan resigned his office and entered the army, and in September, 1861, was appointed colonel of the Thirty-first Illinois Infantry, which he led in the battles of Belmont and Fort Donelson. In the latter engagement he was wounded. In March, 1862, he was promoted to be brigadier-general and in the following month participated in the battles of Pittsburg Landing. In November, 1862,



RALPH W. EMERSON



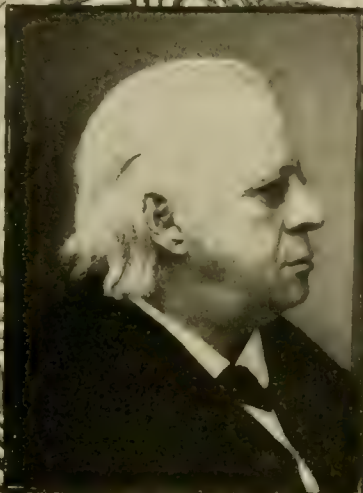
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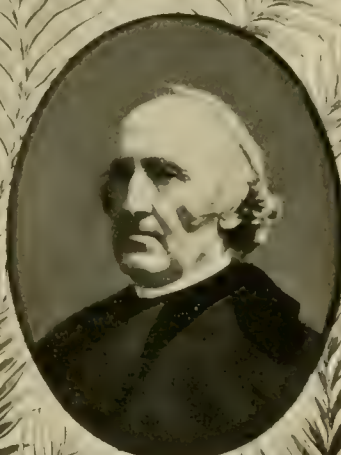
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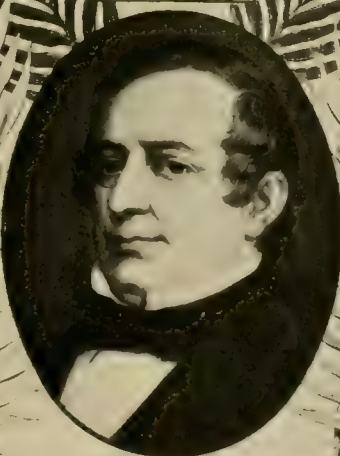
HENRY W. BEECHER



WENDELL PHILLIPS



MARGARET FULLER



WASHINGTON IRVING



JOHN S. WHITTIER

for gallant conduct he was made major-general. Throughout the Vicksburg campaign he was in command of a division of the Seventeenth Corps and was distinguished at Port Gibson, Champion Hills and in the siege and capture of Vicksburg. In October, 1863, he was placed in command of the Fifteenth Corps, which he led with great credit. During the terrible conflict before Atlanta, July 22, 1864, on the death of General McPherson, Logan, assuming command of the Army of the Tennessee, led it on to victory, saving the day by his energy and ability. He was shortly after succeeded by General O. O. Howard and returned to the command of his corps. He remained in command until the presidential election, when, feeling that his influence was needed at home he returned thither and there remained until the arrival of Sherman at Savannah, when General Logan rejoined his command. In May, 1865, he succeeded General Howard at the head of the Army of the Tennessee. He resigned from the army in August, the same year, and in November was appointed minister to Mexico, but declined the honor. He served in the lower house of the fortieth and forty-first congresses, and was elected United States senator from his native state in 1870, 1878 and 1885. He was nominated for the vice-presidency in 1884 on the ticket with Blaine, but was defeated. General Logan was the author of "The Great Conspiracy, its origin and history," published in 1885. He died at Washington, December 26, 1886.

JOHAN CHARLES FREMONT, the first Republican candidate for president, was born in Savannah, Georgia, January 21, 1813. He graduated from Charleston College (South Carolina) in 1830, and turned his attention to civil engineering. He was shortly

afterward employed in the department of government surveys on the Mississippi, and constructing maps of that region. He was made lieutenant of engineers, and laid before the war department a plan for penetrating the Rocky Mountain regions, which was accepted, and in 1842 he set out upon his first famous exploring expedition and explored the South Pass. He also planned an expedition to Oregon by a new route further south, but afterward joined his expedition with that of Wilkes in the region of the Great Salt Lake. He made a later expedition which penetrated the Sierra Nevadas, and the San Joaquin and Sacramento river valleys, making maps of all regions explored.

In 1845 he conducted the great expedition which resulted in the acquisition of California, which it was believed the Mexican government was about to dispose of to England. Learning that the Mexican governor was preparing to attack the American settlements in his dominion, Fremont determined to forestall him. The settlers rallied to his camp, and in June, 1846, he defeated the Mexican forces at Sonoma Pass, and a month later completely routed the governor and his entire army. The Americans at once declared their independence of Mexico, and Fremont was elected governor of California. By this time Commodore Stockton had reached the coast with instructions from Washington to conquer California. Fremont at once joined him in that effort, which resulted in the annexation of California with its untold mineral wealth. Later Fremont became involved in a difficulty with fellow officers which resulted in a court martial, and the surrender of his commission. He declined to accept reinstatement. He afterward laid out a great road from the Mississippi river to San Francisco, and became the first United States senator from Califor-

nia, in 1849. In 1856 he was nominated by the new Republican party as its first candidate for president against Buchanan, and received 114 electoral votes, out of 296.

In 1861 he was made major-general and placed in charge of the western department. He planned the reclaiming of the entire Mississippi valley, and gathered an army of thirty thousand men, with plenty of artillery, and was ready to move upon the confederate General Price, when he was deprived of his command. He was nominated for the presidency at Cincinnati in 1864, but withdrew. He was governor of Arizona in 1878, holding the position four years. He was interested in an engineering enterprise looking toward a great southern trans-continental railroad, and in his later years also practiced law in New York. He died July 13, 1890.

WENDELL PHILLIPS, the orator and abolitionist, and a conspicuous figure in American history, was born November 29, 1811, at Boston, Massachusetts. He received a good education at Harvard College, from which he graduated in 1831, and then entered the Cambridge Law School. After completing his course in that institution, in 1833, he was admitted to the bar, in 1834, at Suffolk. He entered the arena of life at the time when the forces of liberty and slavery had already begun their struggle that was to culminate in the Civil war. William Lloyd Garrison, by his clear-headed, courageous declarations of the anti-slavery principles, had done much to bring about this struggle. Mr. Phillips was not a man that could stand aside and see a great struggle being carried on in the interest of humanity and look passively on. He first attracted attention as an orator in 1837, at a meeting that was called to protest against

the murder of the Rev. Elijah P. Lovejoy. The meeting would have ended in a few perfunctory resolutions had not Mr. Phillips by his manly eloquence taken the meeting out of the hands of the few that were inclined to temporize and avoid radical utterances. Having once started out in this career as an abolitionist Phillips never swerved from what he deemed his duty, and never turned back. He gave up his legal practice and launched himself heart and soul in the movement for the liberation of the slaves. He was an orator of very great ability and by his earnest efforts and eloquence he did much in arousing public sentiment in behalf of the anti-slavery cause—possibly more than any one man of his time. After the abolition of slavery Mr. Phillips was, if possible, even busier than before in the literary and lecture field. Besides temperance and women's rights, he lectured often and wrote much on finance, and the relations of labor and capital, and his utterances on whatever subject always bore the stamp of having emanated from a master mind. Eminent critics have stated that it might fairly be questioned whether there has ever spoken in America an orator superior to Phillips. The death of this great man occurred February 4, 1884.

WILLIAM TECUMSEH SHERMAN was one of the greatest generals that the world has ever produced and won immortal fame by that strategic and famous "march to the sea," in the war of the Rebellion. He was born February 8, 1820, at Lancaster, Ohio, and was reared in the family of the Hon. Thomas Ewing, as his father died when he was but nine years of age. He entered West Point in 1836, was graduated from the same in 1840, and appointed a second lieutenant in the Third

Artillery. He passed through the various grades of the service and at the outbreak of the Civil war was appointed colonel of the Thirteenth Regular Infantry. A full history of General Sherman's conspicuous services would be to repeat a history of the army. He commanded a division at Shiloh, and was instrumental in the winning of that battle, and was also present at the siege of Vicksburg. On July 4, 1863, he was appointed brigadier-general of the regular army, and shared with Hooker the victory of Missionary Ridge. He was commander of the Department of the Tennessee from October 27th until the appointment of General Grant as lieutenant-general, by whom he was appointed to the command of the Department of the Mississippi, which he assumed in March, 1864. He at once began organizing the army and enlarging his communications preparatory to his march upon Atlanta, which he started the same time of the beginning of the Richmond campaign by Grant. He started on May 6, and was opposed by Johnston, who had fifty thousand men, but by consummate generalship, he captured Atlanta, on September 2, after several months of hard fighting and a severe loss of men. General Sherman started on his famous march to the sea November 15, 1864, and by December 10 he was before Savannah, which he took on December 23. This campaign is a monument to the genius of General Sherman as he only lost 567 men from Atlanta to the sea. After resting his army he moved northward and occupied the following places: Columbia, Cheraw, Fayetteville, Ayersboro, Bentonville, Goldsboro, Raleigh, and April 18, he accepted the surrender of Johnston's army on a basis of agreement that was not received by the Government with favor, but finally accorded Johnston the same terms as

Lee was given by General Grant. He was present at the grand review at Washington, and after the close of the war was appointed to the command of the military division of the Mississippi; later was appointed lieutenant-general, and assigned to the military division of the Missouri. When General Grant was elected president Sherman became general, March 4, 1869, and succeeded to the command of the army. His death occurred February 14, 1891, at Washington.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON, one of the most prominent of the early American statesmen and financiers, was born in Nevis, an island of the West Indies, January 11, 1757, his father being a Scotchman and his mother of Huguenot descent. Owing to the death of his mother and business reverses which came to his father, young Hamilton was sent to his mother's relatives in Santa Cruz; a few years later was sent to a grammar school at Elizabethtown, New Jersey, and in 1773 entered what is now known as Columbia College. Even at that time he began taking an active part in public affairs and his speeches, pamphlets, and newspaper articles on political affairs of the day attracted considerable attention. In 1776 he received a captain's commission and served in Washington's army with credit, becoming aide-de-camp to Washington with rank of lieutenant-colonel. In 1781 he resigned his commission because of a rebuke from General Washington. He next received command of a New York battalion and participated in the battle of Yorktown. After this Hamilton studied law, served several terms in congress and was a member of the convention at which the Federal Constitution was drawn up. His work connected with "The Federalist" at about this time attracted much attention. Mr. Hamilton

was chosen as the first secretary of the United States treasury and as such was the author of the funding system and founder of the United States Bank. In 1798 he was made inspector-general of the army with the rank of major-general and was also for a short time commander-in-chief. In 1804 Aaron Burr, then candidate for governor of New York, challenged Alexander Hamilton to fight a duel, Burr attributing his defeat to Hamilton's opposition, and Hamilton, though declaring the code as a relic of barbarism, accepted the challenge. They met at Weehawken, New Jersey, July 11, 1804. Hamilton declined to fire at his adversary, but at Burr's first fire was fatally wounded and died July 12, 1804.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON STEPHENS, vice-president of the southern confederacy, a former United States senator and governor of Georgia, ranks among the great men of American history. He was born February 11, 1812, near Crawfordsville, Georgia. He was a graduate of the University of Georgia, and admitted to the bar in 1834. In 1837 he made his debut in political life as a member of the state house of representatives, and in 1841 declined the nomination for the same office; but in 1842 he was chosen by the same constituency as state senator. Mr. Stephens was one of the promoters of the Western and Atlantic Railroad. In 1843 he was sent by his district to the national house of representatives, which office he held for sixteen consecutive years. He was a member of the house during the passing of the Compromise Bill, and was one of its ablest and most active supporters. The same year (1850) Mr. Stephens was a delegate to the state convention that framed the celebrated "Georgia Platform," and was also a dele-

gate to the convention that passed the ordinance of secession, though he bitterly opposed that bill by voice and vote, yet he readily acquiesced in their decision after it received the votes of the majority of the convention. He was chosen vice-president of the confederacy without opposition, and in 1865 he was the head of the commission sent by the south to the Hampton Roads conference. He was arrested after the fall of the confederacy and was confined in Fort Warren as a prisoner of state but was released on his own parole. Mr. Stephens was elected to the forty-third, forty-fourth, forty-fifth, forty-sixth and forty-seventh congresses, with hardly more than nominal opposition. He was one of the Jeffersonian school of American politics. He wrote a number of works, principal among which are: "Constitutional View of the War between the States," and a "Compendium of the History of the United States." He was inaugurated as governor of Georgia November 4th, 1882, but died March 4, 1883, before the completion of his term.

ROSCOE CONKLING was one of the most noted and famous of American statesmen. He was among the most finished, fluent and eloquent orators that have ever graced the halls of the American congress; ever ready, witty and bitter in debate he was at once admired and feared by his political opponents and revered by his followers. True to his friends, loyal to the last degree to those with whom his interests were associated, he was unsparing to his foes and it is said "never forgot an injury."

Roscoe Conkling was born at Albany, New York, on the 30th of October, 1829, being a son of Alfred Conkling. Alfred Conkling was also a native of New York,

born at East Hampton, October 12, 1789, and became one of the most eminent lawyers in the Empire state; published several legal works; served a term in congress; afterward as United States district judge for Northern New York, and in 1852 was minister to Mexico. Alfred Conkling died in 1874.

Roscoe Conkling, whose name heads this article, at an early age took up the study of law and soon became successful and prominent at the bar. About 1846 he removed to Utica and in 1858 was elected mayor of that city. He was elected representative in congress from this district and was re-elected three times. In 1867 he was elected United States senator from the state of New York and was re-elected in 1873 and 1879. In May, 1881, he resigned on account of differences with the president. In March, 1882, he was appointed and confirmed as associate justice of the United States supreme court but declined to serve. His death occurred April 18, 1888.

WASHINGTON IRVING, one of the most eminent, talented and popular of American authors, was born in New York City, April 3, 1783. His father was William Irving, a merchant and a native of Scotland, who had married an English lady and emigrated to America some twenty years prior to the birth of Washington. Two of the older sons, William and Peter, were partially occupied with newspaper work and literary pursuits, and this fact naturally inclined Washington to follow their example. Washington Irving was given the advantages afforded by the common schools until about sixteen years of age when he began studying law, but continued to acquire his literary training by diligent perusal at home of the older English writers.

When nineteen he made his first literary venture by printing in the "Morning Chronicle," then edited by his brother, Dr. Peter Irving, a series of local sketches under the *nom-de-plume* of "Jonathan Oldstyle." In 1804 he began an extensive trip through Europe, returned in 1806, quickly completed his legal studies and was admitted to the bar, but never practiced the profession. In 1807 he began the amusing serial "Salmagundi," which had an immediate success, and not only decided his future career but long determined the character of his writings. In 1808, assisted by his brother Peter, he wrote "Knickerbocker's History of New York," and in 1810 an excellent biography of Campbell, the poet. After this, for some time, Irving's attention was occupied by mercantile interests, but the commercial house in which he was a partner failed in 1817. In 1814 he was editor of the Philadelphia "Analectic Magazine." About 1818 appeared his "Sketch-Book," over the *nom-de-plume* of "Geoffrey Crayon," which laid the foundation of Irving's fortune and permanent fame. This was soon followed by the legends of "Sleepy Hollow," and "Rip Van Winkle," which at once took high rank as literary productions, and Irving's reputation was firmly established in both the old and new worlds. After this the path of Irving was smooth, and his subsequent writings appeared with rapidity, including "Bracebridge Hall," "The Tales of a Traveler," "History of the Life and Voyages of Christopher Columbus," "The Conquest of Granada," "The Alhambra," "Tour on the Prairies," "Astoria," "Adventures of Captain Bonneville," "Wolfert's Roost," "Mahomet and his Successors," and "Life of Washington," besides other works.

Washington Irving was never married.

He resided during the closing years of his life at Sunnyside (Tarrytown) on the Hudson, where he died November 28, 1859.

CHARLES SUMNER.—Boldly outlined on the pages of our history stands out the rugged figure of Charles Sumner, statesman, lawyer and writer. A man of unimpeachable integrity, indomitable will and with the power of tireless toil, he was a fit leader in troublous times. First in rank as an anti-slavery leader in the halls of congress, he has stamped his image upon the annals of his time. As an orator he took front rank and, in wealth of illustration, rhetoric and lofty tone his eloquence equals anything to be found in history.

Charles Sumner was born in Boston, Massachusetts, January 6, 1811, and was the son of Charles P. and Relief J. Sumner. The family had long been prominent in that state. Charles was educated at the Boston Public Latin School; entered Harvard College in 1826, and graduated therefrom in 1830. In 1831 he joined the Harvard Law School, then under charge of Judge Story, and gave himself up to the study of law with enthusiasm. His leisure was devoted to contributing to the American Jurist. Admitted to the bar in 1834 he was appointed reporter to the circuit court by Judge Story. He published several works about this time, and from 1835 to 1837 and again in 1843 was lecturer in the law school. He had planned a lawyer's life, but in 1845 he gave his attention to politics, speaking and working against the admission of Texas to the Union and subsequently against the Mexican war. In 1848 he was defeated for congress on the Free Soil ticket. His stand on the anti-slavery question at that time alienated both friends and clients, but he never swerved from his convictions. In 1851 he was elected

to the United States senate and took his seat therein December 1 of that year. From this time his life became the history of the anti-slavery cause in congress. In August, 1852, he began his attacks on slavery by a masterly argument for the repeal of the fugitive slave law. On May 22, 1856, Preston Brooks, nephew of Senator Butler, of South Carolina, made an attack upon Mr. Sumner, at his desk in the senate, striking him over the head with a heavy cane. The attack was quite serious in its effects and kept Mr. Sumner absent from his seat in the senate for about four years. In 1857, 1863 and 1869 he was re-elected to the office of senator, passing some twenty-three years in that position, always advocating the rights of freedom and equity. He died March 11, 1874.

THOMAS JEFFERSON, the third president of the United States, was born near Charlottesville, Albemarle county, Virginia, April 13, 1743, and was the son of Peter and Jane (Randolph) Jefferson. He received the elements of a good education, and in 1760 entered William and Mary College. After remaining in that institution for two years he took up the study of law with George Wythe, of Williamsburg, Virginia, one of the foremost lawyers of his day, and was admitted to practice in 1767. He obtained a large and profitable practice, which he held for eight years. The conflict between Great Britain and the Colonies then drew him into public life, he having for some time given his attention to the study of the sources of law, the origin of liberty and equal rights.

Mr. Jefferson was elected to the Virginia house of burgesses in 1769, and served in that body several years, a firm supporter of liberal measures, and, although a slave-

holder himself, an opponent of slavery. With others, he was a leader among the opposition to the king. He took his place as a member of the Continental congress June 21, 1775, and after serving on several committees was appointed to draught a Declaration of Independence, which he did, some corrections being suggested by Dr. Franklin and John Adams. This document was presented to congress June 28, 1776, and after six days' debate was passed and was signed. In the following September Mr. Jefferson resumed his seat in the Virginia legislature, and gave much time to the adapting of laws of that state to the new condition of things. He drew up the law, the first ever passed by a legislature or adopted by a government, which secured perfect religious freedom. June 1, 1779, he succeeded Patrick Henry as governor of Virginia, an office which, after co-operating with Washington in defending the country, he resigned two years later. One of his own estates was ravaged by the British, and his house at Monticello was held by Tarleton for several days, and Jefferson narrowly escaped capture. After the death of his wife, in 1782, he accepted the position of plenipotentiary to France, which he had declined in 1776. Before leaving he served a short time in congress at Annapolis, and succeeded in carrying a bill for establishing our present decimal system of currency, one of his most useful public services. He remained in an official capacity until October, 1789, and was a most active and vigilant minister. Besides the onerous duties of his office, during this time, he published "Notes on Virginia," sent to the United States seeds, shrubs and plants, forwarded literary and scientific news and gave useful advice to some of the leaders of the French Revolution.

Mr. Jefferson landed in Virginia Novem-

ber 18, 1789, having obtained a leave of absence from his post, and shortly after accepted Washington's offer of the portfolio of the department of state in his cabinet. He entered upon the duties of his office in March, 1791, and held it until January 1, 1794, when he tendered his resignation. About this time he and Alexander Hamilton became decided and aggressive political opponents, Jefferson being in warm sympathy with the people in the French revolution and strongly democratic in his feelings, while Hamilton took the opposite side. In 1796 Jefferson was elected vice-president of the United States. In 1800 he was elected to the presidency and was inaugurated March 4, 1801. During his administration, which lasted for eight years, he having been re-elected in 1804, he waged a successful war against the Tripolitan pirates; purchased Louisiana of Napoleon; reduced the public debt, and was the originator of many wise measures. Declining a nomination for a third term he returned to Monticello, where he died July 4, 1826, but a few hours before the death of his friend, John Adams.

Mr. Jefferson was married January 1, 1772, to Mrs. Martha Skelton, a young, beautiful, and wealthy widow, who died September 6, 1782, leaving three children, three more having died previous to her demise.

CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, known as "Commodore" Vanderbilt, was the founder of what constitutes the present immense fortune of the Vanderbilt family. He was born May 27, 1794, at Port Richmond, Staten Island, Richmond county, New York, and we find him at sixteen years running a small vessel between his home and New York City. The fortifications of Staten and Long Islands were just in course of

construction, and he carried the laborers from New York to the fortifications in his "perianger," as it was called, in the day, and at night carried supplies to the fort on the Hudson. Later he removed to New York, where he added to his little fleet. At the age of twenty-three he was free from debt and was worth \$9,000, and in 1817, with a partner he built the first steamboat that was run between New York and New Brunswick, New Jersey, and became her captain at a salary of \$1,000 a year. The next year he took command of a larger and better boat and by 1824 he was in complete control of the Gibbon's Line, as it was called, which he had brought up to a point where it paid \$40,000 a year. Commodore Vanderbilt acquired the ferry between New York and Elizabethport, New Jersey, on a fourteen years' lease and conducted this on a paying basis. He severed his connections with Gibbons in 1829 and engaged in business alone and for twenty years he was the leading steamboat man in the country, building and operating steamboats on the Hudson River, Long Island Sound, on the Delaware River and the route to Boston, and he had the monopoly of trade on these routes. In 1850 he determined to broaden his field of operation and accordingly built the steamship Prometheus and sailed for the Isthmus of Darien, where he desired to make a personal investigation of the prospects of the American Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company, in which he had purchased a controlling interest. Commodore Vanderbilt planned, as a result of this visit, a transit route from Greytown on the Atlantic coast to San Juan del Sud on the Pacific coast, which was a saving of 700 miles over the old route. In 1851 he placed three steamers on the Atlantic side and four on the Pacific side to accommodate the enor-

mous traffic occasioned by the discovery of gold in California. The following year three more vessels were added to his fleet and a branch line established from New Orleans to Greytown. In 1853 the Commodore sold out his Nicaragua Transit Company, which had netted him \$1,000,000 and built the renowned steam yacht, the "North Star." He continued in the shipping business nine years longer and accumulated some \$10,000,000. In 1861 he presented to the government his magnificent steamer "Vanderbilt," which had cost him \$800,000 and for which he received the thanks of congress. In 1844 he became interested in the railroad business which he followed in later years and became one of the greatest railroad magnates of his time. He founded the Vanderbilt University at a cost of \$1,000,000. He died January 4, 1877, leaving a fortune estimated at over \$100,000,000 to his children.

DANIEL BOONE was one of the most famous of the many American scouts, pioneers and hunters which the early settlement of the western states brought into prominence. Daniel Boone was born February 11, 1735, in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, but while yet a young man removed to North Carolina, where he was married. In 1769, with five companions, he penetrated into the forests and wilds of Kentucky—then uninhabited by white men. He had frequent conflicts with the Indians and was captured by them but escaped and continued to hunt in and explore that region for over a year, when, in 1771, he returned to his home. In the summer of 1773, he removed with his own and five other families into what was then the wilderness of Kentucky, and to defend his colony against the savages, he built, in 1775, a fort at Boonesborough,

on the Kentucky river. This fort was attacked by the Indians several times in 1777, but they were repulsed. The following year, however, Boone was surprised and captured by them. They took him to Detroit and treated him with leniency, but he soon escaped and returned to his fort which he defended with success against four hundred and fifty Indians in August, 1778. His son, Enoch Boone, was the first white male child born in the state of Kentucky. In 1795 Daniel Boone removed with his family to Missouri, locating about forty-five miles west of the present site of St. Louis, where he found fresh fields for his favorite pursuits—adventure, hunting, and pioneer life. His death occurred September 20, 1820.

HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW, said to have been America's greatest "poet of the people," was born at Portland, Maine, February 27, 1807. He entered Bowdoin College at the age of fourteen, and graduated in 1825. During his college days he distinguished himself in modern languages, and wrote several short poems, one of the best known of which was the "Hymn of the Moravian Nuns." After his graduation he entered the law office of his father, but the following year was offered the professorship of modern languages at Bowdoin, with the privilege of three years study in Europe to perfect himself in French, Spanish, Italian and German. After the three years were passed he returned to the United States and entered upon his professorship in 1829. His first volume was a small essay on the "Moral and Devotional Poetry of Spain" in 1833. In 1835 he published some prose sketches of travel under the title of "Outre Mer, a Pilgrimage beyond the Sea." In 1835 he was elected to the chair of modern languages and literature

at Harvard University and spent a year in Denmark, Sweden and Switzerland, cultivating a knowledge of early Scandinavian literature and entered upon his professorship in 1836. Mr. Longfellow published in 1839 "Hyperion, a Romance," and "Voices of the Night," and his first volume of original verse comprising the selected poems of twenty years work, procured him immediate recognition as a poet. "Ballads and other poems" appeared in 1842, the "Spanish Student" a drama in three acts, in 1843, "The Belfry of Bruges" in 1846, "Evangeline, a Tale of Acadia," in 1847, which was considered his master piece. In 1845 he published a large volume of the "Poets and Poetry of Europe," 1849 "Kavanagh, a Tale," "The Seaside and Fireside" in 1850, "The Golden Legend" in 1851, "The Song of Hiawatha" in 1855, "The Courtship of Miles Standish" in 1858, "Tales of a Wayside Inn" in 1863; "Flower de Luce" in 1866; "New England Tragedies" in 1869; "The Divine Tragedy" in 1871; "Three Books of Song" in 1872; "The Hanging of the Crane" in 1874. He also published a masterly translation of Dante in 1867-70 and the "Morituri Salutamus," a poem read at the fiftieth anniversary of his class at Bowdoin College. Prof. Longfellow resigned his chair at Harvard University in 1854, but continued to reside at Cambridge. Some of his poetical works have been translated into many languages, and their popularity rivals that of the best modern English poetry. He died March 24, 1882, but has left an imperishable fame as one of the foremost of American poets.

PETER COOPER was in three particulars—as a capitalist and manufacturer, as an inventor, and as a philanthropist—connected intimately with some of the most

important and useful accessions to the industrial arts of America, its progress in invention and the promotion of educational and benevolent institutions intended for the benefit of people at large. He was born in New York city, February 12, 1791. His life was one of labor and struggle, as it was with most of America's successful men. In early boyhood he commenced to help his father as a manufacturer of hats. He attended school only for half of each day for a single year, and beyond this his acquisitions were all his own. When seventeen years old he was placed with John Woodward to learn the trade of coach-making and served his apprenticeship so satisfactorily that his master offered to set him up in business, but this he declined because of the debt and obligation it would involve.

The foundation of Mr. Cooper's fortune was laid in the invention of an improvement in machines for shearing cloth. This was largely called into use during the war of 1812 with England when all importations of cloth from that country were stopped. The machines lost their value, however, on the declaration of peace. Mr. Cooper then turned his shop into the manufacture of cabinet ware. He afterwards went into the grocery business in New York and finally he engaged in the manufacture of glue and isinglass which he carried on for more than fifty years. In 1830 he erected iron works in Canton, near Baltimore. Subsequently he erected a rolling and a wire mill in the city of New York, in which he first successfully applied anthracite to the puddling of iron. In these works, he was the first to roll wrought-iron beams for fire-proof buildings. These works grew to be very extensive, including mines, blast furnaces, etc. While in Baltimore Mr. Cooper built in 1830, after his own designs, the first loco-

motive engine ever constructed on this continent and it was successfully operated on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. He also took a great interest and invested large capital in the extension of the electric telegraph, also in the laying of the first Atlantic cable; besides interesting himself largely in the New York state canals. But the most cherished object of Mr. Cooper's life was the establishment of an institution for the instruction of the industrial classes, which he carried out on a magnificent scale in New York city, where the "Cooper Union" ranks among the most important institutions.

In May, 1876, the Independent party nominated Mr. Cooper for president of the United States, and at the election following he received nearly 100,000 votes. His death occurred April 4, 1883.

GENERAL ROBERT EDWARD LEE, one of the most conspicuous Confederate generals during the Civil war, and one of the ablest military commanders of modern times, was born at Stratford House, Westmoreland county, Virginia, January 19, 1807. In 1825 he entered the West Point academy and was graduated second in his class in 1829, and attached to the army as second lieutenant of engineers. For a number of years he was thus engaged in engineering work, aiding in establishing the boundary line between Ohio and Michigan, and superintended various river and harbor improvements, becoming captain of engineers in 1838. He first saw field service in the Mexican war, and under General Scott performed valuable and efficient service. In that brilliant campaign he was conspicuous for professional ability as well as gallant and meritorious conduct, winning in quick succession the brevets of major, lieutenant-

colonel, and colonel for his part in the battles of Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Cherubusco, Chapultepec, and in the capture of the city Mexico. At the close of that war he resumed his engineering work in connection with defences along the Atlantic coast, and from 1852 to 1855 was superintendent of the Military Academy, a position which he gave up to become lieutenant-colonel of the Second Cavalry. For several years thereafter he served on the Texas border, but happening to be near Washington at the time of John Brown's raid, October 17 to 25, 1859, Colonel Lee was placed in command of the Federal forces employed in its repression. He soon returned to his regiment in Texas where he remained the greater part of 1860, and March 16, 1861, became colonel of his regiment by regular promotion. Three weeks later, April 25, he resigned upon the secession of Virginia, went at once to Richmond and tendered his services to the governor of that state, being by acclamation appointed commander-in-chief of its military and naval forces, with the rank of major-general.

He at once set to work to organize and develop the defensive resources of his state and within a month directed the occupation in force of Manassas Junction. Meanwhile Virginia having entered the confederacy and Richmond become the capitol, Lee became one of the foremost of its military officers and was closely connected with Jefferson Davis in planning the moves of that tragic time. Lee participated in many of the hardest fought battles of the war among which were Fair Oaks, White Lake Swamps, Cold Harbor, and the Chickahominy, Manassas, Cedar Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Malvern Hill, Gettysburg, the battles of the Wilderness campaign, all the campaigns about Richmond,

Petersburg, Five Forks, and others. Lee's surrender at Appomatox brought the war to a close. It is said of General Lee that but few commanders in history have been so quick to detect the purposes of an opponent or so quick to act upon it. Never surpassed, if ever equaled, in the art of winning the passionate, personal love and admiration of his troops, he acquired and held an influence over his army to the very last, founded upon a supreme trust in his judgment, prescience and skill, coupled with his cool, stable, equable courage. A great writer has said of him: "As regards the proper measure of General Lee's rank among the soldiers of history, seeing what he wrought with such resources as he had, under all the disadvantages that ever attended his operations, it is impossible to measure what he might have achieved in campaigns and battles with resources at his own disposition equal to those against which he invariably contended."

Left at the close of the war without estate or profession, he accepted the presidency of Washington College at Lexington, Virginia, where he died October 12, 1870.

JOHN JAY, first chief-justice of the United States, was born in New York, December 12, 1745. He took up the study of law, graduated from King's College (Columbia College), and was admitted to the bar in 1768. He was chosen a member of the committee of New York citizens to protest against the enforcement by the British government of the Boston Port Bill, was elected to the Continental congress which met in 1774, and was author of the addresses to the people of Great Britain and of Canada adopted by that and the succeeding congress. He was chosen to the provincial assembly of his own state, and

resigned from the Continental congress to serve in that body, wrote most of its public papers, including the constitution of the new state, and was then made chief-justice. He was again chosen as a member of the Continental congress in 1778, and became president of that body. He was sent to Spain as minister in 1780, and his services there resulted in substantial and moral aid for the struggling colonists. Jay, Franklin, and Adams negotiated the treaty of peace with Great Britain in 1782, and Jay was appointed secretary of foreign affairs in 1784, and held the position until the adoption of the Federal constitution. During this time he had contributed strong articles to the "Federalist" in favor of the adoption of the constitution, and was largely instrumental in securing the ratification of that instrument by his state. He was appointed by Washington as first chief-justice of the United States in 1789. In this high capacity the great interstate and international questions that arose for immediate settlement came before him for treatment.

In 1794, at a time when the people in gratitude for the aid that France had extended to us, were clamoring for the privilege of going to the aid of that nation in her struggle with Great Britain and her own oppressors, John Jay was sent to England as special envoy to negotiate a treaty with that power. The instrument known as "Jay's Treaty" was the result, and while in many of its features it favored our nation, yet the neutrality clause in it so angered the masses that it was denounced throughout the entire country, and John Jay was burned in effigy in the city of New York. The treaty was finally ratified by Washington, and approved, in August, 1795. Having been elected governor of his state for three consecutive terms, he then retired from

active life, declining an appointment as chief-justice of the supreme court, made by John Adams and confirmed by the senate. He died in New York in 1829.

PHILLIP HENRY SHERIDAN was one of the greatest American cavalry generals. He was born March 6, 1831, at Somerset, Perry county, Ohio, and was appointed to the United States Military Academy at West Point, from which he graduated and was assigned to the First Infantry as brevet second lieutenant July 1, 1853. After serving in Texas, on the Pacific coast, in Washington and Oregon territories until the fall of 1861, he was recalled to the states and assigned to the army of southwest Missouri as chief quartermaster from the duties of which he was soon relieved. After the battle of Pea Ridge, he was quartermaster in the Corinth campaign, and on May 25 he was appointed colonel of the Second Michigan Cavalry. On July 1, in command of a cavalry brigade, he defeated a superior force of the enemy and was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers. General Sheridan was then transferred to the army of the Ohio, and commanded a division in the battle of Perrysville and also did good service at the battle of Murfreesboro, where he was commissioned major-general of volunteers. He fought with great gallantry at Chickamauga, after which Rosecrans was succeeded by General Grant, under whom Sheridan fought the battle of Chattanooga and won additional renown. Upon the promotion of Grant to lieutenant-general, he applied for the transfer of General Sheridan to the east, and appointed him chief of cavalry in the army of the Potomac. During the campaign of 1864 the cavalry covered the front and flanks of the infantry until May 8, when it was with

drawn and General Sheridan started on a raid against the Confederate lines of communication with Richmond and on May 25 he rejoined the army, having destroyed considerable of the confederate stores and defeated their cavalry under General Stuart at Yellow Tavern. The outer line of defences around Richmond were taken, but the second line was too strong to be taken by assault, and accordingly Sheridan crossed the Chickahominy at Meadow Bridge, reaching James River May 14, and thence by White House and Hanover Court House back to the army. The cavalry occupied Cold Harbor May 31, which they held until the arrival of the infantry. On General Sheridan's next raid he routed Wade Hampton's cavalry, and August 7 was assigned to the command of the Middle Military division, and during the campaign of the Shenandoah Valley he performed the unheard of feat of "destroying an entire army." He was appointed brigadier-general of the regular army and for his victory at Cedar Creek he was promoted to the rank of major-general. General Sheridan started out February 27, 1865, with ten thousand cavalry and destroyed the Virginia Central Railroad and the James River Canal and joined the army again at Petersburg March 27. He commanded at the battle of Five Forks, the decisive victory which compelled Lee to evacuate Petersburg. On April 9, Lee tried to break through Sheridan's dismounted command but when the General drew aside his cavalry and disclosed the deep lines of infantry the attempt was abandoned. General Sheridan mounted his men and was about to charge when a white flag was flown at the head of Lee's column which betokened the surrender of the army. After the war General Sheridan had command of the army of the southwest, of the gulf and the depart-

ment of Missouri until he was appointed lieutenant-general and assigned to the division of Missouri with headquarters at Chicago, and assumed supreme command of the army November 1, 1883, which post he held until his death, August 5, 1888.

PHINEAS T. BARNUM, the greatest showman the world has ever seen, was born at Danbury, Connecticut, July 5, 1810. At the age of eighteen years he began business on his own account. He opened a retail fruit and confectionery house, including a barrel of ale, in one part of an old carriage house. He spent fifty dollars in fitting up the store and the stock cost him seventy dollars. Three years later he put in a full stock, such as is generally carried in a country store, and the same year he started a Democratic newspaper, known as the "Herald of Freedom." He soon found himself in jail under a sixty days' sentence for libel. During the winter of 1834-5 he went to New York and began soliciting business for several Chatham street houses. In 1835 he embarked in the show business at Niblo's Garden, having purchased the celebrated "Joice Heth" for one thousand dollars. He afterward engaged the celebrated athlete, Sig. Vivalia, and Barnum made his "first appearance on any stage," acting as a "super" to Sig. Vivalia on his opening night. He became ticket seller, secretary and treasurer of Aaron Turner's circus in 1836 and traveled with it about the country. His next venture was the purchase of a steamboat on the Mississippi, and engaged a theatrical company to show in the principal towns along that river. In 1840 he opened Vaux Hall Garden, New York, with variety performances, and introduced the celebrated jig dancer, John Diamond, to the public. The next year he quit the show

business and settled down in New York as agent of Sear's Pictorial Illustration of the Bible, but a few months later again leased Vaux Hall. In September of the same year he again left the business, and became "puff" writer for the Bowery Amphitheater. In December he bought the Scudder Museum, and a year later introduced the celebrated Tom Thumb to the world, taking him to England in 1844, and remaining there three years. He then returned to New York, and in 1849, through James Hall Wilson, he engaged the "Swedish Nightingale," Jenny Lind, to come to this country and make a tour under his management. He also had sent the Swiss Bell Ringers to America in 1844. He became owner of the Baltimore Museum and the Lyceum and Museum at Philadelphia. In 1850 he brought a dozen elephants from Ceylon to make a tour of this country, and in 1851 sent the "Bateman Children" to London. During 1851 and 1852 he traveled as a temperance lecturer, and became president of a bank at Pequonock, Connecticut. In 1852 he started a weekly pictorial paper known as the "Illustrated News." In 1865 his Museum was destroyed by fire, and he immediately leased the Winter Garden Theatre, where he played his company until he opened his own Museum. This was destroyed by fire in 1868, and he then purchased an interest in the George Wood Museum.

After dipping into politics to some extent, he began his career as a really great showman in 1871. Three years later he erected an immense circular building in New York, in which he produced his panoramas. He has frequently appeared as a lecturer, some times on temperance, and some times on other topics, among which were "Humbugs of the World," "Struggles and Triumphs," etc. He was owner of the im-

mense menagerie and circus known as the "Greatest Show on Earth," and his fame extended throughout Europe and America. He died in 1891.

JAMES MADISON, the fourth president of the United States, 1809-17, was born at Port Conway, Prince George county, Virginia, March 16, 1751. He was the son of a wealthy planter, who lived on a fine estate called "Montpelier," which was but twenty-five miles from Monticello, the home of Thomas Jefferson. Mr. Madison was the eldest of a family of seven children, all of whom attained maturity. He received his early education at home under a private tutor, and consecrated himself with unusual vigor to study. At a very early age he was a proficient scholar in Latin, Greek, French and Spanish, and in 1769 he entered Princeton College, New Jersey. He graduated in 1771, but remained for several months after his graduation to pursue a course of study under the guidance of Dr. Witherspoon. He permanently injured his health at this time and returned to Virginia in 1772, and for two years he was immersed in the study of law, and at the same time made extended researches in theology, general literature, and philosophical studies. He then directed his full attention to the impending struggle of the colonies for independence, and also took a prominent part in the religious controversy at that time regarding so called persecution of other religious denominations by the Church of England. Mr. Madison was elected to the Virginia assembly in 1776 and in November, 1777, he was chosen a member of the council of state. He took his seat in the continental congress in March, 1780. He was made chairman of the committee on foreign relations, and drafted an able memoranda for the use of

the American ministers to the French and Spanish governments, that established the claims of the republic to the territories between the Alleghany Mountains and the Mississippi River. He acted as chairman of the ways and means committee in 1783 and as a member of the Virginia legislature in 1784-86 he rendered important services to the state. Mr. Madison represented Virginia in the national constitutional convention at Philadelphia in 1787, and was one of the chief framers of the constitution. He was a member of the first four congresses, 1789-97, and gradually became identified with the anti-federalist or republican party of which he eventually became the leader. He remained in private life during the administration of John Adams, and was secretary of state under President Jefferson. Mr. Madison administered the affairs of that post with such great ability that he was the natural successor of the chief magistrate and was chosen president by an electoral vote of 122 to 53. He was inaugurated March 4, 1809, at that critical period in our history when the feelings of the people were embittered with those of England, and his first term was passed in diplomatic quarrels, which finally resulted in the declaration of war, June 18, 1812. In the autumn of that year President Madison was re-elected by a vote of 128 to 89, and conducted the war for three years with varying success and defeat in Canada, by glorious victories at sea, and by the battle of New Orleans that was fought after the treaty of peace had been signed at Ghent, December 24, 1814. During this war the national capitol at Washington was burned, and many valuable papers were destroyed, but the declaration of independence was saved to the country by the bravery and courage of Mr. Madison's illustrious wife. A commercial treaty

was negotiated with Great Britain in 1815, and in April, 1816, a national bank was incorporated by congress. Mr. Madison was succeeded, March 4, 1817, by James Monroe, and retired into private life on his estate at Montpelier, where he died June 28, 1836.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS, a noted American character, was a protege of the great abolitionist, William Lloyd Garrison, by whom he was aided in gaining his education. Mr. Douglass was born in Tuckahoe county, Maryland, in February, 1817, his mother being a negro woman and his father a white man. He was born in slavery and belonged to a man by the name of Lloyd, under which name he went until he ran away from his master and changed it to Douglass. At the age of ten years he was sent to Baltimore where he learned to read and write, and later his owner allowed him to hire out his own time for three dollars a week in a shipyard. In September, 1838, he fled from Baltimore and made his way to New York, and from thence went to New Bedford, Massachusetts. Here he was married and supported himself and family by working at the wharves and in various workshops. In the summer of 1841 he attended an anti-slavery convention at Nantucket, and made a speech which was so well received that he was offered the agency of the Massachusetts Anti-slavery Society. In this capacity he traveled through the New England states, and about the same time he published his first book called "Narrative of my Experience in Slavery." Mr. Douglass went to England in 1845 and lectured on slavery to large and enthusiastic audiences in all the large towns of the country, and his friends made up a purse of seven hundred and fifty dollars and purchased his freedom in due form of law.

Mr. Douglass applied himself to the delivery of lyceum lectures after the abolition of slavery, and in 1870 he became the editor of the "New National Era" in Washington. In 1871 he was appointed assistant secretary of the commission to San Domingo and on his return he was appointed one of the territorial council for the District of Colorado by President Grant. He was elected presidential elector-at-large for the state of New York and was appointed to carry the electoral vote to Washington. He was also United States marshal for the District of Columbia in 1876, and later was recorder of deeds for the same, from which position he was removed by President Cleveland in 1886. In the fall of that year he visited England to inform the friends that he had made while there, of the progress of the colored race in America, and on his return he was appointed minister to Hayti, by President Harrison in 1889. His career as a benefactor of his race was closed by his death in February, 1895, near Washington.

WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.—The ear for rhythm and the talent for graceful expression are the gifts of nature, and they were plentifully endowed on the above named poet. The principal characteristic of his poetry is the thoughtfulness and intellectual process by which his ideas ripened in his mind, as all his poems are bright, clear and sweet. Mr. Bryant was born November 3, 1794, at Cummington, Hampshire county, Massachusetts, and was educated at Williams College, from which he graduated, having entered it in 1810. He took up the study of law, and in 1815 was admitted to the bar, but after practicing successfully for ten years at Plainfield and Great Barrington, he removed to New York in 1825. The following year he became

the editor of the "Evening Post," which he edited until his death, and under his direction this paper maintained, through a long series of years, a high standing by the boldness of its protests against slavery before the war, by its vigorous support of the government during the war, and by the fidelity and ability of its advocacy of the Democratic freedom in trade. Mr. Bryant visited Europe in 1834, 1845, 1849 and 1857, and presented to the literary world the fruit of his travels in the series of "Letters of a Traveler," and "Letters from Spain and Other Countries." In the world of literature he is known chiefly as a poet, and here Mr. Bryant's name is illustrious, both at home and abroad. He contributed verses to the "Country Gazette" before he was ten years of age, and at the age of nineteen he wrote "Thanatopsis," the most impressive and widely known of his poems. The later outgrowth of his genius was his translation of Homer's "Iliad" in 1870 and the "Odyssey" in 1871. He also made several speeches and addresses which have been collected in a comprehensive volume called "Orations and Addresses." He was honored in many ways by his fellow citizens, who delighted to pay tributes of respect to his literary eminence, the breadth of his public spirit, the faithfulness of his service, and the worth of his private character. Mr. Bryant died in New York City June 12, 1878.

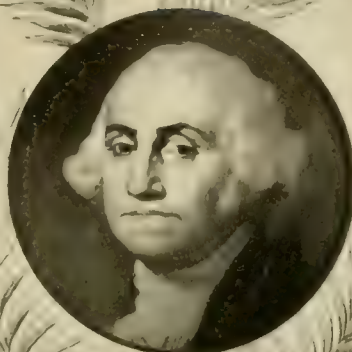
WILLIAM HENRY SEWARD, the secretary of state during one of the most critical times in the history of our country, and the right hand man of President Lincoln, ranks among the greatest statesmen America has produced. Mr. Seward was born May 16, 1801, at Florida, Orange county, New York, and with such



R. B. HAYES



CHARLES SUMNER



GEORGE WASHINGTON



GOTTLIEB C. C. C.



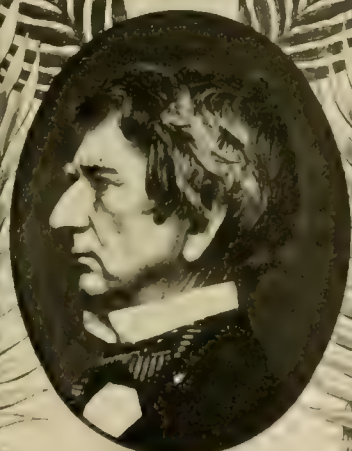
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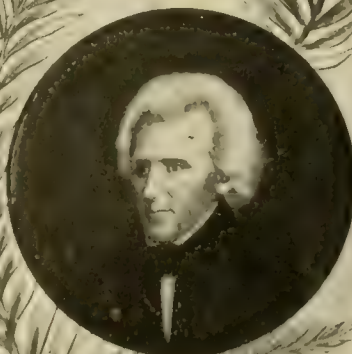
GEORGE J. MITCHELL



THOMAS JEFFERSON



W. H. C. C.



J. H. ALLEN

facilities as the place afforded he fitted himself for a college course. He attended Union College at Schenectady, New York, at the age of fifteen, and took his degree in the regular course, with signs of promise in 1820, after which he diligently addressed himself to the study of law under competent instructors, and started in the practice of his profession in 1823.

Mr. Seward entered the political arena and in 1828 we find him presiding over a convention in New York, its purpose being the nomination of John Quincy Adams for a second term. He was married in 1824 and in 1830 was elected to the state senate. From 1838 to 1842 he was governor of the state of New York. Mr. Seward's next important position was that of United States senator from New York.

W. H. Seward was chosen by President Lincoln to fill the important office of the secretary of state, and by his firmness and diplomacy in the face of difficulties, he aided in piloting the Union through that period of strife, and won an everlasting fame. This great statesman died at Auburn, New York, October 10, 1872, in the seventy-second year of his eventful life.

JOSEPH JEFFERSON, a name as dear as it is familiar to the theater-going world in America, suggests first of all a fun-loving, drink-loving, mellow voiced, good-natured Dutchman, and the name of "Rip Van Winkle" suggests the pleasant features of Joe Jefferson, so intimately are play and player associated in the minds of those who have had the good fortune to shed tears of laughter and sympathy as a tribute to the greatness of his art. Joseph Jefferson was born in Philadelphia, February 20, 1829. His genius was an inheritance, if there be such, as his great-grandfather, Thomas

Jefferson, was a manager and actor in England. His grandfather, Joseph Jefferson, was the most popular comedian of the New York stage in his time, and his father, Joseph Jefferson, the second, was a good actor also, but the third Joseph Jefferson outshone them all.

At the age of three years Joseph Jefferson came on the stage as the child in "Pizarro," and his training was upon the stage from childhood. Later on he lived and acted in Chicago, Mobile, and Texas. After repeated misfortunes he returned to New Orleans from Texas, and his brother-in-law, Charles Burke, gave him money to reach Philadelphia, where he joined the Burton theater company. Here his genius soon asserted itself, and his future became promising and brilliant. His engagements throughout the United States and Australia were generally successful, and when he went to England in 1865 Mr. Boucicault consented to make some important changes in his dramatization of Irving's story of Rip Van Winkle, and Mr. Jefferson at once placed it in the front rank as a comedy. He made a fortune out of it, and played nothing else for many years. In later years, however, Mr. Jefferson acquitted himself of the charge of being a one-part actor, and the parts of "Bob Acres," "Caleb Plummer" and "Golightly" all testify to the versatility of his genius.

GEORGE BRINTON McCLELLAN, a noted American general, was born in Philadelphia, December 3, 1826. He graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, and in 1846 from West Point, and was breveted second lieutenant of engineers. He was with Scott in the Mexican war, taking part in all the engagements from Vera Cruz to the final capture of the Mexi-

can capital, and was breveted first lieutenant and captain for gallantry displayed on various occasions. In 1857 he resigned his commission and accepted the position of chief engineer in the construction of the Illinois Central Railroad, and became president of the St. Louis & Cincinnati Railroad Company. He was commissioned major-general by the state of Ohio in 1861, placed in command of the department of the Ohio, and organized the first volunteers called for from that state. In May he was appointed major-general in the United States army, and ordered to disperse the confederates overrunning West Virginia. He accomplished this task promptly, and received the thanks of congress. After the first disaster at Bull Run he was placed in command of the department of Washington, and a few weeks later of the Army of the Potomac. Upon retirement of General Scott the command of the entire United States army devolved upon McClellan, but he was relieved of it within a few months. In March, 1862, after elaborate preparation, he moved upon Manassas, only to find it deserted by the Confederate army, which had been withdrawn to impregnable defenses prepared nearer Richmond. He then embarked his armies for Fortress Monroe and after a long delay at Yorktown, began the disastrous Peninsular campaign, which resulted in the Army of the Potomac being cooped up on the James River below Richmond. His forces were then called to the support of General Pope, near Washington, and he was left without an army. After Pope's defeat McClellan was placed in command of the troops for the defense of the capital, and after a thorough organization he followed Lee into Maryland and the battles of Antietam and South Mountain ensued. The delay which followed

caused general dissatisfaction, and he was relieved of his command, and retired from active service.

In 1864 McClellan was nominated for the presidency by the Democrats, and overwhelmingly defeated by Lincoln, three states only casting their electoral votes for McClellan. On election day he resigned his commission and a few months later went to Europe where he spent several years. He wrote a number of military text-books and reports. His death occurred October 29, 1885.

SAMUEL J. TILDEN.—Among the great statesmen whose names adorn the pages of American history may be found that of the subject of this sketch. Known as a lawyer of highest ability, his greatest claim to immortality will ever lie in his successful battle against the corrupt rings of his native state and the elevation of the standard of official life.

Samuel J. Tilden was born in New Lebanon, New York, February 9, 1814. He pursued his academic studies at Yale College and the University of New York, taking the course of law at the latter. He was admitted to the bar in 1841. His rare ability as a thinker and writer upon public topics attracted the attention of President Van Buren, of whose policy and administration he became an active and efficient champion. He made for himself a high place in his profession and amassed quite a fortune as the result of his industry and judgment. During the days of his greatest professional labor he was ever one of the leaders and trusted counsellors of the Democratic party. He was a member of the conventions to revise the state constitution, both in 1846 and 1867, and served two terms in the lower branch of the state leg-

islature. He was one of the controlling spirits in the overthrow of the notorious "Tweed ring" and the reformation of the government of the city of New York. In 1874 he was elected governor of the state of New York. While in this position he assailed corruption in high places, successfully battling with the iniquitous "canal ring" and crushed its sway over all departments of the government. Recognizing his character and executive ability Mr. Tilden was nominated for president by the national Democratic convention in 1876. At the election he received a much larger popular vote than his opponent, and 184 uncontested electoral votes. There being some electoral votes contested, a commission appointed by congress decided in favor of the Republican electors and Mr. Hayes, the candidate of that party was declared elected. In 1880, the Democratic party, feeling that Mr. Tilden had been lawfully elected to the presidency tendered the nomination for the same office to Mr. Tilden, but he declined, retiring from all public functions, owing to failing health. He died August 4, 1886. By will he bequeathed several millions of dollars toward the founding of public libraries in New York City, Yonkers, etc.

NOA H WEBSTER.—As a scholar, lawyer, author and journalist, there is no one who stands on a higher plane, or whose reputation is better established than the honored gentleman whose name heads this sketch. He was a native of West Hartford, Connecticut, and was born October 17, 1758. He came of an old New England family, his mother being a descendant of Governor William Bradford, of the Plymouth colony. After acquiring a solid education in early life Dr. Webster entered Yale College, from which he graduated in

1778. For a while he taught school in Hartford, at the same time studying law, and was admitted to the bar in 1781. He taught a classical school at Goshen, Orange county, New York, in 1782-83, and while there prepared his spelling book, grammar and reader, which was issued under the title of "A Grammatical Institute of the English Language," in three parts,—so successful a work that up to 1876 something like forty million of the spelling books had been sold. In 1786 he delivered a course of lectures on the English language in the seaboard cities and the following year taught an academy at Philadelphia. From December 17, 1787, until November, 1788, he edited the "American Magazine," a periodical that proved unsuccessful. In 1789-93 he practiced law in Hartford having in the former year married the daughter of William Greenleaf, of Boston. He returned to New York and November, 1793, founded a daily paper, the "Minerva," to which was soon added a semi-weekly edition under the name of the "Herald." The former is still in existence under the name of the "Commercial Advertiser." In this paper, over the signature of "Curtius," he published a lengthy and scholarly defense of "John Jay's treaty."

In 1798, Dr. Webster moved to New Haven and in 1807 commenced the preparation of his great work, the "American Dictionary of the English Language," which was not completed and published until 1828. He made his home in Amherst, Massachusetts, for the ten years succeeding 1812, and was instrumental in the establishment of Amherst College, of which institution he was the first president of the board of trustees. During 1824-5 he resided in Europe, pursuing his philological studies in Paris. He completed his dictionary from the libraries of Cambridge University in 1825, and de-

voted his leisure for the remainder of his life to the revision of that and his school books.

Dr. Webster was a member of the legislatures of both Connecticut and Massachusetts, was judge of one of the courts of the former state and was identified with nearly all the literary and scientific societies in the neighborhood of Amherst College. He died in New Haven, May 28, 1843.

Among the more prominent works emanating from the fecund pen of Dr. Noah Webster besides those mentioned above are the following: "Sketches of American Policy," "Winthrop's Journal," "A Brief History of Epidemics," "Rights of Neutral Nations in time of War," "A Philosophical and Practical Grammar of the English Language," "Dissertations on the English Language," "A Collection of Essays," "The Revolution in France," "Political Progress of Britain," "Origin, History, and Connection of the Languages of Western Asia and of Europe," and many others.

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, the great anti-slavery pioneer and leader, was born in Newburyport, Massachusetts, December 12, 1804. He was apprenticed to the printing business, and in 1828 was induced to take charge of the "Journal of the Times" at Bennington, Vermont. While supporting John Quincy Adams for the presidency he took occasion in that paper to give expression of his views on slavery. These articles attracted notice, and a Quaker named Lundy, editor of the "Genius of Emancipation," published in Baltimore, induced him to enter a partnership with him for the conduct of his paper. It soon transpired that the views of the partners were not in harmony, Lundy favoring gradual emancipation, while Garrison favored

immediate freedom. In 1850 Mr. Garrison was thrown into prison for libel, not being able to pay a fine of fifty dollars and costs. In his cell he wrote a number of poems which stirred the entire north, and a merchant, Mr. Tappan, of New York, paid his fine and liberated him, after seven weeks of confinement. He at once began a lecture tour of the northern cities, denouncing slavery as a sin before God, and demanding its immediate abolition in the name of religion and humanity. He opposed the colonization scheme of President Monroe and other leaders, and declared the right of every slave to immediate freedom.

In 1831 he formed a partnership with Isaac Knapp, and began the publication of the "Liberator" at Boston. The "immediate abolition" idea began to gather power in the north, while the south became alarmed at the bold utterance of this journal. The mayor of Boston was besought by southern influence to interfere, and upon investigation, reported upon the insignificance, obscurity, and poverty of the editor and his staff, which report was widely published throughout the country. Rewards were offered by the southern states for his arrest and conviction. Later Garrison brought from England, where an emancipation measure had just been passed, some of the great advocates to work for the cause in this country. In 1835 a mob broke into his office, broke up a meeting of women, dragged Garrison through the street with a rope around his body, and his life was saved only by the interference of the police, who lodged him in jail. Garrison declined to sit in the World's Anti-Slavery convention at London in 1840, because that body had refused women representation. He opposed the formation of a political party with emancipation as its basis.

He favored a dissolution of the union, and declared the constitution which bound the free states to the slave states "A covenant with death and an agreement with hell." In 1843 he became president of the American Anti-Slavery society, which position he held until 1865, when slavery was no more. During all this time the "Liberator" had continued to promulgate anti-slavery doctrines, but in 1865 Garrison resigned his position, and declared his work was completed. He died May 24, 1879.

JOHN BROWN ("Brown of Ossawatimie"), a noted character in American history, was born at Torrington, Connecticut, May 9, 1800. In his childhood he removed to Ohio, where he learned the tanner's trade. He married there, and in 1855 settled in Kansas. He lived at the village of Ossawatimie in that state, and there began his fight against slavery. He advocated immediate emancipation, and held that the negroes of the slave states merely waited for a leader in an insurrection that would result in their freedom. He attended the convention called at Chatham, Canada, in 1859, and was the leading spirit in organizing a raid upon the United States arsenal at Harper's Ferry, Virginia. His plans were well laid, and carried out in great secrecy. He rented a farm house near Harper's Ferry in the summer of 1859, and on October 16th of that year, with about twenty followers, he surprised and captured the United States arsenal, with all its supplies and arms. To his surprise, the negroes did not come to his support, and the next day he was attacked by the Virginia state militia, wounded and captured. He was tried in the courts of the state, convicted, and was hanged at Charlestown, December 2, 1859. The raid and its results had a tremendous

effect, and hastened the culmination of the troubles between the north and south. The south had the advantage in discussing this event, claiming that the sentiment which inspired this act of violence was shared by the anti-slavery element of the country.

EDWIN BOOTH had no peer upon the American stage during his long career as a star actor. He was the son of a famous actor, Junius Brutus Booth, and was born in 1833 at his father's home at Belair, near Baltimore. At the age of sixteen he made his first appearance on the stage, at the Boston Museum, in a minor part in "Richard III." It was while playing in California in 1851 that an eminent critic called general attention to the young actor's unusual talent. However, it was not until 1863, at the great Shakspearian revival at the Winter Garden Theatre, New York, that the brilliancy of his career began. His Hamlet held the boards for 100 nights in succession, and from that time forth Booth's reputation was established. In 1868 he opened his own theatre (Booth's Theater) in New York. Mr. Booth never succeeded as a manager, however, but as an actor he was undoubtedly the most popular man on the American stage, and perhaps the most eminent one in the world. In England he also won the greatest applause.

Mr. Booth's work was confined mostly to Shakspearean roles, and his art was characterized by intellectual acuteness, fervor, and poetic feeling. His Hamlet, Richard II, Richard III, and Richelieu gave play to his greatest powers. In 1865, when his brother, John Wilkes Booth, enacted his great crime, Edwin Booth resolved to retire from the stage, but was persuaded to reconsider that decision. The odium did not in any way attach to the

great actor, and his popularity was not affected. In all his work Mr. Booth clung closely to the legitimate and the traditional in drama, making no experiments, and offering little encouragement to new dramatic authors. His death occurred in New York, June 7, 1894.

JOSEPH HOOKER, a noted American officer, was born at Hadley, Massachusetts, November 13, 1814. He graduated from West Point Military Academy in 1837, and was appointed lieutenant of artillery. He served in Florida in the Seminole war, and in garrison until the outbreak of the Mexican war. During the latter he saw service as a staff officer and was breveted captain, major and lieutenant-colonel for gallantry at Monterey, National Bridge and Chapultepec. Resigning his commission in 1833 he took up farming in California, which he followed until 1861. During this time he acted as superintendent of military roads in Oregon. At the outbreak of the Rebellion Hooker tendered his services to the government, and, May 17, 1861, was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers. He served in the defence of Washington and on the lower Potomac until his appointment to the command of a division in the Third Corps, in March, 1862. For gallant conduct at the siege of Yorktown and in the battles of Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Frazier's Farm and Malvern Hill he was made major-general. At the head of his division he participated in the battles of Manassas and Chantilly. September 6, 1862, he was placed at the head of the First Corps, and in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam acted with his usual gallantry, being wounded in the latter engagement. On rejoining the army in November he was made brigadier-general in the regular army. On

General Burnside attaining the command of the Army of the Potomac General Hooker was placed in command of the center grand division, consisting of the Second and Fifth Corps. At the head of these gallant men he participated in the battle of Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862. In January, 1863, General Hooker assumed command of the Army of the Potomac, and in May following fought the battle of Chancellorsville. At the time of the invasion of Pennsylvania, owing to a dispute with General Halleck, Hooker requested to be relieved of his command, and June 28 was succeeded by George G. Meade. In September, 1863, General Hooker was given command of the Twentieth Corps and transferred to the Army of the Cumberland, and distinguished himself at the battles of Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, and Ringgold. In the Atlanta campaign he saw almost daily service and merited his well-known nickname of "Fighting Joe." July 30, 1864, at his own request, he was relieved of his command. He subsequently was in command of several military departments in the north, and in October, 1868, was retired with the full rank of major-general. He died October 31, 1879.

JAY GOULD, one of the greatest financiers that the world has ever produced, was born May 27, 1836, at Roxbury, Delaware county, New York. He spent his early years on his father's farm and at the age of fourteen entered Hobart Academy, New York, and kept books for the village blacksmith. He acquired a taste for mathematics and surveying and on leaving school found employment in making the surveyor's map of Ulster county. He surveyed very extensively in the state and accumulated five thousand dollars as the fruits of his labor. He

was then stricken with typhoid fever but recovered and made the acquaintance of one Zadock Pratt, who sent him into the western part of the state to locate a site for a tannery. He chose a fine hemlock grove, built a sawmill and blacksmith shop and was soon doing a large lumber business with Mr. Pratt. Mr. Gould soon secured control of the entire plant, which he sold out just before the panic of 1857 and in this year he became the largest stockholder in the Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania, bank. Shortly after the crisis he bought the bonds of the Rutland & Washington Railroad at ten cents on the dollar, and put all his money into railroad securities. For a long time he conducted this road which he consolidated with the Rensselaer & Saratoga Railroad. In 1859 he removed to New York and became a heavy investor in Erie Railroad stocks, entered that company and was president until its reorganization in 1872. In December, 1880, Mr. Gould was in control of ten thousand miles of railroad. In 1887 he purchased the controlling interest in the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Co., and was a joint owner with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Co. of the western portion of the Southern Pacific line. Other lines soon came under his control, aggregating thousand of miles, and he soon was recognized as one of the world's greatest railroad magnates. He continued to hold his place as one of the master financiers of the century until the time of his death which occurred December 2, 1892.

THOMAS HART BENTON, a very prominent United States senator and statesman, was born at Hillsborough, North Carolina, March 14, 1782. He removed to Tennessee in early life, studied law, and began to practice at Nashville about 1810.

During the war of 1812-1815 he served as colonel of a Tennessee regiment under General Andrew Jackson. In 1815 he removed to St. Louis, Missouri, and in 1820 was chosen United States senator for that state. Having been re-elected in 1826, he supported President Jackson in his opposition to the United States bank and advocated a gold and silver currency, thus gaining the name of "Old Bullion," by which he was familiarly known. For many years he was the most prominent man in Missouri, and took rank among the greatest statesmen of his day. He was a member of the senate for thirty years and opposed the extreme states' rights policy of John C. Calhoun. In 1852 he was elected to the house of representatives in which he opposed the repeal of the Missouri compromise. He was opposed by a powerful party of States' Rights Democrats in Missouri, who defeated him as a candidate for governor of that state in 1856.

Colonel Benton published a considerable work in two volumes in 1854-56, entitled "Thirty Years' View, or a History of the Working of the American Government for Thirty Years, 1820-50." He died April 10, 1858.

STEPHEN ARNOLD DOUGLAS.—One of the most prominent figures in political circles during the intensely exciting days that preceded the war, and a leader of the Union branch of the Democratic party was the gentleman whose name heads this sketch.

He was born at Brandon, Rutland county, Vermont, April 23, 1813, of poor but respectable parentage. His father, a practicing physician, died while our subject was but an infant, and his mother, with two small children and but small means, could give him but the rudiments of an education.

At the age of fifteen young Douglas engaged at work in the cabinet making business to raise funds to carry him through college. After a few years of labor he was enabled to pursue an academical course, first at Brandon, and later at Canandaigua, New York. In the latter place he remained until 1833, taking up the study of law. Before he was twenty, however, his funds running low, he abandoned all further attempts at education, determining to enter at once the battle of life. After some wanderings through the western states he took up his residence at Jacksonville, Illinois, where, after teaching school for three months, he was admitted to the bar, and opened an office in 1834. Within a year from that time, so rapidly had he risen in his profession, he was chosen attorney general of the state, and warmly espoused the principles of the Democratic party. He soon became one of the most popular orators in Illinois. It was at this time he gained the name of the "Little Giant." In 1835 he resigned the position of attorney general having been elected to the legislature. In 1841 he was chosen judge of the supreme court of Illinois which he resigned two years later to take a seat in congress. It was during this period of his life, while a member of the lower house, that he established his reputation and took the side of those who contended that congress had no constitutional right to restrict the extension of slavery further than the agreement between the states made in 1820. This, in spite of his being opposed to slavery, and only on grounds which he believed to be right, favored what was called the Missouri compromise. In 1847 Mr. Douglas was chosen United States senator for six years, and greatly distinguished himself. In 1852 he was re-elected to the same office. During this latter term, under his leader-

ship, the "Kansas-Nebraska bill" was carried in the senate. In 1858, notwithstanding the fierce contest made by his able competitor for the position, Abraham Lincoln, and with the administration of Buchanan arrayed against him, Mr. Douglas was re-elected senator. After the trouble in the Charleston convention, when by the withdrawal of several state delegates without a nomination, the Union Democrats, in convention at Baltimore, in 1860, nominated Mr. Douglas as their candidate for presidency. The results of this election are well known and the great events of 1861 coming on, Mr. Douglas was spared their full development, dying at Chicago, Illinois, June 3, 1861, after a short illness. His last words to his children were, "to obey the laws and support the constitution of the United States."

JAMES MONROE, fifth president of the United States, was born in Westmoreland county, Virginia, April 28, 1758. At the age of sixteen he entered William and Mary College, but two years later the Declaration of Independence having been adopted, he left college and hastened to New York where he joined Washington's army as a military cadet.

At the battle of Trenton Monroe performed gallant service and received a wound in the shoulder, and was promoted to a captaincy. He acted as aide to Lord Sterling at the battles of Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth. Washington then sent him to Virginia to raise a new regiment of which he was to be colonel. The exhausted condition of Virginia made this impossible, but he received his commission. He next entered the law office of Thomas Jefferson to study law, as there was no opening for him as an officer in the army. In

1782 he was elected to the Virginia assembly, and the next year he was elected to the Continental congress. Realizing the inadequacy of the old articles of confederation, he advocated the calling of a convention to consider their revision, and introduced in congress a resolution empowering congress to regulate trade, lay import duties, etc. This resolution was referred to a committee, of which he was chairman, and the report led to the Annapolis convention, which called a general convention to meet at Philadelphia in 1787, when the constitution was drafted. Mr. Monroe began the practice of law at Fredericksburg, Virginia, and was soon after elected to the legislature, and appointed as one of the committee to pass upon the adoption of the constitution. He opposed it, as giving too much power to the central government. He was elected to the United States senate in 1789, where he allied himself with the Anti-Federalists or "Republicans," as they were sometimes called. Although his views as to neutrality between France and England were directly opposed to those of the president, yet Washington appointed him minister to France. His popularity in France was so great that the antagonism of England and her friends in this country brought about his recall. He then became governor of Virginia. He was sent as envoy to France in 1802; minister to England in 1803; and envoy to Spain in 1805. The next year he returned to his estate in Virginia, and with an ample inheritance enjoyed a few years of repose. He was again called to be governor of Virginia, and was then appointed secretary of state by President Madison. The war with England soon resulted, and when the capital was burned by the British, Mr. Monroe became secretary of war also, and planned the measures for the defense of New Orleans.

The treasury being exhausted and credit gone, he pledged his own estate, and thereby made possible the victory of Jackson at New Orleans.

In 1817 Mr. Monroe became president of the United States, having been a candidate of the "Republican" party, which at that time had begun to be called the "Democratic" party. In 1820 he was re-elected, having two hundred and thirty-one electoral votes out of two hundred and thirty-two. His administration is known as the "Era of good-feeling," and party lines were almost wiped out. The slavery question began to assume importance at this time, and the Missouri Compromise was passed. The famous "Monroe Doctrine" originated in a great state paper of President Monroe upon the rumored interference of the Holy Alliance to prevent the formation of free republics in South America. President Monroe acknowledged their independence, and promulgated his great "Doctrine," which has been held in reverence since. Mr. Monroe's death occurred in New York on July 4, 1831.

THOMAS ALVA EDISON, the master wizard of electrical science and whose name is synonymous with the subjugation of electricity to the service of man, was born in 1847 at Milan, Ohio, and it was at Port Huron, Michigan, whither his parents had moved in 1854, that his self-education began—for he never attended school for more than two months. He eagerly devoured every book he could lay his hands on and is said to have read through an encyclopedia without missing a word. At thirteen he began his working life as a trainboy upon the Grand Trunk Railway between Port Huron and Detroit. Much of his time was now spent in Detroit, where he found increased facilities for reading at the public libraries.

He was not content to be a newsboy, so he got together three hundred pounds of type and started the issue of the "Grand Trunk Herald." It was only a small amateur weekly, printed on one side, the impression being made from the type by hand. Chemical research was his next undertaking and a laboratory was added to his movable publishing house, which, by the way, was an old freight car. One day, however, as he was experimenting with some phosphorus, it ignited and the irate conductor threw the young seeker after the truth, chemicals and all, from the train. His office and laboratory were then removed to the cellar of his father's house. As he grew to manhood he decided to become an operator. He won his opportunity by saving the life of a child, whose father was an old operator, and out of gratitude he gave Mr. Edison lessons in telegraphy. Five months later he was competent to fill a position in the railroad office at Port Huron. Hence he peregrinated to Stratford, Ontario, and thence successively to Adrian, Fort Wayne, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Memphis, Louisville and Boston, gradually becoming an expert operator and gaining experience that enabled him to evolve many ingenious ideas for the improvement of telegraphic appliances. At Memphis he constructed an automatic repeater, which enabled Louisville and New Orleans to communicate direct, and received nothing more than the thanks of his employers. Mr. Edison came to New York in 1870 in search of an opening more suitable to his capabilities and ambitions. He happened to be in the office of the *Laws Gold Reporting Company* when one of the instruments got out of order, and even the inventor of the system could not make it work. Edison requested to be allowed to attempt the task, and in a few minutes he

had overcome the difficulty and secured an advantageous engagement. For several years he had a contract with the Western Union and the Gold Stock companies, whereby he received a large salary, besides a special price for all telegraphic improvements he could suggest. Later, as the head of the Edison General Electric company, with its numerous subordinate organizations and connections all over the civilized world, he became several times a millionaire. Mr. Edison invented the phonograph and kinetograph which bear his name, the carbon telephone, the tasimeter, and the duplex and quadruplex systems of telegraphy.

JAMES LONGSTREET, one of the most conspicuous of the Confederate generals during the Civil war, was born in 1820, in South Carolina, but was early taken by his parents to Alabama where he grew to manhood and received his early education. He graduated at the United States military academy in 1842, entering the army as lieutenant and spent a few years in the frontier service. When the Mexican war broke out he was called to the front and participated in all the principal battles of that war up to the storming of Chapultepec, where he received severe wounds. For gallant conduct at Contreras, Cherubusco, and Molino del Rey he received the brevets of captain and major. After the close of the Mexican war Longstreet served as adjutant and captain on frontier service in Texas until 1858 when he was transferred to the staff as paymaster with rank of major. In June, 1861, he resigned to join the Confederacy and immediately went to the front, commanding a brigade at Bull Run the following month. Promoted to be major-general in 1862 he thereafter bore a conspicuous

part and rendered valuable service to the Confederate cause. He participated in many of the most severe battles of the Civil war including Bull Run (first and second), Seven Pines, Gaines' Mill, Fraziers Farm, Malvern Hill, Antietam, Frederickburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Chickamauga, the Wilderness, Petersburg and most of the fighting about Richmond.

When the war closed General Longstreet accepted the result, renewed his allegiance to the government, and thereafter labored earnestly to obliterate all traces of war and promote an era of good feeling between all sections of the country. He took up his residence in New Orleans, and took an active interest and prominent part in public affairs, served as surveyor of that port for several years; was commissioner of engineers for Louisiana, served four years as school commissioner, etc. In 1875 he was appointed supervisor of internal revenue and settled in Georgia. After that time he served four years as United States minister to Turkey, and also for a number of years was United States marshal of Georgia, besides having held other important official positions.

JOHAN RUTLEDGE, the second chief-justice of the United States, was born at Charleston, South Carolina, in 1739. He was a son of John Rutledge, who had left Ireland for America about five years prior to the birth of our subject, and a brother of Edward Rutledge, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. John Rutledge received his legal education at the Temple, London, after which he returned to Charleston and soon won distinction at the bar. He was elected to the old Colonial congress in 1765 to protest against the "Stamp Act," and was a member of the

South Carolina convention of 1774, and of the Continental congress of that and the succeeding year. In 1776 he was chairman of the committee that draughted the constitution of his state, and was president of the congress of that state. He was not pleased with the state constitution, however, and resigned. In 1779 he was again chosen governor of the state, and granted extraordinary powers, and he at once took the field to repel the British. He joined the army of General Gates in 1782, and the same year was elected to congress. He was a member of the constitutional convention which framed our present constitution. In 1789 he was appointed an associate justice of the first supreme court of the United States. He resigned to accept the position of chief-justice of his own state. Upon the resignation of Judge Jay, he was appointed chief-justice of the United States in 1795. The appointment was never confirmed, for, after presiding at one session, his mind became deranged, and he was succeeded by Judge Ellsworth. He died at Charleston, July 23, 1800.

RALPH WALDO EMERSON was one of the most noted literary men of his time. He was born in Boston, Massachusetts, May 25, 1803. He had a minister for an ancestor, either on the paternal or maternal side, in every generation for eight generations back. His father, Rev. William Emerson, was a native of Concord, Massachusetts, born May 6, 1769, graduated at Harvard, in 1789, became a Unitarian minister; was a fine writer and one of the best orators of his day; died in 1811.

Ralph Waldo Emerson was fitted for college at the public schools of Boston, and graduated at Harvard College in 1821, winning about this time several prizes for es-

says. For five years he taught school in Boston; in 1826 was licensed to preach, and in 1829 was ordained as a colleague to Rev. Henry Ware of the Second Unitarian church in Boston. In 1832 he resigned, making the announcement in a sermon of his unwillingness longer to administer the rite of the Lord's Supper, after which he spent about a year in Europe. Upon his return he began his career as a lecturer before the Boston Mechanics Institute, his subject being "Water." His early lectures on "Italy" and "Relation of Man to the Globe" also attracted considerable attention; as did also his biographical lectures on Michael Angelo, Milton, Luther, George Fox, and Edmund Burke. After that time he gave many courses of lectures in Boston and became one of the best known lecturers in America. But very few men have rendered such continued service in this field. He lectured for forty successive seasons before the Salem, Massachusetts, Lyceum and also made repeated lecturing tours in this country and in England. In 1835 Mr. Emerson took up his residence at Concord, Massachusetts, where he continued to make his home until his death which occurred April 27, 1882.

Mr. Emerson's literary work covered a wide scope. He wrote and published many works, essays and poems, which rank high among the works of American literary men. A few of the many which he produced are the following: "Nature;" "The Method of Nature;" "Man Thinking;" "The Dial;" "Essays;" "Poems;" "English Traits;" "The Conduct of Life;" "May-Day and other Poems" and "Society and Solitude;" besides many others. He was a prominent member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, of the American Philosophical Society, the Massachusetts Historical Society and other kindred associations.

ALEXANDER T. STEWART, one of the famous merchant princes of New York, was born near the city of Belfast, Ireland, in 1803, and before he was eight years of age was left an orphan without any near relatives, save an aged grandfather. The grandfather being a pious Methodist wanted to make a minister of young Stewart, and accordingly put him in a school with that end in view and he graduated at Trinity College, in Dublin. When scarcely twenty years of age he came to New York. His first employment was that of a teacher, but accident soon made him a merchant. Entering into business relations with an experienced man of his acquaintance he soon found himself with the rent of a store on his hands and alone in a new enterprise. Mr. Stewart's business grew rapidly in all directions, but its founder had executive ability sufficient for any and all emergencies, and in time his house became one of the greatest mercantile establishments of modern times, and the name of Stewart famous. Mr. Stewart's death occurred April 10, 1876.

JAMES FENIMORE COOPER. — In speaking of this noted American novelist, William Cullen Bryant said: "He wrote for mankind at large, hence it is that he has earned a fame wider than any American author of modern times. The creations of his genius shall survive through centuries to come, and only perish with our language." Another eminent writer (Prescott) said of Cooper: "In his productions every American must take an honest pride; for surely no one has succeeded like Cooper in the portraiture of American character, or has given such glowing and eminently truthful pictures of American scenery."

James Fenimore Cooper was born Sep-

tember 15, 1789, at Burlington, New Jersey, and was a son of Judge William Cooper. About a year after the birth of our subject the family removed to Otsego county, New York, and founded the town called "Cooperstown." James Fenimore Cooper spent his childhood there and in 1802 entered Yale College, and four years later became a midshipman in the United States navy. In 1811 he was married, quit the seafaring life, and began devoting more or less time to literary pursuits. His first work was "Precaution," a novel published in 1819, and three years later he produced "The Spy, a Tale of Neutral Ground," which met with great favor and was a universal success. This was followed by many other works, among which may be mentioned the following: "The Pioneers," "The Pilot," "Last of the Mohicans," "The Prairie," "The Red Rover," "The Manikins," "Home-ward Bound," "Home as Found," "History of the United States Navy," "The Pathfinder," "Wing and Wing," "Afloat and Ashore," "The Chain-Bearer," "Oak-Openings," etc. J. Fenimore Cooper died at Cooperstown, New York, September 14, 1851.

MARSHALL FIELD, one of the merchant princes of America, ranks among the most successful business men of the century. He was born in 1835 at Conway, Massachusetts. He spent his early life on a farm and secured a fair education in the common schools, supplementing this with a course at the Conway Academy. His natural bent ran in the channels of commercial life, and at the age of seventeen he was given a position in a store at Pittsfield, Massachusetts. Mr. Field remained there four years and removed to Chicago in 1856. He began his career in Chicago as a clerk

in the wholesale dry goods house of Cooley, Wadsworth & Company, which later became Cooley, Farwell & Company, and still later John V. Farwell & Company. He remained with them four years and exhibited marked ability, in recognition of which he was given a partnership. In 1865 Mr. Field and L. Z. Leiter, who was also a member of the firm, withdrew and formed the firm of Field, Palmer & Leiter, the third partner being Potter Palmer, and they continued in business until 1867, when Mr. Palmer retired and the firm became Field, Leiter & Company. They ran under the latter name until 1881, when Mr. Leiter retired and the house has since continued under the name of Marshall Field & Company. The phenomenal success accredited to the house is largely due to the marked ability of Mr. Field, the house had become one of the foremost in the west, with an annual sale of \$8,000,000 in 1870. The total loss of the firm during the Chicago fire was \$3,500,000 of which \$2,500,000 was recovered through the insurance companies. It rapidly recovered from the effects of this and to-day the annual sales amount to over \$40,000,000. Mr. Field's real estate holdings amounted to \$10,000,000. He was one of the heaviest subscribers to the Baptist University fund although he is a Presbyterian, and gave \$1,000,000 for the endowment of the Field Columbian Museum—one of the greatest institutions of the kind in the world.

EDGAR WILSON NYE, who won an immense popularity under the pen name of "Bill Nye," was one of the most eccentric humorists of his day. He was born August 25, 1850, at Shirley, Piscataqua county, Maine, "at a very early age" as he expresses it. He took an academic course in

River Falls, Wisconsin, from whence, after his graduation, he removed to Wyoming Territory. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1876. He began when quite young to contribute humorous sketches to the newspapers, became connected with various western journals and achieved a brilliant success as a humorist. Mr. Nye settled later in New York City where he devoted his time to writing funny articles for the big newspaper syndicates. He wrote for publication in book form the following: "Bill Nye and the Boomerang," "The Forty Liars," "Baled Hay," "Bill Nye's Blossom Rock," "Remarks," etc. His death occurred February 21, 1896, at Asheville, North Carolina.

THOMAS DE WITT TALMAGE, one of the most celebrated American preachers, was born January 7, 1832, and was the youngest of twelve children. He made his preliminary studies at the grammar school in New Brunswick, New Jersey. At the age of eighteen he joined the church and entered the University of the City of New York, and graduated in May, 1853. The exercises were held in Niblo's Garden and his speech aroused the audience to a high pitch of enthusiasm. At the close of his college duties he imagined himself interested in the law and for three years studied law. Dr. Talmage then perceived his mistake and prepared himself for the ministry at the Reformed Dutch Church Theological Seminary at New Brunswick, New Jersey. Just after his ordination the young minister received two calls, one from Piermont, New York, and the other from Belleville, New Jersey. Dr. Talmage accepted the latter and for three years filled that charge, when he was called to Syracuse, New York. Here it was that his sermons first drew large

crowds of people to his church, and from thence dates his popularity. Afterward he became the pastor of the Second Reformed Dutch church, of Philadelphia, remaining seven years, during which period he first entered upon the lecture platform and laid the foundation for his future reputation. At the end of this time he received three calls, one from Chicago, one from San Francisco, and one from the Central Presbyterian church of Brooklyn, which latter at that time consisted of only nineteen members with a congregation of about thirty-five. This church offered him a salary of seven thousand dollars and he accepted the call. He soon induced the trustees to sell the old church and build a new one. They did so and erected the Brooklyn Tabernacle, but it burned down shortly after it was finished. By prompt sympathy and general liberality a new church was built and formally opened in February, 1874. It contained seats for four thousand, six hundred and fifty, but if necessary seven thousand could be accommodated. In October, 1878, his salary was raised from seven thousand dollars to twelve thousand dollars, and in the autumn of 1889 the second tabernacle was destroyed by fire. A third tabernacle was built and it was formally dedicated on Easter Sunday, 1891.

JOHAN PHILIP SOUSA, conceded as being one of the greatest band leaders in the world, won his fame while leader of the United States Marine Band at Washington, District of Columbia. He was not originally a band player but was a violinist, and at the age of seventeen he was conductor of an opera company, a profession which he followed for several years, until he was offered the leadership of the Marine Band at Washington. The proposition was repugnant to him at first but he accepted the

offer and then ensued ten years of brilliant success with that organization. When he first took the Marine Band he began to gather the national airs of all the nations that have representatives in Washington, and compiled a comprehensive volume including nearly all the national songs of the different nations. He composed a number of marches, waltzes and two-steps, prominent among which are the "Washington Post," "Directorate," "King Cotton," "High School Cadets," "Belle of Chicago," "Liberty Bell March," "Manhattan Beach," "On Parade March," "Thunderer March," "Gladiator March," "El Capitan March," etc. He became a very extensive composer of this class of music.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, sixth president of the United States, was born in Braintree, Massachusetts, July 11, 1767, the son of John Adams. At the age of eleven he was sent to school at Paris, and two years later to Leyden, where he entered that great university. He returned to the United States in 1785, and graduated from Harvard in 1788. He then studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1791. His practice brought no income the first two years, but he won distinction in literary fields, and was appointed minister to The Hague in 1794. He married in 1797, and went as minister to Berlin the same year, serving until 1801, when Jefferson became president. He was elected to the senate in 1803 by the Federalists, but was condemned by that party for advocating the Embargo Act and other Anti-Federalist measures. He was appointed as professor of rhetoric at Harvard in 1805, and in 1809 was sent as minister to Russia. He assisted in negotiating the treaty of peace with England in 1814, and became minister to that power

the next year. He served during Monroe's administration two terms as secretary of state, during which time party lines were obliterated, and in 1824 four candidates for president appeared, all of whom were identified to some extent with the new "Democratic" party. Mr. Adams received 84 electoral votes, Jackson 99, Crawford 41, and Clay 37. As no candidate had a majority of all votes, the election went to the house of representatives, which elected Mr. Adams. As Clay had thrown his influence to Mr. Adams, Clay became secretary of state, and this caused bitter feeling on the part of the Jackson Democrats, who were joined by Mr. Crawford and his following, and opposed every measure of the administration. In the election of 1828 Jackson was elected over Mr. Adams by a great majority.

Mr. Adams entered the lower house of congress in 1830, elected from the district in which he was born and continued to represent it for seventeen years. He was known as "the old man eloquent," and his work in congress was independent of party. He opposed slavery extension and insisted upon presenting to congress, one at a time, the hundreds of petitions against the slave power. One of these petitions, presented in 1842, was signed by forty-five citizens of Massachusetts, and prayed congress for a peaceful dissolution of the Union. His enemies seized upon this as an opportunity to crush their powerful foe, and in a caucus meeting determined upon his expulsion from congress. Finding they would not be able to command enough votes for this, they decided upon a course that would bring equal disgrace. They formulated a resolution to the effect that while he merited expulsion, the house would, in great mercy, substitute its severest censure. When it was read in the house the old man, then in his seventy-fifth

year, arose and demanded that the first paragraph of the Declaration of Independence be read as his defense. It embraced the famous sentence, "that whenever any form of government becomes destructive to those ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute new government, etc., etc." After eleven days of hard fighting his opponents were defeated. On February 21, 1848, he rose to address the speaker on the Oregon question, when he suddenly fell from a stroke of paralysis. He died soon after in the rotunda of the capitol, where he had been conveyed by his colleagues.

SUSAN B. ANTHONY was one of the most famous women of America. She was born at South Adams, Massachusetts, February 15, 1820, the daughter of a Quaker. She received a good education and became a school teacher, following that profession for fifteen years in New York. Beginning with about 1852 she became the active leader of the woman's rights movement and won a wide reputation for her zeal and ability. She also distinguished herself for her zeal and eloquence in the temperance and anti-slavery causes, and became a conspicuous figure during the war. After the close of the war she gave most of her labors to the cause of woman's suffrage.

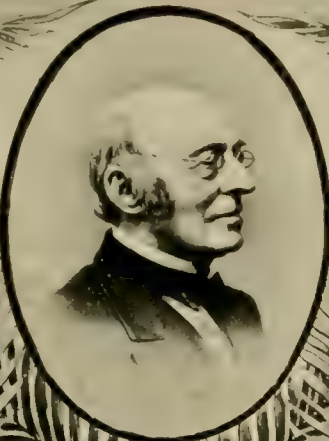
PHILIP D. ARMOUR, one of the most conspicuous figures in the mercantile history of America, was born May 16, 1832, on a farm at Stockbridge, Madison county, New York, and received his early education in the common schools of that county. He was apprenticed to a farmer and worked faithfully and well, being very ambitious and desiring to start out for himself. At the age of twenty he secured a release from his

indentures and set out overland for the gold fields of California. After a great deal of hard work he accumulated a little money and then came east and settled in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. He went into the grain receiving and warehouse business and was fairly successful, and later on he formed a partnership with John Plankinton in the pork packing line, the style of the firm being Plankinton & Armour. Mr. Armour made his first great "deal" in selling pork "short" on the New York market in the anticipation of the fall of the Confederacy, and Mr. Armour is said to have made through this deal a million dollars. He then established packing houses in Chicago and Kansas City, and in 1875 he removed to Chicago. He increased his business by adding to it the shipment of dressed beef to the European markets, and many other lines of trade and manufacturing, and it rapidly assumed vast proportions, employing an army of men in different lines of the business. Mr. Armour successfully conducted a great many speculative deals in pork and grain of immense proportions and also erected many large warehouses for the storage of grain. He became one of the representative business men of Chicago, where he became closely identified with all enterprises of a public nature, but his fame as a great business man extended to all parts of the world. He founded the "Armour Institute" at Chicago and also contributed largely to benevolent and charitable institutions.

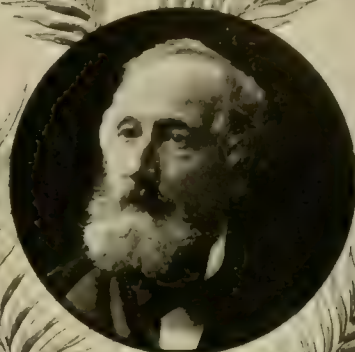
ROBERT FULTON.—Although Fulton is best known as the inventor of the first successful steamboat, yet his claims to distinction do not rest alone upon that, for he was an inventor along other lines, a painter and an author. He was born at Little Britain, Lancaster county, Pennsy!



SUSAN B. ANTHONY



WM. LLOYD GARRISON



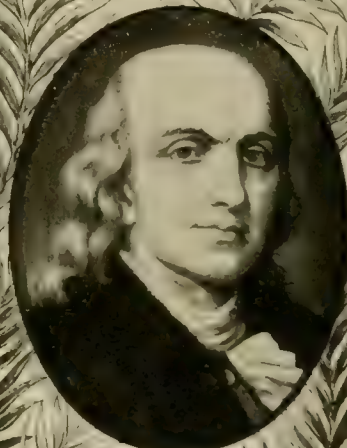
CYRUS W. FIELD



EDWIN BOOTH



HENRY WATTERSON



BENJAMIN FRANKLIN



FRED DOUGLASS



T. DEWITT TALMAGE



WM. T. BRYAN

vania, in 1765, of Scotch-Irish ancestry. At the age of seventeen he removed to Philadelphia, and there and in New York engaged in miniature painting with success both from a pecuniary and artistic point of view. With the results of his labors he purchased a farm for the support of his mother. He went to London and studied under the great painter, Benjamin West, and all through life retained his fondness for art and gave evidence of much ability in that line. While in England he was brought in contact with the Duke of Bridgewater, the father of the English canal system; Lord Stanhope, an eminent mechanician, and James Watt, the inventor of the steam engine. Their influence turned his mind to its true field of labor, that of mechanical invention. Machines for flax spinning, marble sawing, rope making, and for removing earth from excavations, are among his earliest ventures. His "Treatise on the Improvement of Canal Navigation," issued in 1796, and a series of essays on canals were soon followed by an English patent for canal improvements. In 1797 he went to Paris, where he resided until 1806, and there invented a submarine torpedo boat for maritime defense, but which was rejected by the governments of France, England and the United States. In 1803 he offered to construct for the Emperor Napoleon a steamboat that would assist in carrying out the plan of invading Great Britain then meditated by that great captain. In pursuance he constructed his first steamboat on the Seine, but it did not prove a full success and the idea was abandoned by the French government. By the aid of Livingston, then United States minister to France, Fulton purchased, in 1806, an engine which he brought to this country. After studying the defects of his own and other attempts in

this line he built and launched in 1807 the Clermont, the first successful steamboat. This craft only attained a speed of five miles an hour while going up North river. His first patent not fully covering his invention, Fulton was engaged in many law suits for infringement. He constructed many steamboats, ferryboats, etc., among these being the United States steamer "Fulton the First," built in 1814, the first war steamer ever built. This craft never attained any great speed owing to some defects in construction and accidentally blew up in 1829. Fulton died in New York, February 21, 1815.

SALMON PORTLAND CHASE, sixth chief-justice of the United States, and one of the most eminent of American jurists, was born in Cornish, New Hampshire, January 13, 1808. At the age of nine he was left in poverty by the death of his father, but means were found to educate him. He was sent to his uncle, a bishop, who conducted an academy near Columbus, Ohio, and here young Chase worked on the farm and attended school. At the age of fifteen he returned to his native state and entered Dartmouth College, from which he graduated in 1826. He then went to Washington, and engaged in teaching school, and studying law under the instruction of William Wirt. He was licensed to practice in 1829, and went to Cincinnati, where he had a hard struggle for several years following. He had in the meantime prepared notes on the statutes of Ohio, which, when published, brought him into prominence locally. He was soon after appointed solicitor of the United States Bank. In 1837 he appeared as counsel for a fugitive slave woman, Matilda, and sought by all the powers of his learning and eloquence to prevent her owner

from reclaiming her. He acted in many other cases, and devolved the trite expression, "Slavery is sectional, freedom is national." He was employed to defend Van Zandt before the supreme court of the United States in 1846, which was one of the most noted cases connected with the great struggle against slavery. By this time Mr. Chase had become the recognized leader of that element known as "free-soilers." He was elected to the United States senate in 1849, and was chosen governor of Ohio in 1855 and re-elected in 1857. He was chosen to the United States senate from Ohio in 1861, but was made secretary of the treasury by Lincoln and accepted. He inaugurated a financial system to replenish the exhausted treasury and meet the demands of the greatest war in history and at the same time to revive the industries of the country. One of the measures which afterward called for his judicial attention was the issuance of currency notes which were made a legal tender in payment of debts. When this question came before him as chief-justice of the United States he reversed his former action and declared the measure unconstitutional. The national banking system, by which all notes issued were to be based on funded government bonds of equal or greater amounts, had its direct origin with Mr. Chase.

Mr. Chase resigned the treasury portfolio in 1864, and was appointed the same year as chief-justice of the United States supreme court. The great questions that came up before him at this crisis in the life of the nation were no less than those which confronted the first chief-justice at the formation of our government. Reconstruction, private, state and national interests, the constitutionality of the acts of congress passed in times of great excitement, the construction and interpretation to be placed

upon the several amendments to the national constitution,—these were among the vital questions requiring prompt decision. He received a paralytic stroke in 1870, which impaired his health, though his mental powers were not affected. He continued to preside at the opening terms for two years following and died May 7, 1873.

HARRIET ELIZABETH BEECHER STOWE, a celebrated American writer, was born June 14, 1812, at Litchfield, Connecticut. She was a daughter of Lyman Beecher and a sister of Henry Ward Beecher, two noted divines; was carefully educated, and taught school for several years at Hartford, Connecticut. In 1832 Miss Beecher married Professor Stowe, then of Lane Seminary, Cincinnati, Ohio, and afterwards at Bowdoin College and Andover Seminary. Mrs. Stowe published in 1849 "The Mayflower, or sketches of the descendants of the Pilgrims," and in 1851 commenced in the "National Era" of Washington, a serial story which was published separately in 1852 under the title of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." This book attained almost unparalleled success both at home and abroad, and within ten years it had been translated in almost every language of the civilized world. Mrs. Stowe published in 1853 a "Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin" in which the data that she used was published and its truthfulness was corroborated. In 1853 she accompanied her husband and brother to Europe, and on her return published "Sunny Memories of Foreign Lands" in 1854. Mrs. Stowe was for some time one of the editors of the "Atlantic Monthly" and the "Hearth and Home," for which she had written a number of articles. Among these, also published separately, are "Dred, a tale of the Great Dismal Swamp" (later published under the title of "Nina

Gordon"); "The Minister's Wooing;" "The Pearl of Orr's Island;" "Agnes of Sorrento;" "Oldtown Folks;" "My Wife and I;" "Bible Heroines," and "A Dog's Mission." Mrs. Stowe's death occurred July 1, 1896, at Hartford, Connecticut.

THOMAS JONATHAN JACKSON, better known as "Stonewall" Jackson, was one of the most noted of the Confederate generals of the Civil war. He was a soldier by nature, an incomparable lieutenant, sure to execute any operation entrusted to him with marvellous precision, judgment and courage, and all his individual campaigns and combats bore the stamp of a masterly capacity for war. He was born January 21, 1824, at Clarksburg, Harrison county, West Virginia. He was early in life imbued with the desire to be a soldier and it is said walked from the mountains of Virginia to Washington, secured the aid of his congressman, and was appointed cadet at the United States Military Academy at West Point from which he was graduated in 1846. Attached to the army as brevet second lieutenant of the First Artillery, his first service was as a subaltern with Magruder's battery of light artillery in the Mexican war. He participated at the reduction of Vera Cruz, and was noticed for gallantry in the battles of Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Moline del Rey, Chapultepec, and the capture of the city of Mexico, receiving the brevets of captain for conduct at Contreras and Cherubusco and of major at Chapultepec. In the meantime he had been advanced by regular promotion to be first lieutenant in 1847. In 1852, the war having closed, he resigned and became professor of natural and experimental philosophy and artillery instructor at the Virginia State Military Institute at Lexington, Virginia, where he

remained until Virginia declared for secession, he becoming chiefly noted for intense religious sentiment coupled with personal eccentricities. Upon the breaking out of the war he was made colonel and placed in command of a force sent to sieze Harper's Ferry, which he accomplished May 3, 1861. Relieved by General J. E. Johnston, May 23, he took command of the brigade of Valley Virginians, whom he moulded into that brave corps, baptized at the first Manassas, and ever after famous as the "Stonewall Brigade." After this "Stonewall" Jackson was made a major-general, in 1861, and participated until his death in all the famous campaigns about Richmond and in Virginia, and was a conspicuous figure in the memorable battles of that time. May 2, 1863, at Chancellorsville, he was wounded severely by his own troops, two balls shattering his left arm and another passing through the palm of his right hand. The left arm was amputated, but pneumonia intervened, and, weakened by the great loss of blood, he died May 10, 1863. The more his operations in the Shenandoah valley in 1862 are studied the more striking must the merits of this great soldier appear.

JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER.—Near to the heart of the people of the Anglo-Saxon race will ever lie the verses of this, the "Quaker Poet." The author of "Barclay of Ury," "Maud Muller" and "Barbara Frietchie," always pure, fervid and direct, will be remembered when many a more ambitious writer has been forgotten.

John G. Whittier was born at Haverhill, Massachusetts, December 7, 1807. of Quaker parentage. He had but a common-school education and passed his boyhood days upon a farm. In early life he learned the trade of shoemaker. At the age of

eighteen he began to write verses for the Haverhill "Gazette." He spent two years after that at the Haverhill academy, after which, in 1829, he became editor of the "American Manufacturer," at Boston. In 1830 he succeeded George D. Prentice as editor of the "New England Weekly Review," but the following year returned to Haverhill and engaged in farming. In 1832 and in 1836 he edited the "Gazette." In 1835 he was elected a member of the legislature, serving two years. In 1836 he became secretary of the Anti-slavery Society of Philadelphia. In 1838 and 1839 he edited the "Pennsylvania Freeman," but in the latter year the office was sacked and burned by a mob. In 1840 Whittier settled at Amesbury, Massachusetts. In 1847 he became corresponding editor of the "National Era," an anti-slavery paper published at Washington, and contributed to its columns many of his anti-slavery and other favorite lyrics. Mr. Whittier lived for many years in retirement of Quaker simplicity, publishing several volumes of poetry which have raised him to a high place among American authors and brought to him the love and admiration of his countrymen. In the electoral colleges of 1860 and 1864 Whittier was a member. Much of his time after 1876 was spent at Oak Knoll, Danvers, Massachusetts, but still retained his residence at Amesbury. He never married. His death occurred September 7, 1892.

The more prominent prose writings of John G. Whittier are as follows: "Legends of New England," "Justice and Expediency, or Slavery Considered with a View to Its Abolition," "The Stranger in Lowell," "Supernaturalism in New England," "Leaves from Margaret Smith's Journal," "Old Portraits and Modern Sketches" and "Literary Sketches."

DAVID DIXON PORTER, illustrious as admiral of the United States navy, and famous as one of the most able naval officers of America, was born in Pennsylvania, June 8, 1814. His father was also a naval officer of distinction, who left the service of the United States to become commander of the naval forces of Mexico during the war between that country and Spain, and through this fact David Dixon Porter was appointed a midshipman in the Mexican navy. Two years later David D. Porter joined the United States navy as midshipman, rose in rank and eighteen years later as a lieutenant he is found actively engaged in all the operations of our navy along the east coast of Mexico. When the Civil war broke out Porter, then a commander, was dispatched in the Powhattan to the relief of Fort Pickens, Florida. This duty accomplished, he fitted out a mortar flotilla for the reduction of the forts guarding the approaches to New Orleans, which it was considered of vital importance for the government to get possession of. After the fall of New Orleans the mortar flotilla was actively engaged at Vicksburg, and in the fall of 1862 Porter was made a rear-admiral and placed in command of all the naval forces on the western rivers above New Orleans.

The ability of the man was now conspicuously manifested, not only in the battles in which he was engaged, but also in the creation of a formidable fleet out of river steamboats, which he covered with such plating as they would bear. In 1864 he was transferred to the Atlantic coast to command the naval forces destined to operate against the defences of Wilmington, North Carolina, and on Jan. 15, 1865, the fall of Fort Fisher was hailed by the country as a glorious termination of his arduous war service. In 1866 he was made vice-admiral

and appointed superintendent of the Naval Academy. On the death of Farragut, in 1870, he succeeded that able man as admiral of the navy. His death occurred at Washington, February 13, 1891.

NATHANIEL GREENE was one of the best known of the distinguished generals who led the Continental soldiery against the hosts of Great Britain during the Revolutionary war. He was the son of Quaker parents, and was born at Warwick, Rhode Island, May 27, 1742. In youth he acquired a good education, chiefly by his own efforts, as he was a tireless reader. In 1770 he was elected a member of the Assembly of his native state. The news of the battle of Lexington stirred his blood, and he offered his services to the government of the colonies, receiving the rank of brigadier-general and the command of the troops from Rhode Island. He led them to the camp at Cambridge, and for thus violating the tenets of their faith, he was cast out of the Society of Friends, or Quakers. He soon won the esteem of General Washington. In August, 1776, Congress promoted Greene to the rank of major-general, and in the battles of Trenton and Princeton he led a division. At the battle of Brandywine, September 11, 1777, he greatly distinguished himself, protecting the retreat of the Continentals by his firm stand. At the battle of Germantown, October 4, the same year, he commanded the left wing of the army with credit. In March, 1778, he reluctantly accepted the office of quartermaster-general, but only with the understanding that his rank in the army would not be affected and that in action he should retain his command. On the bloody field of Monmouth, June 28, 1778, he commanded the right wing, as he

did at the battle of Tiverton Heights. He was in command of the army in 1780, during the absence of Washington, and was president of the court-martial that tried and condemned Major Andre. After General Gates' defeat at Camden, North Carolina, in the summer of 1780, General Greene was appointed to the command of the southern army. He sent out a force under General Morgan who defeated General Tarleton at Cowpens, January 17, 1781. On joining his lieutenant, in February, he found himself out numbered by the British and retreated in good order to Virginia, but being reinforced returned to North Carolina where he fought the battle of Guilford, and a few days later compelled the retreat of Lord Cornwallis. The British were followed by Greene part of the way, when the American army marched into South Carolina. After varying success he fought the battle of Eutaw Springs, September 8, 1781. For the latter battle and its glorious consequences, which virtually closed the war in the Carolinas, Greene received a medal from Congress and many valuable grants of land from the colonies of North and South Carolina and Georgia. On the return of peace, after a year spent in Rhode Island, General Greene took up his residence on his estate near Savannah, Georgia, where he died June 19, 1786.

EDGAR ALLEN POE.—Among the many great literary men whom this country has produced, there is perhaps no name more widely known than that of Edgar Allen Poe. He was born at Boston, Massachusetts, February 19, 1809. His parents were David and Elizabeth (Arnold) Poe, both actors, the mother said to have been the natural daughter of Benedict Arnold. The parents died while Edgar was

still a child and he was adopted by John Allen, a wealthy and influential resident of Richmond, Virginia. Edgar was sent to school at Stoke, Newington, England, where he remained until he was thirteen years old; was prepared for college by private tutors, and in 1826 entered the Virginia University at Charlottesville. He made rapid progress in his studies, and was distinguished for his scholarship, but was expelled within a year for gambling, after which for several years he resided with his benefactor at Richmond. He then went to Baltimore, and in 1829 published a 71-page pamphlet called "Al Aaraaf, Tamerlane and Minor Poems," which, however, attracted no attention and contained nothing of particular merit. In 1830 he was admitted as a cadet at West Point, but was expelled about a year later for irregularities. Returning to the home of Mr. Allen he remained for some time, and finally quarrelled with his benefactor and enlisted as a private soldier in the U. S. army, but remained only a short time. Soon after this, in 1833, Poe won several prizes for literary work, and as a result secured the position of editor of the "Southern Literary Messenger," at Richmond, Virginia. Here he married his cousin, Virginia Clemm, who clung to him with fond devotion through all the many trials that came to them until her death in January, 1848. Poe remained with the "Messenger" for several years, writing meanwhile many tales, reviews, essays and poems. He afterward earned a precarious living by his pen in New York for a time; in 1839 became editor of "Burton's Gentleman's Magazine"; in 1840 to 1842 was editor of "Graham's Magazine," and drifted around from one place to another, returning to New York in 1841. In 1845 his best

known production, "The Raven," appeared in the "Whig Review," and gained him a reputation which is now almost world-wide. He then acted as editor and contributor on various magazines and periodicals until the death of his faithful wife in 1848. In the summer of 1849 he was engaged to be married to a lady of fortune in Richmond, Virginia, and the day set for the wedding. He started for New York to make preparations for the event, but, it is said, began drinking, was attacked with delirium tremens in Baltimore and was removed to a hospital, where he died, October 7, 1849. The works of Edgar Allen Poe have been repeatedly published since his death, both in Europe and America, and have attained an immense popularity.

HORATIO GATES, one of the prominent figures in the American war for Independence, was not a native of the colonies but was born in England in 1728. In early life he entered the British army and attained the rank of major. At the capture of Martinico he was aide to General Monkton and after the peace of Aix la Chapelle, in 1748, he was among the first troops that landed at Halifax. He was with Braddock at his defeat in 1755, and was there severely wounded. At the conclusion of the French and Indian war Gates purchased an estate in Virginia, and, resigning from the British army, settled down to life as a planter. On the breaking out of the Revolutionary war he entered the service of the colonies and was made adjutant-general of the Continental forces with the rank of brigadier-general. He accompanied Washington when he assumed the command of the army. In June, 1776, he was appointed to the command of the army of Canada, but was superseded in May of the following

year by General Schuyler. In August, 1777, however, the command of that army was restored to General Gates and September 19 he fought the battle of Bemis Heights. October 7, the same year, he won the battle of Stillwater, or Saratoga, and October 17 received the surrender of General Burgoyne and his army, the pivotal point of the war. This gave him a brilliant reputation. June 13, 1780, General Gates was appointed to the command of the southern military division, and August 16 of that year suffered defeat at the hands of Lord Cornwallis, at Camden, North Carolina. In December following he was superseded in the command by General Nathaniel Greene.

On the signing of the peace treaty General Gates retired to his plantation in Berkeley county, Virginia, where he lived until 1790, when, emancipating all his slaves, he removed to New York City, where he resided until his death, April 10, 1806.

LYMAN J. GAGE.—When President McKinley selected Lyman J. Gage as secretary of the treasury he chose one of the most eminent financiers of the century. Mr. Gage was born June 28, 1836, at De Ruyter, Madison county, New York, and was of English descent. He went to Rome, New York, with his parents when he was ten years old, and received his early education in the Rome Academy. Mr. Gage graduated from the same, and his first position was that of a clerk in the post office. When he was fifteen years of age he was detailed as mail agent on the Rome & Watertown R. R. until the postmaster-general appointed regular agents for the route. In 1854, when he was in his eighteenth year, he entered the Oneida Central Bank at Rome as a junior clerk at a salary of one hundred dol-

lars per year. Being unable at the end of one year and a half's service to obtain an increase in salary he determined to seek a wider field of labor. Mr. Gage set out in the fall of 1855 and arrived in Chicago, Illinois, on October 3, and soon obtained a situation in Nathan Cobb's lumber yard and planing mill. He remained there three years as a bookkeeper, teamster, etc., and left on account of change in the management. But not being able to find anything else to do he accepted the position of night watchman in the place for a period of six weeks. He then became a bookkeeper for the Merchants Saving, Loan and Trust Company at a salary of five hundred dollars per year. He rapidly advanced in the service of this company and in 1868 he was made cashier. Mr. Gage was next offered the position of cashier of the First National Bank and accepted the offer. He became the president of the First National Bank of Chicago January 24, 1891, and in 1897 he was appointed secretary of the treasury. His ability as a financier and the prominent part he took in the discussion of financial affairs while president of the great Chicago bank gave him a national reputation.

ANDREW JACKSON, the seventh president of the United States, was born at the Waxhaw settlement, Union county, North Carolina, March 15, 1767. His parents were Scotch-Irish, natives of Carrickfergus, who came to this country in 1665 and settled on Twelve-Mile creek, a tributary of the Catawba. His father, who was a poor farm laborer, died shortly before Andrew's birth, when the mother removed to Waxhaw, where some relatives lived. Andrew's education was very limited, he showing no aptitude for study. In 1780 when but thirteen years of age, he and his

brother Robert volunteered to serve in the American partisan troops under General Sumter, and witnessed the defeat at Hanging Rock. The following year the boys were both taken prisoners by the enemy and endured brutal treatment from the British officers while confined at Camden. They both took the small pox, when the mother procured their exchange but Robert died shortly after. The mother died in Charleston of ship fever, the same year.

Young Jackson, now in destitute circumstances, worked for about six months in a saddler's shop, and then turned school master, although but little fitted for the position. He now began to think of a profession and at Salisbury, North Carolina, entered upon the study of law, but from all accounts gave but little attention to his books, being one of the most roistering, rollicking fellows in that town, indulging in many of the vices of his time. In 1786 he was admitted to the bar and in 1788 removed to Nashville, then in North Carolina, with the appointment of public prosecutor, then an office of little honor or emolument, but requiring much nerve, for which young Jackson was already noted. Two years later, when Tennessee became a territory he was appointed by Washington to the position of United States attorney for that district. In 1791 he married Mrs. Rachel Robards, a daughter of Colonel John Donelson, who was supposed at the time to have been divorced from her former husband that year by act of legislature of Virginia, but two years later, on finding that this divorce was not legal, and a new bill of separation being granted by the courts of Kentucky, they were remarried in 1793. This was used as a handle by his opponents in the political campaign afterwards. Jackson was untiring in his efforts as United

States attorney and obtained much influence. He was chosen a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1796, when Tennessee became a state and was its first representative in congress. In 1797 he was chosen United States senator, but resigned the following year to accept a seat on the supreme court of Tennessee which he held until 1804. He was elected major-general of the militia of that state in 1801. In 1804, being unsuccessful in obtaining the governorship of Louisiana, the new territory, he retired from public life to the Hermitage, his plantation. On the outbreak of the war with Great Britain in 1812 he tendered his services to the government and went to New Orleans with the Tennessee troops in January, 1813. In March of that year he was ordered to disband his troops, but later marched against the Cherokee Indians, defeating them at Talladega, Emuckfaw and Tallapoosa. Having now a national reputation, he was appointed major-general in the United States army and was sent against the British in Florida. He conducted the defence of Mobile and seized Pensacola. He then went with his troops to New Orleans, Louisiana, where he gained the famous victory of January 8, 1815. In 1817-18 he conducted a war against the Seminoles, and in 1821 was made governor of the new territory of Florida. In 1823 he was elected United States senator, but in 1824 was the contestant with J. Q. Adams for the presidency. Four years later he was elected president, and served two terms. In 1832 he took vigorous action against the nullifiers of South Carolina, and the next year removed the public money from the United States bank. During his second term the national debt was extinguished. At the close of his administration he retired to the Hermitage, where he died June 8, 1845.

ANDREW CARNEGIE, the largest manufacturer of pig-iron, steel rails and coke in the world, well deserves a place among America's celebrated men. He was born November 25, 1835, at Dunfermline, Scotland, and emigrated to the United States with his father in 1845, settling in Pittsburg. Two years later Mr. Carnegie began his business career by attending a small stationary engine. This work did not suit him and he became a telegraph messenger with the Atlantic and Ohio Co., and later he became an operator, and was one of the first to read telegraphic signals by sound. Mr. Carnegie was afterward sent to the Pittsburg office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., as clerk to the superintendent and manager of the telegraph lines. While in this position he made the acquaintance of Mr. Woodruff, the inventor of the sleeping-car. Mr. Carnegie immediately became interested and was one of the organizers of the company for its construction after the railroad had adopted it, and the success of this venture gave him the nucleus of his wealth. He was promoted to the superintendency of the Pittsburg division of the Pennsylvania Railroad and about this time was one of the syndicate that purchased the Storey farm on Oil Creek which cost forty thousand dollars and in one year it yielded over one million dollars in cash dividends. Mr. Carnegie later was associated with others in establishing a rolling-mill, and from this has grown the most extensive and complete system of iron and steel industries ever controlled by one individual, embracing the Edgar Thomson Steel Works; Pittsburg Bessemer Steel Works; Lucy Furnaces; Union Iron Mills; Union Mill; Keystone Bridge Works; Hartman Steel Works; Frick Coke Co.; Scotia Ore Mines. Besides directing his immense iron industries he owned eighteen English

newspapers which he ran in the interest of the Radicals. He has also devoted large sums of money to benevolent and educational purposes. In 1879 he erected commodious swimming baths for the people of Dunfermline, Scotland, and in the following year gave forty thousand dollars for a free library. Mr. Carnegie gave fifty thousand dollars to Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1884 to found what is now called "Carnegie Laboratory," and in 1885 gave five hundred thousand dollars to Pittsburg for a public library. He also gave two hundred and fifty thousand dollars for a music hall and library in Allegheny City in 1886, and two hundred and fifty thousand dollars to Edinburgh, Scotland, for a free library. He also established free libraries at Braddock, Pennsylvania, and other places for the benefit of his employes. He also published the following works, "An American Four-in-hand in Britain;" "Round the World;" "Triumphant Democracy; or Fifty Years' March of the Republic."

GEORGE H. THOMAS, the "Rock of Chickamauga," one of the best known commanders during the late Civil war, was born in Southampton county, Virginia, July 31, 1816, his parents being of Welsh and French origin respectively. In 1836 young Thomas was appointed a cadet at the Military Academy, at West Point, from which he graduated in 1840, and was promoted to the office of second lieutenant in the Third Artillery. Shortly after, with his company, he went to Florida, where he served for two years against the Seminole Indians. In 1841 he was brevetted first lieutenant for gallant conduct. He remained in garrison in the south and southwest until 1845, at which date with the regiment he joined the army under General Taylor, and participat-

ed in the defense of Fort Brown, the storming of Monterey and the battle of Buena Vista. After the latter event he remained in garrison, now brevetted major, until the close of the Mexican war. After a year spent in Florida, Captain Thomas was ordered to West Point, where he served as instructor until 1854. He then was transferred to California. In May, 1855, Thomas was appointed major of the Second Cavalry, with whom he spent five years in Texas. Although a southern man, and surrounded by brother officers who all were afterwards in the Confederate service, Major Thomas never swerved from his allegiance to the government. A. S. Johnston was the colonel of the regiment, R. E. Lee the lieutenant-colonel, and W. J. Hardee, senior major, while among the younger officers were Hood, Fitz Hugh Lee, Van Dorn and Kirby Smith. When these officers left the regiment to take up arms for the Confederate cause he remained with it, and April 17th, 1861, crossed the Potomac into his native state, at its head. After taking an active part in the opening scenes of the war on the Potomac and Shenandoah, in August, 1861, he was promoted to be brigadier-general and transferred to the Army of the Cumberland. January 19-20, 1862, Thomas defeated Crittenden at Mill Springs, and this brought him into notice and laid the foundation of his fame. He continued in command of his division until September 20, 1862, except during the Corinth campaign when he commanded the right wing of the Army of the Tennessee. He was in command of the latter at the battle of Perryville, also, October 8, 1862.

On the division of the Army of the Cumberland into corps, January 9, 1863, General Thomas was assigned to the command of the Fourteenth, and at the battle of Chick-

amauga, after the retreat of Rosecrans, firmly held his own against the hosts of General Bragg. A history of his services from that on would be a history of the war in the southwest. On September 27, 1864, General Thomas was given command in Tennessee, and after organizing his army, defeated General Hood in the battle of Nashville, December 15 and 16, 1864. Much complaint was made before this on account of what they termed Thomas' slowness, and he was about to be superseded because he would not strike until he got ready, but when the blow was struck General Grant was the first to place on record this vindication of Thomas' judgment. He received a vote of thanks from Congress, and from the legislature of Tennessee a gold medal. After the close of the war General Thomas had command of several of the military divisions, and died at San Francisco, California, March 28, 1870.

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GEORGE BANCROFT, one of the most eminent American historians, was a native of Massachusetts, born at Worcester, October 3, 1800, and a son of Aaron Bancroft, D. D. The father, Aaron Bancroft, was born at Reading, Massachusetts, November 10, 1755. He graduated at Harvard in 1778, became a minister, and for half a century was rated as one of the ablest preachers in New England. He was also a prolific writer and published a number of works among which was "Life of George Washington." Aaron Bancroft died August 19, 1889.

The subject of our present biography, George Bancroft, graduated at Harvard in 1817, and the following year entered the University of Gottingen, where he studied history and philology under the most eminent teachers, and in 1820 received the de-

gree of doctor of philosophy at Gottingen. Upon his return home he published a volume of poems, and later a translation of Heeren's "Reflections on the Politics of Ancient Greece." In 1834 he produced the first volume of his "History of the United States," this being followed by other volumes at different intervals later. This was his greatest work and ranks as the highest authority, taking its place among the greatest of American productions.

George Bancroft was appointed secretary of the navy by President Polk in 1845, but resigned in 1846 and became minister plenipotentiary to England. In 1849 he retired from public life and took up his residence at Washington, D. C. In 1867 he was appointed United States minister to the court of Berlin and negotiated the treaty by which Germans coming to the United States were released from their allegiance to the government of their native land. In 1871 he was minister plenipotentiary to the German empire and served until 1874. The death of George Bancroft occurred January 17, 1891.

GEORGE GORDON MEADE, a famous Union general, was born at Cadiz, Spain, December 30, 1815, his father being United States naval agent at that port. After receiving a good education he entered the West Point Military Academy in 1831. From here he was graduated June 30, 1835, and received the rank of second lieutenant of artillery. He participated in the Seminole war, but resigned from the army in October, 1836. He entered upon the profession of civil engineer, which he followed for several years, part of the time in the service of the government in making surveys of the mouth of the Mississippi river. His report and results of some experiments made by him in this service

gained Meade much credit. He also was employed in surveying the boundary line of Texas and the northeastern boundary line between the United States and Canada. In 1842 he was reappointed in the army to the position of second lieutenant of engineers. During the Mexican war he served with distinction on the staff of General Taylor in the battles of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma and the storming of Monterey. He received his brevet of first lieutenant for the latter action. In 1851 he was made full first lieutenant in his corps; a captain in 1856, and major soon after. At the close of the war with Mexico he was employed in light-house construction and in geodetic surveys until the breaking out of the Rebellion, in which he gained great reputation. In August, 1861, he was made brigadier-general of volunteers and placed in command of the second brigade of the Pennsylvania Reserves, a division of the First Corps in the Army of the Potomac. In the campaign of 1862, under McClellan, Meade took an active part, being present at the battles of Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill and Glendale, in the latter of which he was severely wounded. On rejoining his command he was given a division and distinguished himself at its head in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam. During the latter, on the wounding of General Hooker, Meade was placed in command of the corps and was himself slightly wounded. For services he was promoted, November, 1862, to the rank of major-general of volunteers. On the recovery of General Hooker General Meade returned to his division and in December, 1862, at Fredericksburg, led an attack which penetrated Lee's right line and swept to his rear. Being outnumbered and unsupported, he finally was driven back. The same month Meade was assigned to the

command of the Fifth Corps, and at Chancellorsville in May, 1863, his sagacity and ability so struck General Hooker that when the latter asked to be relieved of the command, in June of the same year, he nominated Meade as his successor. June 28, 1863, President Lincoln commissioned General Meade commander-in-chief of the Army of the Potomac, then scattered and moving hastily through Pennsylvania to the great and decisive battlefield at Gettysburg, at which he was in full command. With the victory on those July days the name of Meade will ever be associated. From that time until the close of the war he commanded the Army of the Potomac. In 1864 General Grant, being placed at the head of all the armies, took up his quarters with the Army of the Potomac. From that time until the surrender of Lee at Appomattox Meade's ability shone conspicuously, and his tact in the delicate position in leading his army under the eye of his superior officer commanded the respect and esteem of General Grant. For services Meade was promoted to the rank of major-general, and on the close of hostilities, in July, 1865, was assigned to the command of the military division of the Atlantic, with headquarters at Philadelphia. This post he held, with the exception of a short period on detached duty in Georgia, until his death, which took place November 6, 1872.

DAVID CROCKETT was a noted hunter and scout, and also one of the earliest of American humorists. He was born August 17, 1786, in Tennessee, and was one of the most prominent men of his locality, serving as representative in congress from 1827 until 1831. He attracted considerable notice while a member of congress and was closely associated with General Jack-

son, of whom he was a personal friend. He went to Texas and enlisted in the Texan army at the time of the revolt of Texas against Mexico and gained a wide reputation as a scout. He was one of the famous one hundred and forty men under Colonel W. B. Travis who were besieged in Fort Alamo, near San Antonio, Texas, by General Santa Anna with some five thousand Mexicans on February 23, 1836. The fort was defended for ten days, frequent assaults being repelled with great slaughter, over one thousand Mexicans being killed or wounded, while not a man in the fort was injured. Finally, on March 6, three assaults were made, and in the hand-to-hand fight that followed the last, the Texans were woefully outnumbered and overpowered. They fought desperately with clubbed muskets till only six were left alive, including W. B. Travis, David Crockett and James Bowie. These surrendered under promise of protection; but when they were brought before Santa Anna he ordered them all to be cut to pieces.

HENRY WATTERSON, one of the most conspicuous figures in the history of American journalism, was born at Washington, District of Columbia, February 16, 1840. His boyhood days were mostly spent in the city of his birth, where his father, Harvey M. Watterson, was editor of the "Union," a well known journal.

Owing to a weakness of the eyes, which interfered with a systematic course of study, young Watterson was educated almost entirely at home. A successful college career was out of the question, but he acquired a good knowledge of music, literature and art from private tutors, but the most valuable part of the training he received was by associating with his father and the throng of

public men whom he met in Washington in the stirring days immediately preceding the Civil war. He began his journalistic career at an early age as dramatic and musical critic, and in 1858, became editor of the "Democratic Review" and at the same time contributed to the "States," a journal of liberal opinions published in Washington. In this he remained until the breaking out of the war, when the "States," opposing the administration, was suppressed, and young Watterson removed to Tennessee. He next appears as editor of the Nashville "Republican Banner," the most influential paper in the state at that time. After the occupation of Nashville by the Federal troops, Watterson served as a volunteer staff officer in the Confederate service until the close of the war, with the exception of a year spent in editing the Chattanooga "Rebel." On the close of the war he returned to Nashville and resumed his connection with the "Banner." After a trip to Europe he assumed control of the Louisville "Journal," which he soon combined with the "Courier" and the "Democrat" of that place, founding the well-known "Courier-Journal," the first number of which appeared November 8, 1868. Mr. Watterson also represented his district in congress for several years.

PATRICK SARSFIELD GILMORE, one of the most successful and widely known bandmasters and musicians of the last half century in America, was born in Ballygar, Ireland, on Christmas day, 1829. He attended a public school until apprenticed to a wholesale merchant at Athlone, of the brass band of which town he soon became a member. His passion for music conflicting with the duties of a mercantile life, his position as clerk was exchanged for

that of musical instructor to the young sons of his employer. At the age of nineteen he sailed for America and two days after his arrival in Boston was put in charge of the band instrument department of a prominent music house. In the interests of the publications of this house he organized a minstrel company known as "Ordway's Eolians," with which he first achieved success as a cornet soloist. Later on he was called the best E-flat cornetist in the United States. He became leader, successively, of the Suffolk, Boston Brigade and Salem bands. During his connection with the latter he inaugurated the famous Fourth of July concerts on Boston Common, since adopted as a regular programme for the celebration of Independence Day. In 1858 Mr. Gilmore founded the organization famous thereafter as Gilmore's Band. At the outbreak of the Civil war this band was attached to the Twenty-Fourth, Massachusetts Infantry. Later, when the economical policy of dispensing with music had proved a mistake, Gilmore was entrusted with the re-organization of state military bands, and upon his arrival at New Orleans with his own band was made bandmaster-general by General Banks. On the inauguration of Governor Hahn, later on, in Lafayette square, New Orleans, ten thousand children, mostly of Confederate parents, rose to the baton of Gilmore and, accompanied by six hundred instruments, thirty-six guns and the united fire of three regiments of infantry, sang the Star-Spangled Banner, America and other patriotic Union airs. In June, 1867, Mr. Gilmore conceived a national musical festival, which was denounced as a chimerical undertaking, but he succeeded and June 15, 1869, stepped upon the stage of the Boston Colosseum, a vast structure erected for the occasion, and in the presence of over fifty

thousand people lifted his baton over an orchestra of one thousand and a chorus of ten thousand. On the 17th of June, 1872, he opened a still greater festival in Boston, when, in addition to an orchestra of two thousand and a chorus of twenty thousand, were present the Band of the Grenadier Guards, of London, of the Garde Republicaine, of Paris, of Kaiser Franz, of Berlin, and one from Dublin, Ireland, together with Johann Strauss, Franz Abt and many other soloists, vocal and instrumental. Gilmore's death occurred September 24, 1892.

MARTIN VAN BUREN was the eighth president of the United States, 1837 to 1841. He was of Dutch extraction, and his ancestors were among the earliest settlers on the banks of the Hudson. He was born December 5, 1782, at Kinderhook, New York. Mr. Van Buren took up the study of law at the age of fourteen and took an active part in political matters before he had attained his majority. He commenced the practice of law in 1803 at his native town, and in 1809 he removed to Hudson, Columbia county, New York, where he spent seven years gaining strength and wisdom from his contentions at the bar with some of the ablest men of the profession. Mr. Van Buren was elected to the state senate, and from 1815 until 1819 he was attorney-general of the state. He was re-elected to the senate in 1816, and in 1818 he was one of the famous clique of politicians known as the "Albany regency." Mr. Van Buren was a member of the convention for the revision of the state constitution, in 1821. In the same year he was elected to the United States senate and served his term in a manner that caused his re-election to that body in 1827, but resigned the following year as he had been

elected governor of New York. Mr. Van Buren was appointed by President Jackson as secretary of state in March, 1829, but resigned in 1831, and during the recess of congress he was appointed minister to England. The senate, however, when it convened in December refused to ratify the appointment. In May, 1832, he was nominated by the Democrats as their candidate for vice-president on the ticket with Andrew Jackson, and he was elected in the following November. He received the nomination to succeed President Jackson in 1836, as the Democratic candidate, and in the electoral college he received one hundred and seventy votes out of two hundred and eighty-three, and was inaugurated March 4, 1837. His administration was begun at a time of great business depression, and unparalled financial distress, which caused the suspension of specie payments by the banks. Nearly every bank in the country was forced to suspend specie payment, and no less than two hundred and fifty-four business houses failed in New York in one week. The President urged the adoption of the independent treasury idea, which passed through the senate twice but each time it was defeated in the house. However the measure ultimately became a law near the close of President Van Buren's term of office. Another important measure that was passed was the pre-emption law that gave the actual settlers preference in the purchase of public lands. The question of slavery had begun to assume great preponderance during this administration, and a great conflict was tided over by the passage of a resolution that prohibited petitions or papers that in any way related to slavery to be acted upon. In the Democratic convention of 1840 President Van Buren secured the nomination for re-election on that ticket

without opposition, but in the election he only received the votes of seven states, his opponent, W. H. Harrison, being elected president. In 1848 Mr. Van Buren was the candidate of the "Free-Soilers," but was unsuccessful. After this he retired from public life and spent the remainder of his life on his estate at Kinderhook, where he died July 24, 1862.

WINFIELD SCOTT, a distinguished American general, was born June 13, 1786, near Petersburg, Dinwiddie county, Virginia, and was educated at the William and Mary College. He studied law and was admitted to the bar, and in 1808 he accepted an appointment as captain of light artillery, and was ordered to New Orleans. In June, 1812, he was promoted to be lieutenant-colonel, and on application was sent to the frontier, and reported to General Smyth, near Buffalo. He was made adjutant-general with the rank of a colonel, in March, 1813, and the same month attained the colonelcy of his regiment. He participated in the principal battles of the war and was wounded many times, and at the close of the war he was voted a gold medal by congress for his services. He was a writer of considerable merit on military topics, and he gave to the military science, "General Regulations of the Army" and "System of Infantry and Rifle Practice." He took a prominent part in the Black Hawk war, and at the beginning of the Mexican war he was appointed to take the command of the army. Gen. Scott immediately assembled his troops at Lobos Island from which he moved by transports to Vera Cruz, which he took March 29, 1847, and rapidly followed up his first success. He fought the battles of Cerro Gordo and Jalapa, both of which he won, and proceeded to Pueblo

where he was preceded by Worth's division which had taken the town and waited for the coming of Scott. The army was forced to wait here for supplies, and August 7th, General Scott started on his victorious march to the city of Mexico with ten thousand, seven hundred and thirty-eight men. The battles of Contreras, Cherubusco and San Antonio were fought August 19-20, and on the 24th an armistice was agreed upon, but as the commissioners could not agree on the terms of settlement, the fighting was renewed at Molino Del Rey, and the Heights of Chapultepec were carried by the victorious army of General Scott. He gave the enemy no respite, however, and vigorously followed up his advantages. On September 14, he entered the City of Mexico and dictated the terms of surrender in the very heart of the Mexican Republic. General Scott was offered the presidency of the Mexican Republic, but declined. Congress extended him a vote of thanks and ordered a gold medal be struck in honor of his generalship and bravery. He was candidate for the presidency on the Whig platform but was defeated. He was honored by having the title of lieutenant-general conferred upon him in 1855. At the beginning of the Civil war he was too infirm to take charge of the army, but did signal service in behalf of the government. He retired from the service November 1, 1861, and in 1864 he published his "Autobiography." General Scott died at West Point, May 29, 1866.

EDWARD EVERETT HALE for many years occupied a high place among the most honored of America's citizens. As a preacher he ranks among the foremost in the New England states, but to the general public he is best known through his writings. Born in Boston, Mass., April 3,

1822, a descendant of one of the most prominent New England families, he enjoyed in his youth many of the advantages denied the majority of boys. He received his preparatory schooling at the Boston Latin School, after which he finished his studies at Harvard where he was graduated with high honors in 1839. Having studied theology at home, Mr. Hale embraced the ministry and in 1846 became pastor of a Unitarian church in Worcester, Massachusetts, a post which he occupied about ten years. He then, in 1856, became pastor of the South Congregational church in Boston, over which he presided many years.

Mr. Hale also found time to write a great many literary works of a high class. Among many other well-known productions of his are "The Rosary," "Margaret Percival in America," "Sketches of Christian History," "Kansas and Nebraska," "Letters on Irish Emigration," "Ninety Days' Worth of Europe," "If, Yes, and Perhaps," "Ingham Papers," "Reformation," "Level Best and Other Stories," "Ups and Downs," "Christmas Eve and Christmas Day," "In His Name," "Our New Crusade," "Workingmen's Homes," "Boys' Heroes," etc., etc., besides many others which might be mentioned. One of his works, "In His Name," has earned itself enduring fame by the good deeds it has called forth. The numerous associations known as "The King's Daughters," which has accomplished much good, owe their existence to the story mentioned.

DAVID GLASCOE FARRAGUT stands pre-eminent as one of the greatest naval officers of the world. He was born at Campbell's Station, East Tennessee, July 5, 1801, and entered the navy of the United States as a midshipman. He had the good

fortune to serve under Captain David Porter, who commanded the "Essex," and by whom he was taught the ideas of devotion to duty from which he never swerved during all his career. In 1823 Mr. Farragut took part in a severe fight, the result of which was the suppression of piracy in the West Indies. He then entered upon the regular duties of his profession which was only broken into by a year's residence with Charles Folsom, our consul at Tunis, who was afterwards a distinguished professor at Harvard. Mr. Farragut was one of the best linguists in the navy. He had risen through the different grades of the service until the war of 1861-65 found him a captain residing at Norfolk, Virginia. He removed with his family to Hastings, on the Hudson, and hastened to offer his services to the Federal government, and as the capture of New Orleans had been resolved upon, Farragut was chosen to command the expedition. His force consisted of the West Gulf blockading squadron and Porter's mortar flotilla. In January, 1862, he hoisted his pennant at the mizzen peak of the "Hartford" at Hampton roads, set sail from thence on the 3rd of February and reached Ship Island on the 20th of the same month. A council of war was held on the 20th of April, in which it was decided that whatever was to be done must be done quickly. The signal was made from the flagship and accordingly the fleet weighed anchor at 1:55 on the morning of April 24th, and at 3:30 the whole force was under way. The history of this brilliant struggle is well known, and the glory of it made Farragut a hero and also made him rear admiral. In the summer of 1862 he ran the batteries at Vicksburg, and on March 14, 1863, he passed through the fearful and destructive fire from Port Hudson, and opened up communication with Flag-officer Porter, who



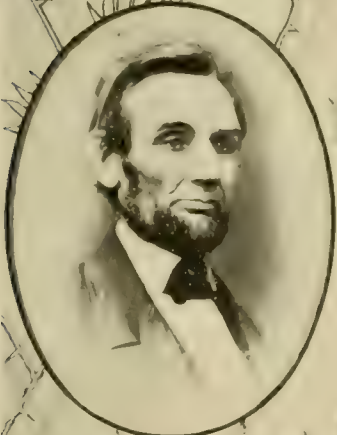
JOHN A. DIX



WILLIAM H. VAN BUREN



JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE



ABRAHAM LINCOLN



GEORGE B. FRISBIE



JOHN JAY



JOHN JAY



JOHN JAY



JOHN JAY

had control of the upper Mississippi. On May 24th he commenced active operations against that fort in conjunction with the army and it fell on July 9th. Mr. Farragut filled the measure of his fame on the 5th of August, 1864, by his great victory, the capture of Mobile Bay and the destruction of the Confederate fleet, including the formidable ram Tennessee. For this victory the rank of admiral was given to Mr. Farragut. He died at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, August 4, 1870.

GEORGE W. CHILDS, a philanthropist whose remarkable personality stood for the best and highest type of American citizenship, and whose whole life was an object lesson in noble living, was born in 1829 at Baltimore, Maryland, of humble parents, and spent his early life in unremitting toil. He was a self-made man in the fullest sense of the word, and gained his great wealth by his own efforts. He was a man of very great influence, and this, in conjunction with his wealth, would have been, in the hands of other men, a means of getting them political preferment, but Mr. Childs steadily declined any suggestions that would bring him to figure prominently in public affairs. He did not choose to found a financial dynasty, but devoted all his powers to the helping of others, with the most enlightened beneficence and broadest sympathy. Mr. Childs once remarked that his greatest pleasure in life was in doing good to others. He always despised meanness, and one of his objects of life was to prove that a man could be liberal and successful at the same time. Upon these lines Mr. Childs made a name for himself as the director of one of the representative newspapers of America, "The Philadelphia Public Ledger," which was owned jointly by

himself and the Drexel estate, and which he edited for thirty years. He acquired control of the paper at a time when it was being published at a heavy loss, set it upon a firm basis of prosperity, and he made it more than a money-making machine—he made it respected as an exponent of the best side of journalism, and it stands as a monument to his sound judgment and upright business principles. Mr. Childs' charitable repute brought him many applications for assistance, and he never refused to help any one that was deserving of aid; and not only did he help those who asked, but he would by careful inquiry find those who needed aid but were too proud to solicit it. He was a considerable employer of labor and his liberality was almost unparalleled. The death of this great and good man occurred February 3d, 1894.

PATRICK HENRY won his way to undying fame in the annals of the early history of the United States by introducing into the house of burgesses his famous resolution against the Stamp Act, which he carried through, after a stormy debate, by a majority of one. At this time he exclaimed "Cæsar had his Brutus, Charles I his Cromwell and George III" (here he was interrupted by cries of "treason") "may profit by their example. If this be treason make the most of it."

Patrick Henry was born at Studley, Hanover county, Virginia, May 29, 1736, and was a son of Colonel John Henry, a magistrate and school teacher of Aberdeen, Scotland, and a nephew of Robertson, the historian. He received his education from his father, and was married at the age of eighteen. He was twice bankrupted before he had reached his twenty-fourth year, when after six weeks of study he was admitted to

the bar. He worked for three years without a case and finally was applauded for his plea for the people's rights and gained immense popularity. After his famous Stamp Act resolution he was the leader of the patriots in Virginia. In 1769 he was admitted to practice in the general courts and speedily won a fortune by his distinguished ability as a speaker. He was the first speaker of the General Congress at Philadelphia in 1774. He was for a time a colonel of militia in 1775, and from 1776 to 1779 and 1781 to 1786 he was governor of Virginia. For a number of years he retired from public life and was tendered and declined a number of important political offices, and in March, 1789, he was elected state senator but did not take his seat on account of his death which occurred at Red Hill, Charlotte county, Virginia, June 6, 1799.

BENEDICT ARNOLD, an American general and traitor of the Revolutionary war, is one of the noted characters in American history. He was born in Norwich, Connecticut, January 3, 1740. He ran away and enlisted in the army when young, but deserted in a short time. He then became a merchant at New Haven, Connecticut, but failed. In 1775 he was commissioned colonel in the Massachusetts militia, and in the autumn of that year was placed in command of one thousand men for the invasion of Canada. He marched his army through the forests of Maine and joined General Montgomery before Quebec. Their combined forces attacked that city on December 31, 1775, and Montgomery was killed, and Arnold, severely wounded, was compelled to retreat and endure a rigorous winter a few miles from the city, where they were at the mercy of the Canadian troops had they cared to attack them. On his re-

turn he was raised to the rank of brigadier-general. He was given command of a small flotilla on Lake Champlain, with which he encountered an immense force, and though defeated, performed many deeds of valor. He resented the action of congress in promoting a number of his fellow officers and neglecting himself. In 1777 he was made major-general, and under General Gates at Bemis Heights fought valiantly. For some reason General Gates found fault with his conduct and ordered him under arrest, and he was kept in his tent until the battle of Stillwater was waxing hot, when Arnold mounted his horse and rode to the front of his old troop, gave command to charge, and rode like a mad man into the thickest of the fight and was not overtaken by Gates' courier until he had routed the enemy and fell wounded. Upon his recovery he was made general, and was placed in command at Philadelphia. Here he married, and his acts of rapacity soon resulted in a court-martial. He was sentenced to be reprimanded by the commander-in-chief, and though Washington performed this duty with utmost delicacy and consideration, it was never forgiven. Arnold obtained command at West Point, the most important post held by the Americans, in 1780, and immediately offered to surrender it to Sir Henry Clinton, British commander at New York. Major Andre was sent to arrange details with Arnold, but on his return trip to New York he was captured by Americans, the plot was detected, and Andre suffered the death penalty as a spy. Arnold escaped, and was paid about \$40,000 by the British for his treason and was made brigadier-general. He afterward commanded an expedition that plundered a portion of Virginia, and another that burned New London, Connecticut, and captured Fort Trum-

bull, the commandant of which Arnold murdered with the sword he had just surrendered. He passed the latter part of his life in England, universally despised, and died in London June 14, 1801.

ROBERT G. INGERSOLL, one of the most brilliant orators that America has produced, also a lawyer of considerable merit, won most of his fame as a lecturer. Mr. Ingersoll was born August 24, 1833, at Dryden, Gates county, New York, and received his education in the common schools. He went west at the age of twelve, and for a short time he attended an academy in Tennessee, and also taught school in that state. He began the practice of law in the southern part of Illinois in 1854. Colonel Ingersoll's principal fame was made in the lecture room by his lectures in which he ridiculed religious faith and creeds and criticised the Bible and the Christian religion. He was the orator of the day in the Decoration Day celebration in the city of New York in 1882 and his oration was widely commended. He first attracted political notice in the convention at Cincinnati in 1876 by his brilliant eulogy on James G. Blaine. He practiced law in Peoria, Illinois, for a number of years, but later located in the city of New York. He published the following: "The Gods and other Lectures;" "The Ghosts;" "Some Mistakes of Moses;" "What Shall I Do To Be Saved;" "Interviews on Talmage and Presbyterian Catechism;" The "North American Review Controversy;" "Prose Poems;" "A Vision of War;" etc.

JOSEPH ECCLESTON JOHNSTON, a noted general in the Confederate army, was born in Prince Edward county, Virginia, in 1807. He graduated from West Point

and entered the army in 1829. For a number of years his chief service was garrison duty. He saw active service, however, in the Seminole war in Florida, part of the time as a staff officer of General Scott. He resigned his commission in 1837, but returned to the army a year later, and was brevetted captain for gallant services in Florida. He was made first lieutenant of topographical engineers, and was engaged in river and harbor improvements and also in the survey of the Texas boundary and the northern boundary of the United States until the beginning of the war with Mexico. He was at the siege of Vera Cruz, and at the battle of Cerro Gordo was wounded while reconnoitering the enemy's position, after which he was brevetted major and colonel. He was in all the battles about the city of Mexico, and was again wounded in the final assault upon that city. After the Mexican war closed he returned to duty as captain of topographical engineers, but in 1855 he was made lieutenant-colonel of cavalry and did frontier duty, and was appointed inspector-general of the expedition to Utah. In 1860 he was appointed quartermaster-general with rank of brigadier-general. At the outbreak of hostilities in 1861 he resigned his commission and received the appointment of major-general of the Confederate army. He held Harper's Ferry, and later fought General Patterson about Winchester. At the battle of Bull Run he declined command in favor of Beauregard, and acted under that general's directions. He commanded the Confederates in the famous Peninsular campaign, and was severely wounded at Fair Oaks and was succeeded in command by General Lee. Upon his recovery he was made lieutenant-general and assigned to the command of the southwestern department. He attempted

to raise the siege of Vicksburg, and was finally defeated at Jackson, Mississippi. Having been made a general he succeeded General Bragg in command of the army of Tennessee and was ordered to check General Sherman's advance upon Atlanta. Not daring to risk a battle with the overwhelming forces of Sherman, he slowly retreated toward Atlanta, and was relieved of command by President Davis and succeeded by General Hood. Hood utterly destroyed his own army by three furious attacks upon Sherman. Johnston was restored to command in the Carolinas, and again faced Sherman, but was defeated in several engagements and continued a slow retreat toward Richmond. Hearing of Lee's surrender, he communicated with General Sherman, and finally surrendered his army at Durham, North Carolina, April 26, 1865.

General Johnston was elected a member of the forty-sixth congress and was appointed United States railroad commissioner in 1885. His death occurred March 21, 1891.

SAMUEL LANGHORNE CLEMENS, known throughout the civilized world as "MARK TWAIN," is recognized as one of the greatest humorists America has produced. He was born in Monroe county, Missouri, November 30, 1835. He spent his boyhood days in his native state and many of his earlier experiences are related in various forms in his later writings. One of his early acquaintances, Capt. Isaiah Sellers, at an early day furnished river news for the New Orleans "Picayune," using the *nom-de-plume* of "Mark Twain." Sellers died in 1863 and Clemens took up his *nom-de-plume* and made it famous throughout the world by his literary work. In 1862 Mr. Clemens became a journalist at Virginia,

Nevada, and afterward followed the same profession at San Francisco and Buffalo, New York. He accumulated a fortune from the sale of his many publications, but in later years engaged in business enterprises, particularly the manufacture of a typesetting machine, which dissipated his fortune and reduced him almost to poverty, but with resolute heart he at once again took up his pen and engaged in literary work in the effort to regain his lost ground. Among the best known of his works may be mentioned the following: "The Jumping Frog," "Tom Sawyer," "Roughing it," "Innocents Abroad," "Huckleberry Finn," "Gilded Age," "Prince and Pauper," "Million Pound Bank Note," "A Yankee in King Arthur's Court," etc.

CHRISTOPHER CARSON, better known as "KIT CARSON," was an American trapper and scout who gained a wide reputation for his frontier work. He was a native of Kentucky, born December 24th, 1809. He grew to manhood there, developing a natural inclination for adventure in the pioneer experiences in his native state. When yet a young man he became quite well known on the frontier. He served as a guide to Gen. Fremont in his Rocky Mountain explorations and enlisted in the army. He was an officer in the United States service in both the Mexican war and the great Civil war, and in the latter received a brevet of brigadier-general for meritorious service. His death occurred May 23, 1868.

JOHN SHERMAN.—Statesman, politician, cabinet officer and senator, the name of the gentleman who heads this sketch is almost a household word throughout this country. Identified with some of the most

important measures adopted by our Government since the close of the Civil war, he may well be called one of the leading men of his day.

John Sherman was born at Lancaster, Fairfield county, Ohio, May 10th, 1823, the son of Charles R. Sherman, an eminent lawyer and judge of the supreme court of Ohio and who died in 1829. The subject of this article received an academic education and was admitted to the bar in 1844. In the Whig conventions of 1844 and 1848 he sat as a delegate. He was a member of the National house of representatives, from 1855 to 1861. In 1860 he was re-elected to the same position but was chosen United States senator before he took his seat in the lower house. He was re-elected senator in 1866 and 1872 and was long chairman of the committee on finance and on agriculture. He took a prominent part in debates on finance and on the conduct of the war, and was one of the authors of the reconstruction measures in 1866 and 1867, and was appointed secretary of the treasury March 7th, 1877.

Mr. Sherman was re-elected United States senator from Ohio January 18th, 1881, and again in 1886 and 1892, during which time he was regarded as one of the most prominent leaders of the Republican party, both in the senate and in the country. He was several times the favorite of his state for the nomination for president.

On the formation of his cabinet in March, 1897, President McKinley tendered the position of secretary of state to Mr. Sherman, which was accepted.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, ninth president of the United States, was born in Charles county, Virginia, February 9, 1773, the son of Governor Benjamin

Harrison. He took a course in Hampden-Sidney College with a view to the practice of medicine, and then went to Philadelphia to study under Dr. Rush, but in 1791 he entered the army, and obtained the commission of ensign, was soon promoted to the lieutenantancy, and was with General Wayne in his war against the Indians. For his valuable service he was promoted to the rank of captain and given command of Fort Washington, now Cincinnati. He was appointed secretary of the Northwest Territory in 1797, and in 1799 became its representative in congress. In 1801 he was appointed governor of Indiana Territory, and held the position for twelve years, during which time he negotiated important treaties with the Indians, causing them to relinquish millions of acres of land, and also won the battle of Tippecanoe in 1811. He succeeded in obtaining a change in the law which did not permit purchase of public lands in less tracts than four thousand acres, reducing the limit to three hundred and twenty acres. He became major-general of Kentucky militia and brigadier-general in the United States army in 1812, and won great renown in the defense of Fort Meigs, and his victory over the British and Indians under Proctor and Tecumseh at the Thames river, October 5, 1813.

In 1816 General Harrison was elected to congress from Ohio, and during the canvass was accused of corrupt methods in regard to the commissariat of the army. He demanded an investigation after the election and was exonerated. In 1819 he was elected to the Ohio state senate, and in 1824 he gave his vote as a presidential elector to Henry Clay. He became a member of the United States senate the same year. During the last year of Adams' administration he was sent as minister to Colombia, but was re-

called by President Jackson the following year. He then retired to his estate at North Bend, Ohio, a few miles below Cincinnati. In 1836 he was a candidate for the presidency, but as there were three other candidates the votes were divided, he receiving seventy-three electoral votes, a majority going to Mr. Van Buren, the Democratic candidate. Four years later General Harrison was again nominated by the Whigs, and elected by a tremendous majority. The campaign was noted for its novel features, many of which have found a permanent place in subsequent campaigns. Those peculiar to that campaign, however, were the "log-cabin" and "hard cider" watchwords, which produced great enthusiasm among his followers. One month after his inauguration he died from an attack of pleurisy, April 4, 1841.

CHARLES A. DANA, the well-known and widely-read journalist of New York City, a native of Hinsdale, New Hampshire, was born August 8, 1819. He received the elements of a good education in his youth and studied for two years at Harvard University. Owing to some disease of the eyes he was unable to complete his course and graduate, but was granted the degree of A. M. notwithstanding. For some time he was editor of the "Harbinger," and was a regular contributor to the Boston "Chronotype." In 1847 he became connected with the New York "Tribune," and continued on the staff of that journal until 1858. In the latter year he edited and compiled "The Household Book of Poetry," and later, in connection with George Ripley, edited the "New American Cyclopædia."

Mr. Dana, on severing his connection with the "Tribune" in 1867, became editor of the New York "Sun," a paper with which he was identified for many years, and

which he made one of the leaders of thought in the eastern part of the United States. He wielded a forceful pen and fearlessly attacked whatever was corrupt and unworthy in politics, state or national. The same year, 1867, Mr. Dana organized the New York "Sun" Company.

During the troublous days of the war, when the fate of the Nation depended upon the armies in the field, Mr. Dana accepted the arduous and responsible position of assistant secretary of war, and held the position during the greater part of 1863 and 1864. He died October 17, 1897.

ASA GRAY was recognized throughout the scientific world as one of the ablest and most eminent of botanists. He was born at Paris, Oneida county, New York, November 18, 1810. He received his medical degree at the Fairfield College of Physicians and Surgeons, in Herkimer county, New York, and studied botany with the late Professor Torrey, of New York. He was appointed botanist to the Wilkes expedition in 1834, but declined the offer and became professor of natural history in Harvard University in 1842. He retired from the active duties of this post in 1873, and in 1874 he was the regent of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, District of Columbia.

Dr. Gray wrote several books on the subject of the many sciences of which he was master. In 1836 he published his "Elements of Botany," "Manual of Botany" in 1848; the unfinished "Flora of North America," by himself and Dr. Torrey, the publication of which commenced in 1838. There is another of his unfinished works called "Genera Boreali-Americana," published in 1848, and the "Botany of the United States Pacific Exploring Expedition in 1854." He wrote many elaborate papers

on the botany of the west and southwest that were published in the Smithsonian Contributions, Memoirs, etc., of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, of which institution he was president for ten years. He was also the author of many of the government reports. "How Plants Grow," "Lessons in Botany," "Structural and Systematic Botany," are also works from his ready pen.

Dr. Gray published in 1861 his "Free Examination of Darwin's Treatise" and his "Darwiniana," in 1876. Mr. Gray was elected July 29, 1878, to a membership in the Institute of France, Academy of Sciences. His death occurred at Cambridge, Massachusetts, January 30, 1889.

WILLIAM MAXWELL EVARTS was one of the greatest leaders of the American bar. He was born in Boston, Massachusetts, February 6, 1818, and graduated from Yale College in 1837. He took up the study of law, which he practiced in the city of New York and won great renown as an orator and advocate. He affiliated with the Republican party, which he joined soon after its organization. He was the leading counsel employed for the defense of President Johnson in his trial for impeachment before the senate in April and May of 1868.

In July, 1868, Mr. Evarts was appointed attorney-general of the United States, and served until March 4, 1869. He was one of the three lawyers who were selected by President Grant in 1871 to defend the interests of the citizens of the United States before the tribunal of arbitration which met at Geneva in Switzerland to settle the controversy over the "Alabama Claims."

He was one of the most eloquent advocates in the United States, and many of his

public addresses have been preserved and published. He was appointed secretary of state March 7, 1877, by President Hayes, and served during the Hayes administration. He was elected senator from the state of New York January 21, 1885, and at once took rank among the ablest statesmen in Congress, and the prominent part he took in the discussion of public questions gave him a national reputation.

JOHN WANAMAKER.—The life of this great merchant demonstrates the fact that the great secret of rising from the ranks is, to-day, as in the past ages, not so much the ability to make money, as to save it, or in other words, the ability to live well within one's income. Mr. Wanamaker was born in Philadelphia in 1838. He started out in life working in a brickyard for a mere pittance, and left that position to work in a book store as a clerk, where he earned the sum of \$5.00 per month, and later on was in the employ of a clothier where he received twenty-five cents a week more. He was only fifteen years of age at that time, but was a "money-getter" by instinct, and laid by a small sum for a possible rainy day. By strict attention to business, combined with natural ability, he was promoted many times, and at the age of twenty he had saved \$2,000. After several months vacation in the south, he returned to Philadelphia and became a master brick mason, but this was too tiresome to the young man, and he opened up the "Oak Hall" clothing store in April, 1861, at Philadelphia. The capital of the firm was rather limited, but finally, after many discouragements, they laid the foundations of one of the largest business houses in the world. The establishment covers at the present writing some fourteen acres of floor space, and furnishes

employment for five thousand persons. Mr. Wanamaker was also a great church worker, and built a church that cost him \$60,000, and he was superintendent of the Sunday-school, which had a membership of over three thousand children. He steadily refused to run for mayor or congress and the only public office that he ever held was that of postmaster-general, under the Harrison administration, and here he exhibited his extraordinary aptitude for comprehending the details of public business.

DAVID BENNETT HILL, a Democratic politician who gained a national reputation, was born August 29, 1843, at Havana, New York. He was educated at the academy of his native town, and removed to Elmira, New York, in 1862, where he studied law. He was admitted to the bar in 1864, in which year he was appointed city attorney. Mr. Hill soon gained a considerable practice, becoming prominent in his profession. He developed a taste for politics in which he began to take an active part in the different campaigns and became the recognized leader of the local Democracy. In 1870 he was elected a member of the assembly and was re-elected in 1872. While a member of this assembly he formed the acquaintance of Samuel J. Tilden, afterward governor of the state, who appointed Mr. Hill, W. M. Evarts and Judge Hand as a committee to provide a uniform charter for the different cities of the state. The pressure of professional engagements compelled him to decline to serve. In 1877 Mr. Hill was made chairman of the Democratic state convention at Albany, his election being due to the Tilden wing of the party, and he held the same position again in 1881. He served one term as alderman in Elmira, at the expiration of which term,

in 1882, he was elected mayor of Elmira, and in September of the same year was nominated for lieutenant-governor on the Democratic state ticket. He was successful in the campaign and two years later, when Grover Cleveland was elected to the presidency, Mr. Hill succeeded to the governorship for the unexpired term. In 1885 he was elected governor for a full term of three years, at the end of which he was re-elected, his term expiring in 1891, in which year he was elected United States senator. In the senate he became a conspicuous figure and gained a national reputation.

ALLEN G. THURMAN.—"The noblest Roman of them all" was the title by which Mr. Thurman was called by his compatriots of the Democracy. He was the greatest leader of the Democratic party in his day and held the esteem of all the people, regardless of their political creeds. Mr. Thurman was born November 13, 1813, at Lynchburg, Virginia, where he remained until he had attained the age of six years, when he moved to Ohio. He received an academic education and after graduating, took up the study of law, was admitted to the bar in 1835, and achieved a brilliant success in that line. In political life he was very successful, and his first office was that of representative of the state of Ohio in the twenty-ninth congress. He was elected judge of the supreme court of Ohio in 1851, and was chief justice of the same from 1854 to 1856. In 1867 he was the choice of the Democratic party of his state for governor, and was elected to the United States senate in 1869 to succeed Benjamin F. Wade, and was re-elected to the same position in 1874. He was a prominent figure in the senate, until the expiration of his service in 1881. Mr. Thurman was also one of the

principal presidential possibilities in the Democratic convention held at St. Louis in 1876. In 1888 he was the Democratic nominee for vice-president on the ticket with Grover Cleveland, but was defeated. Allen Granberry Thurman died December 12, 1895, at Columbus, Ohio.

CHARLES FARRAR BROWNE, better known as "Artemus Ward," was born April 26, 1834, in the village of Waterford, Maine. He was thirteen years old at the time of his father's death, and about a year later he was apprenticed to John M. Rix, who published the "Coos County Democrat" at Lancaster, New Hampshire. Mr. Browne remained with him one year, when, hearing that his brother Cyrus was starting a paper at Norway, Maine, he left Mr. Rix and determined to get work on the new paper. He worked for his brother until the failure of the newspaper, and then went to Augusta, Maine, where he remained a few weeks and then removed to Skowhegan, and secured a position on the "Clarion." But either the climate or the work was not satisfactory to him, for one night he silently left the town and astonished his good mother by appearing unexpectedly at home. Mr. Browne then received some letters of recommendation to Messrs. Snow and Wilder, of Boston, at whose office Mrs. Partington's (B. P. Shillaber) "Carpet Bag" was printed, and he was engaged and remained there for three years. He then traveled westward in search of employment and got as far as Tiffin, Ohio, where he found employment in the office of the "Advertiser," and remained there some months when he proceeded to Toledo, Ohio, where he became one of the staff of the "Commercial," which position he held until 1857. Mr. Browne next went to Cleveland, Ohio, and became the local

editor of the "Plain Dealer," and it was in the columns of this paper that he published his first articles and signed them "Artemus Ward." In 1860 he went to New York and became the editor of "Vanity Fair," but the idea of lecturing here seized him, and he was fully determined to make the trial. Mr. Browne brought out his lecture, "Babes in the Woods" at Clinton Hall, December 23, 1861, and in 1862 he published his first book entitled, "Artemus Ward; His Book." He attained great fame as a lecturer and his lectures were not confined to America, for he went to England in 1866, and became exceedingly popular, both as a lecturer and a contributor to "Punch." Mr. Browne lectured for the last time January 23, 1867. He died in Southampton, England, March 6, 1867.

THURLOW WEED, a noted journalist and politician, was born in Cairo, New York, November 15, 1797. He learned the printer's trade at the age of twelve years, and worked at this calling for several years in various villages in central New York. He served as quartermaster-sergeant during the war of 1812. In 1818 he established the "Agriculturist," at Norwich, New York, and became editor of the "Anti-Masonic Enquirer," at Rochester, in 1826. In the same year he was elected to the legislature and re-elected in 1830, when he located in Albany, New York, and there started the "Evening Journal," and conducted it in opposition to the Jackson administration and the nullification doctrines of Calhoun. He became an adroit party manager, and was instrumental in promoting the nominations of Harrison, Taylor and Scott for the presidency. In 1856 and in 1860 he threw his support to W. H. Seward, but when defeated in his object, he gave cordial support to

Fremont and Lincoln. Mr. Lincoln prevailed upon him to visit the various capitals of Europe, where he proved a valuable aid to the administration in moulding the opinions of the statesmen of that continent favorable to the cause of the Union.

Mr. Weed's connection with the "Evening Journal" was severed in 1862, when he settled in New York, and for a time edited the "Commercial Advertiser." In 1868 he retired from active life. His "Letters from Europe and the West Indies," published in 1866, together with some interesting "Reminiscences," published in the "Atlantic Monthly," in 1870, an autobiography, and portions of an extensive correspondence will be of great value to writers of the political history of the United States. Mr. Weed died in New York, November 22, 1882.

WILLIAM COLLINS WHITNEY, one of the prominent Democratic politicians of the country and ex-secretary of the navy, was born July 5th, 1841, at Conway, Massachusetts, and received his education at Williston Seminary, East Hampton, Massachusetts. Later he attended Yale College, where he graduated in 1863, and entered the Harvard Law School, which he left in 1864. Beginning practice in New York city, he soon gained a reputation as an able lawyer. He made his first appearance in public affairs in 1871, when he was active in organizing a young men's Democratic club. In 1872 he was the recognized leader of the county Democracy and in 1875 was appointed corporation counsel for the city of New York. He resigned the office, 1882, to attend to personal interests and on March 5, 1885, he was appointed secretary of the navy by President Cleveland. Under his administration the navy of the United States rapidly rose in rank among the navies

of the world. When he retired from office in 1889, the vessels of the United States navy designed and contracted for by him were five double-turreted monitors, two new armor-clads, the dynamite cruiser "Vesuvius," and five unarmored steel and iron cruisers.

Mr. Whitney was the leader of the Cleveland forces in the national Democratic convention of 1892.

EDWIN FORREST, the first and greatest American tragedian, was born in Philadelphia in 1806. His father was a tradesman, and some accounts state that he had marked out a mercantile career for his son, Edwin, while others claim that he had intended him for the ministry. His wonderful memory, his powers of mimicry and his strong musical voice, however, attracted attention before he was eleven years old, and at that age he made his first appearance on the stage. The costume in which he appeared was so ridiculous that he left the stage in a fit of anger amid a roar of laughter from the audience. This did not discourage him, however, and at the age of fourteen, after some preliminary training in elocution, he appeared again, this time as Young Norvel, and gave indications of future greatness. Up to 1826 he played entirely with strolling companies through the south and west, but at that time he obtained an engagement at the Bowery Theater in New York. From that time his fortune was made. His manager paid him \$40 per night, and it is stated that he loaned Forrest to other houses from time to time at \$200 per night. His great successes were *Virginius*, *Damon*, *Othello*, *Coriolanus*, *William Tell*, *Spartacus* and *Lear*. He made his first appearance in London in 1836, and his success was unquestioned from the start. In 1845, on his

second appearance in London, he became involved in a bitter rivalry with the great English actor, Macready, who had visited America two years before. The result was that Forrest was hissed from the stage, and it was charged that Macready had instigated the plot. Forrest's resentment was so bitter that he himself openly hissed Macready from his box a few nights later. In 1848 Macready again visited America at a time when American admiration and enthusiasm for Forrest had reached its height. Macready undertook to play at Astor Place Opera House in May, 1849, but was hooted off the stage. A few nights later Macready made a second attempt to play at the same house, this time under police protection. The house was filled with Macready's friends, but the violence of the mob outside stopped the play, and the actor barely escaped with his life. Upon reading the riot act the police and troops were assaulted with stones. The troops replied, first with blank cartridges, and then a volley of lead dispersed the mob, leaving thirty men dead or seriously wounded.

After this incident Forrest's popularity waned, until in 1855 he retired from the stage. He re-appeared in 1860, however, and probably the most remunerative period of his life was between that date and the close of the Civil war. His last appearance on the stage was at the Globe Theatre, Boston, in Richelieu, in April, 1872, his death occurring December 12 of that year.

NOAH PORTER, D. D., LL. D., was one of the most noted educators, authors and scientific writers of the United States. He was born December 14, 1811, at Farmington, Connecticut, graduated at Yale College in 1831, and was master of Hopkins Grammar School at New Haven in

1831-33. During 1833-35 he was a tutor at Yale, and at the same time was pursuing his theological studies, and became pastor of the Congregational church at New Milford, Connecticut, in April, 1836. Dr. Porter removed to Springfield, Massachusetts, in 1843, and was chosen professor of metaphysics and moral philosophy at Yale in 1846. He spent a year in Germany in the study of modern metaphysics in 1853-54, and in 1871 he was elected president of Yale College. He resigned the presidency in 1885, but still remained professor of metaphysics and moral philosophy. He was the author of a number of works, among which are the following: "Historical Essay," written in commemoration of the 200th anniversary of the settlement of the town of Farmington; "Educational System of the Jesuits Compared;" "The Human Intellect," with an introduction upon psychology and the soul; "Books and Reading;" "American Colleges and the American Public;" "Elements of Intellectual Philosophy;" "The Science of Nature versus the Science of Man;" "Science and Sentiment;" "Elements of Moral Science." Dr. Porter was the principal editor of the revised edition of Webster's Dictionary in 1864, and contributed largely to religious reviews and periodicals. Dr. Porter's death occurred March 4, 1892, at New Haven, Connecticut.

JOHAN TYLER, tenth president of the United States, was born in Charles City county, Virginia, March 29, 1790, and was the son of Judge John Tyler, one of the most distinguished men of his day.

When but twelve years of age young John Tyler entered William and Mary College, graduating from there in 1806. He took up the study of law and was admitted to the bar in 1809, when but nineteen years

of age. On attaining his majority in 1811 he was elected a member of the state legislature, and for five years held that position by the almost unanimous vote of his county. He was elected to congress in 1816, and served in that body for four years, after which for two years he represented his district again in the legislature of the state. While in congress, he opposed the United States bank, the protective policy and internal improvements by the United States government. 1825 saw Mr. Tyler governor of Virginia, but in 1827 he was chosen member of the United States senate, and held that office for nine years. He therein opposed the administration of Adams and the tariff bill of 1828, sympathized with the nullifiers of South Carolina and was the only senator who voted against the Force bill for the suppression of that state's insipient rebellion. He resigned his position as senator on account of a disagreement with the legislature of his state in relation to his censuring President Jackson. He retired to Williamsburg, Virginia, but being regarded as a martyr by the Whigs, whom, heretofore, he had always opposed, was supported by many of that party for the vice-presidency in 1836. He sat in the Virginia legislature as a Whig in 1839-40, and was a delegate to the convention of that party in 1849. This national convention nominated him for the second place on the ticket with General William H. H. Harrison, and he was elected vice-president in November, 1840. President Harrison dying one month after his inauguration, he was succeeded by John Tyler. He retained the cabinet chosen by his predecessor, and for a time moved in harmony with the Whig party. He finally instructed the secretary of the treasury, Thomas Ewing, to submit to congress a bill for the incorporation of a fiscal bank of the

United States, which was passed by congress, but vetoed by the president on account of some amendments he considered unconstitutional. For this and other measures he was accused of treachery to his party, and deserted by his whole cabinet, except Daniel Webster. Things grew worse until he was abandoned by the Whig party formally, when Mr. Webster resigned. He was nominated at Baltimore, in May, 1844, at the Democratic convention, as their presidential candidate, but withdrew from the canvass, as he saw he had not succeeded in gaining the confidence of his old party. He then retired from politics until February, 1861, when he was made president of the abortive peace congress, which met in Washington. He shortly after renounced his allegiance to the United States and was elected a member of the Confederate congress. He died at Richmond, January 17, 1862.

Mr. Tyler married, in 1813, Miss Letitia Christian, who died in 1842 at Washington. June 26, 1844, he contracted a second marriage, with Miss Julia Gardner, of New York.

COLLIS POTTER HUNTINGTON,
One of the great men of his time and who has left his impress upon the history of our national development, was born October 22, 1821, at Harwinton, Connecticut. He received a common-school education and at the age of fourteen his spirit of getting along in the world mastered his educational propensities and his father's objections and he left school. He went to California in the early days and had opportunities which he handled masterfully. Others had the same opportunities but they did not have his brains nor his energy, and it was he who overcame obstacles and reaped the reward of his genius. Transcontinental railways

were inevitable, but the realization of this masterful achievement would have been delayed to a much later day if there had been no Huntington. He associated himself with Messrs. Mark Hopkins, Leland Stanford, and Charles Crocker, and they furnished the money necessary for a survey across the Sierra Nevadas, secured a charter for the road, and raised, with the government's aid, money enough to construct and equip that railway, which at the time of its completion was a marvel of engineering and one of the wonders of the world. Mr. Huntington became president of the Southern Pacific railroad, vice-president of the Central Pacific; trustee of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company, and a director of the Occidental and Oriental Steamship Company, besides being identified with many other business enterprises of vast importance.

GEORGE A. CUSTER, a famous Indian fighter, was born in Ohio in 1840. He graduated at West Point in 1861, answered in the Civil war; was at Bull Run in 1861, and was in the Peninsular campaign, being one of General McClellan's aides-de-camp. He fought in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam in 1863, and was with General Stoneman on his famous cavalry raid. He was engaged in the battle of Gettysburg, and was there made brevet-major. In 1863 was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers. General Custer was in many skirmishes in central Virginia in 1863-64, and was present at the following battles of the Richmond campaign: Wilderness, Todd's Tavern, Yellow Tavern, where he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel; Meadow Bridge, Haw's Shop, Cold Harbor, Trevilian Station. In the Shenandoah Valley 1864-65 he was brevetted colonel at Opequan Creek, and at Cedar Creek he was made

brevet major-general for gallant conduct during the engagement. General Custer was in command of a cavalry division in the pursuit of Lee's army in 1865, and fought at Dinwiddie Court House, Five Forks, where he was made brevet brigadier-general; Sailors Creek and Appomattox, where he gained additional honors and was made brevet major-general, and was given the command of the cavalry in the military division of the southwest and Gulf, in 1865. After the establishment of peace he went west on frontier duty and performed gallant and valuable service in the troubles with the Indians. He was killed in the massacre on the Little Big Horn river, South Dakota, June 25, 1876.

DANIEL WOLSEY VOORHEES, celebrated as "The Tall Sycamore of the Wabash," was born September 26, 1827, in Butler county, Ohio. When he was two months old his parents removed to Fountain county, Indiana. He grew to manhood on a farm, engaged in all the arduous work pertaining to rural life. In 1845 he entered the Indiana Asbury University, now the De Pauw, from which he graduated in 1849. He took up the study of law at Crawfordsville, and in 1851 began the practice of his profession at Covington, Fountain county, Indiana. He became a law partner of United States Senator Hannegan, of Indiana, in 1852, and in 1856 he was an unsuccessful candidate for congress. In the following year he took up his residence in Terre Haute, Indiana. He was United States district attorney for Indiana from 1857 until 1861, and he had during this period been elected to congress, in 1860. Mr. Voorhees was re-elected to congress in 1862 and 1864, but he was unsuccessful in the election of 1866. However, he was returned to con-

gress in 1868, where he remained until 1874, having been re-elected twice. In 1877 he was appointed United States senator from Indiana to fill a vacancy caused by the death of O. P. Morton, and at the end of the term was elected for the ensuing term, being re-elected in 1885 and in 1891 to the same office. He served with distinction on many of the committees, and took a very prominent part in the discussion of all the important legislation of his time. His death occurred in August, 1891.

ALEXANDER GRAHAM BELL, famous as one of the inventors of the telephone, was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, March 3rd, 1847. He received his early education in the high school and later he attended the university, and was specially trained to follow his grandfather's profession, that of removing impediments of speech. He emigrated to the United States in 1872, and introduced into this country his father's invention of visible speech in the institutions for deaf-mutes. Later he was appointed professor of vocal physiology in the Boston University. He worked for many years during his leisure hours on his telephonic discovery, and finally perfected it and exhibited it publicly, before it had reached the high state of perfection to which he brought it. His first exhibition of it was at the Centennial Exhibition that was held in Philadelphia in 1876. Its success is now established throughout the civilized world. In 1882 Prof. Bell received a diploma and the decoration of the Legion of Honor from the Academy of Sciences of France.

WILLIAM HICKLING PRESCOTT, the justly celebrated historian and author, was a native of Salem, Massachusetts, and was born May 4, 1796. He was

the son of Judge William Prescott and the grandson of the hero of Bunker Hill, Colonel William Prescott.

Our subject in 1808 removed with the family to Boston, in the schools of which city he received his early education. He entered Harvard College as a sophomore in 1811, having been prepared at the private classical college of Rev. Dr. J. S. J. Gardiner. The following year he received an injury in his left eye which made study through life a matter of difficulty. He graduated in 1814 with high honors in the classics and belle lettres. He spent several months on the Azores Islands, and later visited England, France and Italy, returning home in 1817. In June, 1818, he founded a social and literary club at Boston for which he edited "The Club Room," a periodical doomed to but a short life. May 4, 1820, he married Miss Susan Amory. He devoted several years after that event to a thorough study of ancient and modern history and literature. As the fruits of his labors he published several well written essays upon French and Italian poetry and romance in the "North American Review." January 19, 1826, he decided to take up his first great historical work, the "History of the Reign of Ferdinand and Isabella." To this he gave the labor of ten years, publishing the same December 25, 1837. Although placed at the head of all American authors, so diffident was Prescott of his literary merit that although he had four copies of this work printed for his own convenience, he hesitated a long time before giving it to the public, and it was only by the solicitation of friends, especially of that talented Spanish scholar, George Ticknor, that he was induced to do so. Soon the volumes were translated into French, Italian, Dutch and German, and the work was recognized

throughout the world as one of the most meritorious of historical compositions. In 1843 he published the "Conquest of Mexico," and in 1847 the "Conquest of Peru." Two years later there came from his pen a volume of "Biographical and Critical Miscellanies." Going abroad in the summer of 1850, he was received with great distinction in the literary circles of London, Edinburgh, Paris, Antwerp and Brussels. Oxford University conferred the degree of D. C. L. upon him. In 1855 he issued two volumes of his "History of the Reign of Philip the Second," and a third in 1858. In the meantime he edited Robertson's "Charles the Fifth," adding a history of the life of that monarch after his abdication. Death cut short his work on the remaining volumes of "Philip the Second," coming to him at Boston, Massachusetts, May 28, 1859.

OLIVER HAZARD PERRY, a noted American commodore, was born in South Kingston, Rhode Island, August 23, 1785. He saw his first service as a midshipman in the United States navy in April, 1799. He cruised with his father, Captain Christopher Raymond Perry, in the West Indies for about two years. In 1804 he was in the war against Tripoli, and was made lieutenant in 1807. At the opening of hostilities with Great Britain in 1812 he was given command of a fleet of gunboats on the Atlantic coast. At his request he was transferred, a year later, to Lake Ontario, where he served under Commodore Chauncey, and took an active part in the attack on Fort George. He was ordered to fit out a squadron on Lake Erie, which he did, building most of his vessels from the forests along the shore, and by the summer of 1813 he had a fleet of nine vessels at Presque Isle, now Erie, Pennsylvania. September 10th he

attacked and captured the British fleet near Put-in-Bay, thus clearing the lake of hostile ships. His famous dispatch is part of his fame, "We have met the enemy, and they are ours." He co-operated with Gen. Harrison, and the success of the campaign in the northwest was largely due to his victory. The next year he was transferred to the Potomac, and assisted in the defense of Baltimore. After the war he was in constant service with the various squadrons in cruising in all parts of the world. He died of yellow fever on the Island of Trinidad, August 23, 1819. His remains were conveyed to Newport, and buried there, and an imposing obelisk was erected to his memory by the State of Rhode Island. A bronze statue was also erected in his honor, the unveiling taking place in 1885.

JOHN PAUL JONES, though a native of Scotland, was one of America's most noted fighters during the Revolutionary war. He was born July 6, 1747. His father was a gardener, but the young man soon became interested in a seafaring life and at the age of twelve he was apprenticed to a sea captain engaged in the American trade. His first voyage landed him in Virginia, where he had a brother who had settled there several years prior. The failure of the captain released young Jones from his apprenticeship bonds, and he was engaged as third mate of a vessel engaged in the slave trade. He abandoned this trade after a few years, from his own sense of disgrace. He took passage from Jamaica for Scotland in 1768, and on the voyage both the captain and the mate died and he was compelled to take command of the vessel for the remainder of the voyage. He soon after became master of the vessel. He returned to Virginia about 1773 to settle up the estate

of his brother, and at this time added the name "Jones," having previously been known as John Paul. He settled down in Virginia, but when the war broke out in 1775 he offered his services to congress and was appointed senior lieutenant of the flag-ship "Alfred," on which he hoisted the American flag with his own hands, the first vessel that had ever carried a flag of the new nation. He was afterward appointed to the command of the "Alfred," and later of the "Providence," in each of which vessels he did good service, as also in the "Ranger," to the command of which he was later appointed. The fight that made him famous, however, was that in which he captured the "Serapis," off the coast of Scotland. He was then in command of the "Bon Homme Richard," which had been fitted out for him by the French government and named by Jones in honor of Benjamin Franklin, or "Good Man Richard," Franklin being author of the publication known as "Poor Richard's Almanac." The fight between the "Richard" and the "Serapis" lasted three hours, all of which time the vessels were at close range, and most of the time in actual contact. Jones' vessel was on fire several times, and early in the engagement two of his guns bursted, rendering the battery useless. Also an envious officer of the Alliance, one of Jones' own fleet, opened fire upon the "Richard" at a critical time, completely disabling the vessel. Jones continued the fight, in spite of counsels to surrender, and after dark the "Serapis" struck her colors, and was hastily boarded by Jones and his crew, while the "Richard" sank, bows first, after the wounded had been taken on board the "Serapis." Most of the other vessels of the fleet of which the "Serapis" was convoy, surrendered, and were taken with the

"Serapis" to France, where Jones was received with greatest honors, and the king presented him with an elegant sword and the cross of the Order of Military Merit. Congress gave him a vote of thanks and made him commander of a new ship, the "America," but the vessel was afterward given to France and Jones never saw active sea service again. He came to America again, in 1787, after the close of the war, and was voted a gold medal by congress. He went to Russia and was appointed rear-admiral and rendered service of value against the Turks, but on account of personal enmity of the favorites of the emperor he was retired on a pension. Failing to collect this, he returned to France, where he died, July 18, 1792.

THOMAS MORAN, the well-known painter of Rocky Mountain scenery, was born in Lancashire, England, in 1837. He came to America when a child, and showing artistic tastes, he was apprenticed to a wood engraver in Philadelphia. Three years later he began landscape painting, and his style soon began to exhibit signs of genius. His first works were water-colors, and though without an instructor he began the use of oils, he soon found it necessary to visit Europe, where he gave particular attention to the works of Turner. He joined the Yellowstone Park exploring expedition and visited the Rocky Mountains in 1871 and again in 1873, making numerous sketches of the scenery. The most noteworthy results were his "Grand Canon of the Yellowstone," and "The Chasm of the Colorado," which were purchased by congress at \$10,000 each, the first of which is undoubtedly the finest landscape painting produced in this country. Mr. Moran has subordinated art to nature, and the subjects he has chosen leave little ground for fault



D. S. QUAY



COM. CHANDLER



W. H. L. L.



W. H. L. L.



W. H. L. L.



PETER C. C.



W. H. L. L.



GEORGE L. L.



J. A. L. L.

finding on that account. "The Mountain of the Holy Cross," "The Groves Were God's First Temples," "The Cliffs of Green River," "The Children of the Mountain," "The Ripening of the Leaf," and others have given him additional fame, and while they do not equal in grandeur the first mentioned, in many respects from an artistic standpoint they are superior.

LELAND STANFORD was one of the greatest men of the Pacific coast and also had a national reputation. He was born March 9, 1824, in Albany county, New York, and passed his early life on his father's farm. He attended the local schools of the county and at the age of twenty began the study of law. He entered the law office of Wheaton, Doolittle and Hadley, at Albany, in 1845, and a few years later he moved to Port Washington, Wisconsin, where he practiced law four years with moderate success. In 1852 Mr. Stanford determined to push further west, and, accordingly went to California, where three of his brothers were established in business in the mining towns. They took Leland into partnership, giving him charge of a branch store at Michigan Bluff, in Placer county. There he developed great business ability and four years later started a mercantile house of his own in San Francisco, which soon became one of the most substantial houses on the coast. On the formation of the Republican party he interested himself in politics, and in 1860 was sent as a delegate to the convention that nominated Abraham Lincoln. In the autumn of 1861 he was elected, by an immense majority, governor of California. Prior to his election as governor he had been chosen president of the newly-organized Central Pacific Railroad Company,

and after leaving the executive chair he devoted all of his time to the construction of the Pacific end of the transcontinental railway. May 10, 1869, Mr. Stanford drove the last spike of the Central Pacific road, thus completing the route across the continent. He was also president of the Occidental and Oriental Steamship Company. He had but one son, who died of typhoid fever, and as a monument to his child he founded the university which bears his son's name, Leland Stanford, Junior, University. Mr. Stanford gave to this university eighty-three thousand acres of land, the estimated value of which is \$8,000,000, and the entire endowment is \$20,000,000. In 1885 Mr. Stanford was elected United States senator as a Republican, to succeed J. T. Farley, a Democrat, and was re-elected in 1891. His death occurred June 20, 1894, at Palo Alto, California.

STEPHEN DECATUR, a famous commodore in the United States navy, was born in Maryland in 1779. He entered the naval service in 1798. In 1804, when the American vessel *Philadelphia* had been run aground and captured in the harbor of Tripoli, Decatur, at the head of a few men, boarded her and burned her in the face of the guns from the city defenses. For this daring deed he was made captain. He was given command of the frigate *United States* at the breaking out of the war of 1812, and in October of that year he captured the British frigate *Macedonian*, and was rewarded with a gold medal by congress. After the close of the war he was sent as commander of a fleet of ten vessels to chastise the dey of Algiers, who was preying upon American commerce with impunity and demanding tribute and ransom for the release of American citizens captured. Decatur

captured a number of Algerian vessels, and compelled the dey to sue for peace. He was noted for his daring and intrepidity, and his coolness in the face of danger, and helped to bring the United States navy into favor with the people and congress as a means of defense and offense in time of war. He was killed in a duel by Commodore Barron, March 12, 1820.

JAMES KNOX POLK, the eleventh president of the United States, 1845 to 1849, was born November 2, 1795, in Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, and was the eldest child of a family of six sons. He removed with his father to the Valley of the Duck River, in Tennessee, in 1806. He attended the common schools and became very proficient in the lower branches of education, and supplemented this with a course in the Murfreesboro Academy, which he entered in 1813 and in the autumn of 1815 he became a student in the sophomore class of the University of North Carolina, at Chapel Hill, and was graduated in 1818. He then spent a short time in recuperating his health and then proceeded to Nashville, Tennessee, where he took up the study of law in the office of Felix Grundy. After the completion of his law studies he was admitted to the bar and removed to Columbia, Maury county, Tennessee, and started in the active practice of his profession. Mr. Polk was a Jeffersonian "Republican" and in 1823 he was elected to the legislature of Tennessee. He was a strict constructionist and did not believe that the general government had the power to carry on internal improvements in the states, but deemed it important that it should have that power, and wanted the constitution amended to that effect. But later on he became alarmed lest the general government might

become strong enough to abolish slavery and therefore gave his whole support to the "State's Rights" movement, and endeavored to check the centralization of power in the general government. Mr. Polk was chosen a member of congress in 1825, and held that office until 1839. He then withdrew, as he was the successful gubernatorial candidate of his state. He had become a man of great influence in the house, and, as the leader of the Jackson party in that body, wielded great influence in the election of General Jackson to the presidency. He sustained the president in all his measures and still remained in the house after General Jackson had been succeeded by Martin Van Buren. He was speaker of the house during five sessions of congress. He was elected governor of Tennessee by a large majority and took the oath of office at Nashville, October 4, 1839. He was a candidate for re-election but was defeated by Governor Jones, the Whig candidate. In 1844 the most prominent question in the election was the annexation of Texas, and as Mr. Polk was the avowed champion of this cause he was nominated for president by the pro-slavery wing of the democratic party, was elected by a large majority, and was inaugurated March 4, 1845. President Polk formed a very able cabinet, consisting of James Buchanan, Robert J. Walker, William L. Marcy, George Bancroft, Cave Johnson, and John Y. Mason. The dispute regarding the Oregon boundary was settled during his term of office and a new department was added to the list of cabinet positions, that of the Interior. The low tariff bill of 1846 was carried and the financial system of the country was reorganized. It was also during President Polk's term that the Mexican war was successfully conducted, which resulted in the acquisition of Califor-

nia and New Mexico. Mr. Polk retired from the presidency March 4, 1849, after having declined a re-nomination, and was succeeded by General Zachary Taylor, the hero of the Mexican war. Mr. Polk retired to private life, to his home in Nashville, where he died at the age of fifty-four on June 9, 1849.

ANNA DICKINSON (Anna Elizabeth Dickinson), a noted lecturer and public speaker, was born at Philadelphia, October 28, 1842. Her parents were Quakers, and she was educated at the Friends' free schools in her native city. She early manifested an inclination toward elocution and public speaking, and when, at the age of 18, she found an opportunity to appear before a national assemblage for the discussion of woman's rights, she at once established her reputation as a public speaker. From 1860 to the close of the war and during the exciting period of reconstruction, she was one of the most noted and influential speakers before the American public, and her popularity was unequaled by that of any of her sex. A few weeks after the defeat and death of Colonel Baker at Ball's Bluff, Anna Dickinson, lecturing in New York, made the remarkable assertion, "Not the incompetency of Colonel Baker, but the treachery of General McClellan caused the disaster at Ball's Bluff." She was hissed and hooted off the stage. A year later, at the same hall and with much the same class of auditors, she repeated the identical words, and the applause was so great and so long continued that it was impossible to go on with her lecture for more than half an hour. The change of sentiment had been wrought by the reverses and dismissal of McClellan and his ambition to succeed Mr. Lincoln as president.

Ten years after the close of the war, Anna

Dickinson was not heard of on the lecture platform, and about that time she made an attempt to enter the dramatic profession, but after appearing a number of times in different plays she was pronounced a failure.

ROBERT J. BURDETTE.—Some personal characteristics of Mr. Burdette were quaintly given by himself in the following words: "Politics? Republican after the strictest sect. Religion? Baptist. Personal appearance? Below medium height, and weigh one hundred and thirty-five pounds, no shillings and no pence. Rich? Not enough to own a yacht. Favorite reading? Poetry and history—know Longfellow by heart, almost. Write for magazines? Have more 'declined with thanks' letters than would fill a trunk. Never able to get into a magazine with a line. Care about it? Mad as thunder. Think about starting a magazine and rejecting everybody's articles except my own." Mr. Burdette was born at Greensborough, Pennsylvania, in 1844. He served through the war of the rebellion under General Banks "on an excursion ticket" as he felicitously described it, "good both ways, conquering in one direction and running in the other, pay going on just the same." He entered into journalism by the gateway of New York correspondence for the "Peoria Transcript," and in 1874 went on the "Burlington Hawkeye" of which he became the managing editor, and the work that he did on this paper made both himself and the paper famous in the world of humor. Mr. Burdette married in 1870, and his wife, whom he called "Her Little Serene Highness," was to him a guiding light until the day of her death, and it was probably the unconscious pathos with which he described her in his work that broke the barriers that had kept him out of the maga-

zines and secured him the acceptance of his "Confessions" by Lippincott some years ago, and brought him substantial fame and recognition in the literary world.

WILLIAM DEAN HOWELLS, one of the leading novelists of the present century and author of a number of works that gained for him a place in the hearts of the people, was born March 1, 1837, at Martinsville, Belmont county, Ohio. At the age of three years he accompanied his father, who was a printer, to Hamilton, Ohio, where he learned the printer's trade. Later he was engaged on the editorial staff of the "Cincinnati Gazette" and the "Ohio State Journal." During 1861-65 he was the United States consul at Venice, and from 1871 to 1878 he was the editor-in-chief of the "Atlantic Monthly." As a writer he became one of the most fertile and readable of authors and a pleasing poet. In 1885 he became connected with "Harper's Magazine." Mr. Howells was author of the list of books that we give below: "Venetian Life," "Italian Journeys," "No Love Lost," "Suburban Sketches," "Their Wedding Journey," "A Chance Acquaintance," "A Foregone Conclusion," "Dr. Breen's Practice," "A Modern Instance," "The Rise of Silas Lapham," "Tuscan Cities," "Indian Summer," besides many others. He also wrote the "Poem of Two Friends," with J. J. Piatt in 1860, and some minor dramas: "The Drawing Room Car," "The Sleeping Car," etc., that are full of exquisite humor and elegant dialogue.

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL was a son of the Rev. Charles Lowell, and was born at Cambridge, Massachusetts, February 22, 1819. He graduated at Harvard College in

1838 as class poet, and went to Harvard Law School, from which he was graduated in 1840, and commenced the practice of his profession in Boston, but soon gave his undivided attention to literary labors. Mr. Lowell printed, in 1841, a small volume of poems entitled "A Year's Life," edited with Robert Carter; in 1843, "The Pioneer," a literary and critical magazine (monthly), and in 1848 another book of poems, that contained several directed against slavery. He published in 1844 a volume of "Poems" and in 1845 "Conversations on Some of the Old Poets," "The Vision of Sir Launfal," "A Fable for Critics," and "The Bigelow Papers," the latter satirical essays in dialect poetry directed against slavery and the war with Mexico. In 1851-52 he traveled in Europe and resided in Italy for a considerable time, and delivered in 1854-55 a course of lectures on the British poets, before the Lowell Institute, Boston. Mr. Lowell succeeded Longfellow in January, 1855, as professor of modern languages and literature at Harvard College, and spent another year in Europe qualifying himself for that post. He edited the "Atlantic Monthly" from 1857 to 1862, and the "North American Review" from 1863 until 1872. From 1864 to 1870 he published the following works: "Fireside Travels," "Under the Willows," "The Commemoration Ode," in honor of the alumni of Harvard who had fallen in the Civil war; "The Cathedral," two volumes of essays; "Among My Books" and "My Study Windows," and in 1867 he published a new series of the "Bigelow Papers." He traveled extensively in Europe in 1872-74, and received in person the degree of D. C. L. at Oxford and that of LL. D. at the University of Cambridge, England. He was also interested in political life and held

many important offices. He was United States minister to Spain in 1877 and was also minister to England in 1880-85. On January 2, 1884, he was elected lord rector of St. Andrew University in Glasgow, Scotland, but soon after he resigned the same. Mr. Lowell's works enjoy great popularity in the United States and England. He died August 12, 1891.

JOSEPH HENRY, one of America's greatest scientists, was born at Albany, New York, December 17, 1797. He was educated in the common schools of the city and graduated from the Albany Academy, where he became a professor of mathematics in 1826. In 1827 he commenced a course of investigation, which he continued for a number of years, and the results produced had great effect on the scientific world. The first success was achieved by producing the electric magnet, and he next proved the possibility of exciting magnetic energy at a distance, and it was the invention of Professor Henry's intensity magnet that first made the invention of electric telegraph a possibility. He made a statement regarding the practicability of applying the intensity magnet to telegraphic uses, in his article to the "American Journal of Science" in 1831. During the same year he produced the first mechanical contrivance ever invented for maintaining continuous motion by means of electro-magnetism, and he also contrived a machine by which signals could be made at a distance by the use of his electro-magnet, the signals being produced by a lever striking on a bell. Some of his electro-magnets were of great power, one carried over a ton and another not less than three thousand six hundred pounds. In 1832 he discovered that secondary currents could be produced in a long conductor by the induction of the

primary current upon itself, and also in the same year he produced a spark by means of a purely magnetic induction. Professor Henry was elected, in 1832, professor of natural philosophy in the College of New Jersey, and in his earliest lectures at Princeton, demonstrated the feasibility of the electric telegraph. He visited Europe in 1837, and while there he had an interview with Professor Wheatstone, the inventor of the needle magnetic telegraph. In 1846 he was elected secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, being the first incumbent in that office, which he held until his death. Professor Henry was elected president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, in 1849, and of the National Academy of Sciences. He was made chairman of the lighthouse board of the United States in 1871 and held that position up to the time of his death. He received the honorary degree of doctor of laws from Union College in 1829, and from Harvard University in 1851, and his death occurred May 13, 1878. Among his numerous works may be mentioned the following: "Contributions to Electricity and Magnetism," "American Philosophic Trans," and many articles in the "American Journal of Science," the journal of the Franklin Institute; the proceedings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and in the annual reports of the Smithsonian Institution from its foundation.

FRANKLIN BUCHANAN, the famous rear-admiral of the Confederate navy during the rebellion, was born in Baltimore, Maryland. He became a United States midshipman in 1815 and was promoted through the various grades of the service and became a captain in 1855. Mr. Buchanan resigned his captaincy in order to join

the Confederate service in 1861 and later he asked to be reinstated, but his request was refused and he then entered into the service of the Confederate government. He was placed in command of the frigate "Merri-mac" after she had been fitted up as an iron-clad, and had command of her at the time of the battle of Hampton Roads. It was he who had command when the "Merri-mac" sunk the two wooden frigates, "Congress" and "Cumberland," and was also in command during part of the historical battle of the "Merrimac" and the "Monitor," where he was wounded and the command devolved upon Lieutenant Catesby Jones. He was created rear-admiral in the Confederate service and commanded the Confederate fleet in Mobile bay, which was defeated by Admiral Farragut, August 5, 1864. Mr. Buchanan was in command of the "Tennessee," an ironclad, and during the engagement he lost one of his legs and was taken prisoner in the end by the Union fleet. After the war he settled in Talbot county, Maryland, where he died May 11, 1874.

RICHARD PARKS BLAND, a celebrated American statesman, frequently called "the father of the house," because of his many years of service in the lower house of congress, was born August 19, 1835, near Hartford, Kentucky, where he received a plain academic education. He moved, in 1855, to Missouri, from whence he went overland to California, afterward locating in Virginia City, now in the state of Nevada, but then part of the territory of Utah. While there he practiced law, dabbled in mines and mining in Nevada and California for several years, and served for a time as treasurer of Carson county, Nevada. Mr. Bland returned to Missouri in 1865, where

he engaged in the practice of law at Rolla, Missouri, and in 1869 removed to Lebanon, Missouri. He began his congressional career in 1873, when he was elected as a Democrat to the forty-third congress, and he was regularly re-elected to every congress after that time up to the fifty-fourth, when he was defeated for re-election, but was returned to the fifty-fifth congress as a Silver Democrat. During all his protracted service, while Mr. Bland was always steadfast in his support of democratic measures, yet he won his special renown as the great advocate of silver, being strongly in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver, and on account of his pronounced views was one of the candidates for the presidential nomination of the Democratic party at Chicago in 1896.

FANNY DAVENPORT (F. L. G. Davenport) was of British birth, but she belongs to the American stage. She was the daughter of the famous actor, E. L. Davenport, and was born in London in 1850. She first went on the stage as a child at the Howard Athenæum, Boston, and her entire life was spent upon the stage. She played children's parts at Burton's old theater in Chambers street, and then, in 1862, appeared as the King of Spain in "Faint Heart Never Won Fair Lady." Here she attracted the notice of Augustin Daly, the noted manager, then at the Fifth Avenue theater, who offered her a six weeks' engagement with her father in "London Assurance." She afterwards appeared at the same house in a variety of characters, and her versatility was favorably noticed by the critics. After the burning of the old Fifth Avenue, the present theater of that name was built at Twenty-eighth street, and here Miss Davenport appeared in a play written for her by

Mr. Daly. She scored a great success. She then starred in this play throughout the country, and was married to Mr. Edwin F. Price, an actor of her company, in 1880. In 1882 she went to Paris and purchased the right to produce in America Sardou's great emotional play, "Fedora." It was put on at the Fourteenth Street theater in New York, and in it she won popular favor and became one of the most famous actresses of her time.

HORACE BRIGHAM CLAFLIN, one of the greatest merchants America has produced, was born in Milford, Massachusetts, a son of John Claflin, also a merchant. Young Claflin started his active life as a clerk in his father's store, after having been offered the opportunity of a college education, but with the characteristic promptness that was one of his virtues he exclaimed, "No law or medicine for me." He had set his heart on being a merchant, and when his father retired he and his brother Aaron, and his brother-in-law, Samuel Daniels, conducted the business. Mr. Claflin was not content, however, to run a store in a town like Milford, and accordingly opened a dry goods store at Worcester, with his brother as a partner, but the partnership was dissolved a year later and H. B. Claflin assumed complete control. The business in Worcester had been conducted on orthodox principles, and when Mr. Claflin came there and introduced advertising as a means of drawing trade, he created considerable animosity among the older merchants. Ten years later he was one of the most prosperous merchants. He disposed of his business in Worcester for \$30,000, and went to New York to search for a wider field than that of a shopkeeper. Mr. Claflin and William M. Bulkley started in the dry goods

business there under the firm name of Bulkley & Claflin, in 1843, and Mr. Bulkley was connected with the firm until 1851, when he retired. A new firm was then formed under the name of Claflin, Mellin & Co. This firm succeeded in founding the largest dry goods house in the world, and after weathering the dangers of the civil war, during which the house came very near going under, and was saved only by the superior business abilities of Mr. Claflin, continued to grow. The sales of the firm amounted to over \$72,000,000 a year after the close of the war. Mr. Claflin died November 14, 1885.

CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN (Charlotte Saunders Cushman), one of the most celebrated American actresses, was born in Boston, July 23, 1816. She was descended from one of the earliest Puritan families. Her first attempt at stage work was at the age of fourteen years in a charitable concert given by amateurs in Boston. From this time her advance to the first place on the American lyric stage was steady, until, in 1835, while singing in New Orleans, she suddenly lost control of her voice so far as relates to singing, and was compelled to retire. She then took up the study for the dramatic stage under the direction of Mr. Barton, the tragedian. She soon after made her *debut* as "Lady Macbeth." She appeared in New York in September, 1836, and her success was immediate. Her "Romeo" was almost perfect, and she is the only woman that has ever appeared in the part of "Cardinal Wolsey." She at different times acted as support of Forrest and Macready. Her London engagement, secured in 1845, after many and great discouragements, proved an unqualified success.

Her farewell appearance was at Booth's theater, New York, November 7, 1874, in the part of "Lady Macbeth," and after that performance an Ode by R. H. Stoddard was read, and a body of citizens went upon the stage, and in their name the venerable poet Longfellow presented her with a wreath of laurel with an inscription to the effect that "she who merits the palm should bear it." From the time of her appearance as a modest girl in a charitable entertainment down to the time of final triumph as a tragic queen, she bore herself with as much honor to womanhood as to the profession she represented. Her death occurred in Boston, February 18, 1876. By her profession she acquired a fortune of \$600,000.

NEAL DOW, one of the most prominent temperance reformers our country has known, was born in Portland, Me., March 20, 1804. He received his education in the Friends Seminary, at New Bedford, Massachusetts, his parents being members of that sect. After leaving school he pursued a mercantile and manufacturing career for a number of years. He was active in the affairs of his native city, and in 1839 became chief of the fire department, and in 1851 was elected mayor. He was re-elected to the latter office in 1854. Being opposed to the liquor traffic he was a champion of the project of prohibition, first brought forward in 1839 by James Appleton. While serving his first term as mayor he drafted a bill for the "suppression of drinking houses and tippling shops," which he took to the legislature and which was passed without an alteration. In 1858 Mr. Dow was elected to the legislature. On the outbreak of the Civil war he was appointed colonel of the Thirteenth Maine Infantry and accompanied General Butler's expedition to New Orleans.

In 1862 he was made brigadier-general. At the battle of Port Hudson May 27, 1863, he was twice wounded, and taken prisoner. He was confined at Libby prison and Mobile nearly a year, when, being exchanged, he resigned, his health having given way under the rigors of his captivity. He made several trips to England in the interests of temperance organization, where he addressed large audiences. He was the candidate of the National Prohibition party for the presidency in 1880, receiving about ten thousand votes. In 1884 he was largely instrumental in the amendment of the constitution of Maine, adopted by an overwhelming popular vote, which forever forbade the manufacture or sale of any intoxicating beverages, and commanding the legislature to enforce the prohibition. He died October 2, 1897.

ZACHARY TAYLOR, twelfth president of the United States, was born in Orange county, Virginia, September 24, 1784. His boyhood was spent on his father's plantation and his education was limited. In 1808 he was made lieutenant of the Seventh Infantry, and joined his regiment at New Orleans. He was promoted to captain in 1810, and commanded at Fort Harrison, near the present site of Terre Haute, in 1812, where, for his gallant defense, he was brevetted major, attaining full rank in 1814. In 1815 he retired to an estate near Louisville. In 1816 he re-entered the army as major, and was promoted to lieutenant-colonel and then to colonel. Having for many years been Indian agent over a large portion of the western country, he was often required in Washington to give advice and counsel in matters connected with the Indian bureau. He served through the Black Hawk Indian war of 1832, and in 1837 was ordered to the command of the

army in Florida, where he attacked the Indians in the swamps and brakes, defeated them and ended the war. He was brevetted brigadier-general and made commander-in-chief of the army in Florida. He was assigned to the command of the army of the southwest in 1840, but was soon after relieved of it at his request. He was then stationed at posts in Arkansas. In 1845 he was ordered to prepare to protect and defend Texas boundaries from invasion by Mexicans and Indians. On the annexation of Texas he proceeded with one thousand five hundred men to Corpus Christi, within the disputed territory. After reinforcement he was ordered by the Mexican General Ampudia to retire beyond the Nueces river, with which order he declined to comply. The battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma followed, and he crossed the Rio Grande and occupied Matamoras May 18th. He was commissioned major-general for this campaign, and in September he advanced upon the city of Monterey and captured it after a hard fight. Here he took up winter quarters, and when he was about to resume activity in the spring he was ordered to send the larger part of his army to reinforce General Scott at Vera Cruz. After leaving garrisons at various points his army was reduced to about five thousand, mostly fresh recruits. He was attacked by the army of Santa Anna at Buena Vista, February 22, 1847, and after a severe fight completely routed the Mexicans. He received the thanks of congress and a gold medal for this victory. He remained in command of the "army of occupation" until winter, when he returned to the United States.

In 1848 General Taylor was nominated by the Whigs for president. He was elected over his two opponents, Cass and Van Buren. Great bitterness was developing in

the struggle for and against the extension of slavery, and the newly acquired territory in the west, and the fact that the states were now equally divided on that question, tended to increase the feeling. President Taylor favored immediate admission of California with her constitution prohibiting slavery, and the admission of other states to be formed out of the new territory as they might elect as they adopted constitutions from time to time. This policy resulted in the "Omnibus Bill," which afterward passed congress, though in separate bills; not, however, until after the death of the soldier-statesman, which occurred July 9, 1850. One of his daughters became the wife of Jefferson Davis.

MELVILLE D. LANDON, better known as "Eli Perkins," author, lecturer and humorist, was born in Eaton, New York, September 7, 1839. He was the son of John Landon and grandson of Rufus Landon, a revolutionary soldier from Litchfield county, Connecticut. Melville was educated at the district school and neighboring academy, where he was prepared for the sophomore class at Madison University. He passed two years at the latter, when he was admitted to Union College, and graduated in the class of 1861, receiving the degree of A. M., in 1862. He was, at once, appointed to a position in the treasury department at Washington. This being about the time of the breaking out of the war, and before the appearance of any Union troops at the capital, he assisted in the organization of the "Clay Battalion," of Washington. Leaving his clerkship some time later, he took up duties on the staff of General A. L. Chetlain, who was in command at Memphis. In 1864 he resigned from the army and engaged in cotton planting in Arkansas

and Louisiana. In 1867 he went abroad, making the tour of Europe, traversing Russia. While in the latter country his old commander of the "Clay Battalion," General Cassius M. Clay, then United States minister at St. Petersburg, made him secretary of legation. In 1871, on returning to America, he published a history of the Franco-Prussian war, and followed it with numerous humorous writings for the public press under the name of "Eli Perkins," which, with his regular contributions to the "Commercial Advertiser," brought him into notice, and spread his reputation as a humorist throughout the country. He also published "Saratoga in 1891," "Wit, Humor and Pathos," "Wit and Humor of the Age," "Kings of Platform and Pulpit," "Thirty Years of Wit and Humor," "Fun and Fact," and "China and Japan."

LEWIS CASS, one of the most prominent statesman and party leaders of his day, was born at Exeter, New Hampshire, October 9, 1782. He studied law, and having removed to Zanesville, Ohio, commenced the practice of that profession in 1802. He entered the service of the American government in 1812 and was made a colonel in the army under General William Hull, and on the surrender of Fort Malden by that officer was held as a prisoner. Being released in 1813, he was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general and in 1814 appointed governor of Michigan Territory. After he had held that office for some sixteen years, negotiating, in the meantime, many treaties with the Indians, General Cass was made secretary of war in the cabinet of President Jackson, in 1831. He was, in 1836, appointed minister to France, which office he held for six years. In 1844 he was elected United States senator from

Michigan. In 1846 General Cass opposed the Wilmot Proviso, which was an amendment to a bill for the purchase of land from Mexico, which provided that in any of the territory acquired from that power slavery should not exist. For this and other reasons he was nominated as Democratic candidate for the presidency of the United States in 1848, but was defeated by General Zachary Taylor, the Whig candidate, having but one hundred and thirty-seven electoral votes to his opponent's one hundred and sixty-three. In 1849 General Cass was re-elected to the senate of the United States, and in 1854 supported Douglas' Kansas-Nebraska bill. He became secretary of state in March, 1857, under President Buchanan, but resigned that office in December, 1860. He died June 17, 1866. The published works of Lewis Cass, while not numerous, are well written and display much ability. He was one of the foremost men of his day in the political councils of the Democratic party, and left a reputation for high probity and honor behind him.

DE WITT CLINTON.—Probably there were but few men who were so popular in their time, or who have had so much influence in moulding events as the individual whose name honors the head of this article.

De Witt Clinton was the son of General James Clinton, and a nephew of Governor George Clinton, who was the fourth vice-president of the United States. He was a native of Orange county, New York, born at Little Britain, March 2, 1769. He graduated from Columbia College, in his native state, in 1796, and took up the study of law. In 1790 he became private secretary to his uncle, then governor of New York. He entered public life as a Republican or anti-Federalist, and was elected to the lower

house of the state assembly in 1797, and the senate of that body in 1798. At that time he was looked on as "the most rising man in the Union." In 1801 he was elected to the United States senate. In 1803 he was appointed by the governor and council mayor of the city of New York, then a very important and powerful office. Having been re-appointed, he held the office of mayor for nearly eleven years, and rendered great service to that city. Mr. Clinton served as lieutenant-governor of the state of New York, 1811-13, and was one of the commissioners appointed to examine and survey a route for a canal from the Hudson river to Lake Erie. Differing with President Madison, in relation to the war, in 1812, he was nominated for the presidency against that gentleman, by a coalition party called the Clintonians, many of whom were Federalists. Clinton received eight-nine electoral votes. His course at this time impaired his popularity for a time. He was removed from the mayoralty in 1814, and retired to private life. In 1815 he wrote a powerful argument for the construction of the Erie canal, then a great and beneficent work of which he was the principal promoter. This was in the shape of a memorial to the legislature, which, in 1817, passed a bill authorizing the construction of that canal. The same year he was elected governor of New York, almost unanimously, notwithstanding the opposition of a few who pronounced the scheme of the canal visionary. He was re-elected governor in 1820. He was at this time, also, president of the canal commissioners. He declined a re-election to the gubernatorial chair in 1822 and was removed from his place on the canal board two years later. But he was triumphantly elected to the office of governor that fall, and his pet project,

the Erie canal, was finished the next year. He was re-elected governor in 1826, but died while holding that office, February 11, 1828.

AARON BURR, one of the many brilliant figures on the political stage in the early days of America, was born at Newark, New Jersey, February 6, 1756. He was the son of Aaron and Esther Burr, the former the president of the College of New Jersey, and the latter a daughter of Jonathan Edwards, who had been president of the same educational institution. Young Burr graduated at Princeton in 1772. In 1775 he joined the provincial army at Cambridge, Massachusetts. For a time, he served as a private soldier, but later was made an aide on the staff of the unfortunate General Montgomery, in the Quebec expedition. Subsequently he was on the staffs of Arnold, Putnam and Washington, the latter of whom he disliked. He was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel and commanded a brigade on Monmouth's bloody field. In 1779, on account of feeble health, Colonel Burr resigned from the army. He took up the practice of law in Albany, New York, but subsequently removed to New York City. In 1789 he became attorney-general of that state. In 1791 he was chosen to represent the state of New York in the United States senate and held that position for six years. In 1800 he and Thomas Jefferson were both candidates for the presidency, and there being a tie in the electoral college, each having seventy-three votes, the choice was left to congress, who gave the first place to Jefferson and made Aaron Burr vice-president, as the method then was. In 1804 Mr. Burr and his great rival, Alexander Hamilton, met in a duel, which resulted in the death of the latter, Burr losing thereby con-

siderable political and social influence. He soon embarked in a wild attempt upon Mexico, and as was asserted, upon the southwestern territories of the United States. He was tried for treason at Richmond, Virginia, in 1807, but acquitted, and to avoid importunate creditors, fled to Europe. After a time, in 1812, he returned to New York, where he practiced law, and where he died, September 14, 1836. A man of great ability, brilliant and popular talents, his influence was destroyed by his unscrupulous political actions and immoral private life.

ALBERT GALLATIN, one of the most distinguished statesmen of the early days of the republic, was born at Geneva, Switzerland, January 29, 1761. He was the son of Jean de Gallatin and Sophia A. Rolaz du Rosey Gallatin, representatives of an old patrician family. Albert Gallatin was left an orphan at an early age, and was educated under the care of friends of his parents. He graduated from the University of Geneva in 1779, and declining employment under one of the sovereigns of Germany, came to the struggling colonies, landing in Boston July 14, 1780. Shortly after his arrival he proceeded to Maine, where he served as a volunteer under Colonel Allen. He made advances to the government for the support of the American troops, and in November, 1780, was placed in command of a small fort at Passamaquoddy, defended by a force of militia, volunteers and Indians. In 1783 he was professor of the French language at Harvard University. A year later, having received his patrimony from Europe, he purchased large tracts of land in western Virginia, but was prevented by the Indians from forming the large settlement he proposed, and, in 1786, purchased

a farm in Fayette county, Pennsylvania. In 1789 he was a member of the convention to amend the constitution of that state, and united himself with the Republican party, the head of which was Thomas Jefferson. The following year he was elected to the legislature of Pennsylvania, to which he was subsequently re-elected. In 1793 he was elected to the United States senate, but could not take his seat on account of not having been a citizen long enough. In 1794 Mr. Gallatin was elected to the representative branch of congress, in which he served three terms. He also took an important position in the suppression of the "whiskey insurrection." In 1801, on the accession of Jefferson to the presidency, Mr. Gallatin was appointed secretary of the treasury. In 1809 Mr. Madison offered him the position of secretary of state, but he declined, and continued at the head of the treasury until 1812, a period of twelve years. He exercised a great influence on the other departments and in the general administration, especially in the matter of financial reform, and recommended measures for taxation, etc., which were passed by congress, and became laws May 24, 1813. The same year he was sent as an envoy extraordinary to Russia, which had offered to mediate between this country and Great Britain, but the latter country refusing the interposition of another power, and agreeing to treat directly with the United States, in 1814, at Ghent, Mr. Gallatin, in connection with his distinguished colleagues, negotiated and signed the treaty of peace. In 1815, in conjunction with Messrs. Adams and Clay, he signed, at London, a commercial treaty between the two countries. In 1816, declining his old post at the head of the treasury, Mr. Gallatin was sent as minister to France, where he remained until 1823.

After a year spent in England as envoy extraordinary, he took up his residence in New York, and from that time held no public office. In 1830 he was chosen president of the council of the University of New York. He was, in 1831, made president of the National bank, which position he resigned in 1839. He died August 12, 1849.

MILLARD FILLMORE, the thirteenth president of the United States, was born of New England parentage in Summer Hill, Cayuga county, New York, January 7, 1800. His school education was very limited, but he occupied his leisure hours in study. He worked in youth upon his father's farm in his native county, and at the age of fifteen was apprenticed to a wool carder and cloth dresser. Four years later he was induced by Judge Wood to enter his office at Montville, New York, and take up the study of law. This warm friend, finding young Fillmore destitute of means, loaned him money, but the latter, not wishing to incur a heavy debt, taught school during part of the time and in this and other ways helped maintain himself. In 1822 he removed to Buffalo, New York, and the year following, being admitted to the bar, he commenced the practice of his profession at East Aurora, in the same state. Here he remained until 1830, having, in the meantime, been admitted to practice in the supreme court, when he returned to Buffalo, where he became the partner of S. G. Haven and N. K. Hall. He entered politics and served in the state legislature from 1829 to 1832. He was in congress in 1833-35 and in 1837-41, where he proved an active and useful member, favoring the views of John Quincy Adams, then battling almost alone the slave-holding party in national politics, and in most of public ques-

tions acted with the Whig party. While chairman of the committee of ways and means he took a leading part in draughting the tariff bill of 1842. In 1844 Mr. Fillmore was the Whig candidate for governor of New York. In 1847 he was chosen comptroller of the state, and abandoning his practice and profession removed to Albany. In 1848 he was elected vice president on the ticket with General Zachary Taylor, and they were inaugurated the following March. On the death of the president, July 9, 1850, Mr. Fillmore was inducted into that office. The great events of his administration were the passage of the famous compromise acts of 1850, and the sending out of the Japan expedition of 1852.

March 4, 1853, having served one term, President Fillmore retired from office, and in 1855 went to Europe, where he received marked attention. On returning home, in 1856, he was nominated for the presidency by the Native American or "Know-Nothing" party, but was defeated, James Buchanan being the successful candidate.

Mr. Fillmore ever afterward lived in retirement. During the conflict of Civil war he was mostly silent. It was generally supposed, however, that his sympathy was with the southern confederacy. He kept aloof from the conflict without any words of cheer to the one party or the other. For this reason he was forgotten by both. He died of paralysis, in Buffalo, New York, March 8, 1874.

PETER F. ROTHERMEL, one of America's greatest and best-known historical painters, was born in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, July 8, 1817, and was of German ancestry. He received his earlier education in his native county, and in Philadelphia

learned the profession of land surveying. But a strong bias toward art drew him away and he soon opened a studio where he did portrait painting. This soon gave place to historical painting, he having discovered the bent of his genius in that direction. Besides the two pictures in the Capitol at Washington—"De Soto Discovering the Mississippi" and "Patrick Henry Before the Virginia House of Burgesses"—Rothermel painted many others, chief among which are: "Columbus Before Queen Isabella," "Martyrs of the Colosseum," "Cromwell Breaking Up Service in an English Church," and the famous picture of the "Battle of Gettysburg." The last named was painted for the state of Pennsylvania, for which Rothermel received the sum of \$25,000, and which it took him four years to plan and to paint. It represents the portion of that historic field held by the First corps, an exclusively Pennsylvania body of men, and was selected by Rothermel for that reason. For many years most of his time was spent in Italy, only returning for short periods. He died at Philadelphia, August 16, 1895.

EDMUND KIRBY SMITH, one of the distinguished leaders upon the side of the south in the late Civil war, was born at St. Augustine, Florida, in 1824. After receiving the usual education he was appointed to the United States Military Academy at West Point, from which he graduated in 1845 and entered the army as second lieutenant of infantry. During the Mexican war he was made first lieutenant and captain for gallant conduct at Cerro Gordo and Contreras. From 1849 to 1852 he was assistant professor of mathematics at West Point. He was transferred to the Second cavalry with the rank of captain in 1855, served on the

frontier, and was wounded in a fight with Comanche Indians in Texas, May 13, 1859. In January, 1861, he became major of his regiment, but resigned April 9th to follow the fortunes of the southern cause. He was appointed brigadier-general in the Confederate army and served in Virginia. At the battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861, he arrived on the field late in the day, but was soon disabled by a wound. He was made major-general in 1862, and being transferred to East Tennessee, was given command of that department. Under General Braxton Bragg he led the advance in the invasion of Kentucky and defeated the Union forces at Richmond, Kentucky, August 30, 1862, and advanced to Frankfort. Promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general, he was engaged at the battle of Perryville, October 10, and in the battle of Murfreesboro, December 31, 1862, and January 3, 1863. He was soon made general, the highest rank in the service, and in command of the trans-Mississippi department opposed General N. P. Banks in the famous Red River expedition, taking part in the battle of Jenkins Ferry, April 30, 1864, and other engagements of that eventful campaign. He was the last to surrender the forces under his command, which he did May 26, 1865. After the close of the war he located in Tennessee, where he died March 28, 1893.

JOHN JAMES INGALLS, a famous American statesman, was born December 29, 1833, at Middleton, Massachusetts, where he was reared and received his early education. He went to Kansas in 1858 and joined the free-soil army, and a year after his arrival he was a member of the historical Wyandotte convention, which drafted a free-state constitution. In 1860 he was

made secretary of the territorial council, and in 1861 was secretary of the state senate. The next year he was duly elected to the legitimate state senate from Atchison, where he had made his home. From that time he was the leader of the radical Republican element in the state. He became the editor of the "Atchison Champion" in 1863, which was a "red-hot free-soil Republican organ." In 1862 he was the anti-Lane candidate for lieutenant-governor, but was defeated. He was elected to the United States senate to succeed Senator Pomeroy, and took his seat in the forty-third congress and served until the fiftieth. In the forty-ninth congress he succeeded Senator Sherman as president pro tem., which position he held through the fiftieth congress.

BENJAMIN WEST, the greatest of the early American painters, was of English descent and Quaker parentage. He was born in Springfield, Pennsylvania, in 1738. From what source he inherited his genius it is hard to imagine, since the tenets and tendencies of the Quaker faith were not calculated to encourage the genius of art, but at the age of nine years, with no suggestion except that of inspiration, we find him choosing his model from life, and laboring over his first work calculated to attract public notice. It was a representation of a sleeping child in its cradle. The brush with which he painted it was made of hairs which he plucked from the cat's tail, and the colors were obtained from the war paints of friendly Indians, his mother's indigo bag, and ground chalk and charcoal, and the juice of berries, but there were touches in the rude production that he declared in later days were a credit to his best works. The picture attracted notice, for a council was

called at once to pass upon the boy's conduct in thus infringing the laws of the society. There were judges among them who saw in his genius a rare gift and their wisdom prevailed, and the child was given permission to follow his inclination. He studied under a painter named Williams, and then spent some years as a portrait painter with advancing success. At the age of twenty-two he went to Italy, and not until he had perfected himself by twenty-three years of labor in that paradise of art was he satisfied to turn his face toward home. However, he stopped at London, and decided to settle there, sending to America for his intended bride to join him. Though the Revolutionary war was raging, King George III showed the American artist the highest consideration and regard. His remuneration from works for royalty amounted to five thousand dollars per year for thirty years.

West's best known work in America is, perhaps, "The Death of General Wolf." West was one of the thirty-six original members of the Royal academy and succeeded Joshua Reynolds as president, which position he held until his death. His early works were his best, as he ceased to display originality in his later life, conventionality having seriously affected his efforts. He died in 1820.

SAMUEL PORTER JONES, the famous Georgia evangelist, was born October 16, 1847, in Chambers county, Alabama. He did not attend school regularly during his boyhood, but worked on a farm, and went to school at intervals, on account of ill health. His father removed to Cartersville, Georgia, when Mr. Jones was a small boy. He quit school at the age of nineteen and never attended college. The war interfered with his education, which was intended

to prepare him for the legal profession. After the war he renewed his preparation for college, but was compelled to desist from such a course, as his health failed him entirely. Later on, however, he still pursued his legal studies and was admitted to the bar. Soon after this event he went to Dallas, Paulding county, Georgia, where he was engaged in the practice of his profession, and in a few months removed to Cherokee county, Alabama, where he taught school. In 1869 he returned to Cartersville, Georgia, and arrived in time to see his father die. Immediately after this event he applied for a license to preach, and went to Atlanta, Georgia, to the meeting of the North Georgia Conference of the M. E. church south, which received him on trial. He became an evangelist of great note, and traveled extensively, delivering his sermons in an inimitable style that made him very popular with the masses, his methods of conducting revivals being unique and original and his preaching practical and incisive.

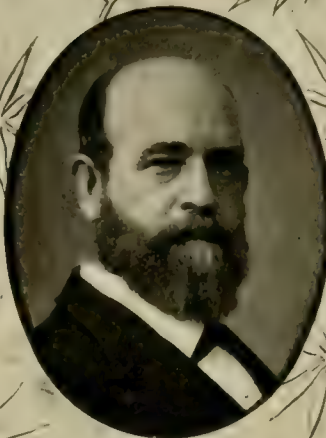
SHELBY MOORE CULLOM, a national character in political affairs and for many years United States senator from Illinois, was born November 22, 1829, at Monticello, Kentucky. He came with his parents to Illinois in 1830 and spent his early years on a farm, but having formed the purpose of devoting himself to the lawyer's profession he spent two years study at the Rock River seminary at Mount Morris, Illinois. In 1853 Mr. Cullom entered the law office of Stuart and Edwards at Springfield, Illinois, and two years later he began the independent practice of law in that city. He took an active interest in politics and was soon elected city attorney of Springfield. In 1856 he was elected a member of the Illinois house of representatives. He identified himself with

the newly formed Republican party and in 1860 was re-elected to the legislature of his state, in which he was chosen speaker of the house. In 1862 President Lincoln appointed a commission to pass upon and examine the accounts of the United States quartermasters and disbursing officers, composed as follows: Shelby M. Cullom, of Illinois; Charles A. Dana, of New York, and Gov. Boutwell, of Massachusetts. Mr. Cullom was nominated for congress in 1864, and was elected by a majority of 1,785. In the house of representatives he became an active and aggressive member, was chairman of the committee on territories and served in congress until 1868. Mr. Cullom was returned to the state legislature, of which he was chosen speaker in 1872, and was re-elected in 1874. In 1876 he was elected governor of Illinois and at the end of his term he was chosen for a second term. He was elected United States senator in 1883 and twice re-elected.

RICHARD JORDAN GATLING, an American inventor of much note, was born in Hertford county, North Carolina, September 12, 1818. At an early age he gave promise of an inventive genius. The first emanation from his mind was the invention of a screw for the propulsion of water craft, but on application for a patent, found that he was forestalled but a short time by John Ericsson. Subsequently he invented a machine for sowing wheat in drills, which was used to a great extent throughout the west. He then studied medicine, and in 1847-8 attended lectures at the Indiana Medical College at Laporte, and in 1848-9 at the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati. He later discovered a method of transmitting power through the medium of compressed air. A



RUSSELL SAGE



HENRY GEORGE



T. T. FARNUM



C. M. DEPEW



MARK HANNA



MARSHALL FIELD



GEORGE M. PULLMAN



ROBERT GINGERSOLL



S. J. TILDEN

double-acting hemp break was also invented by him. The invention, however, by which Dr. Gatling became best known was the famous machine gun which bears his name. This he brought to light in 1861-62, and on the first trial of it, in the spring of the latter year, two hundred shots per minute were fired from it. After making some improvements which increased its efficiency, it was submitted to severe trials by our government at the arsenals at Frankfort, Washington and Fortress Monroe, and at other points. The gun was finally adopted by our government, as well as by that of Great Britain, Russia and others.

BENJAMIN RYAN TILLMAN, who won a national fame in politics, was born August 11, 1847, in Edgefield county, South Carolina. He received his education in the Oldfield school, where he acquired the rudiments of Latin and Greek, in addition to a good English education. He left school in 1864 to join the Confederate army, but was prevented from doing so by a severe illness, which resulted in the loss of an eye. In 1867 he removed to Florida, but returned in 1868, when he was married and devoted himself to farming. He was chairman of the Democratic organization of his county, but except a few occasional services he took no active part in politics then. Gradually, however, his attention was directed to the depressed condition of the farming interests of his state, and in August, 1885, before a joint meeting of the agricultural society and state grange at Bennettsville, he made a speech in which he set forth the cause of agricultural depression and urged measures of relief. From his active interest in the farming class he was styled the "Agricultural Moses." He advocated an industrial school for women and for a separate agri-

cultural college, and in 1887 he secured a modification in the final draft of the will of Thomas G. Clemson, which resulted in the erection of the Clemson Agricultural College at Fort Hill. In 1890 he was chosen governor on the Democratic ticket, and carried the election by a large majority. Governor Tillman was inaugurated December 4, 1890. Mr. Tillman was next elected to the United States senate from South Carolina, and gained a national reputation by his fervid oratory.

GEORGE DENISON PRENTICE. — No journalist of America was so celebrated in his time for the wit, spice, and vigor of his writing, as the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. From Atlantic to Pacific he was well known by his witticism as well as by strength and force of his editorials. He was a native of Preston, Connecticut, born December 18, 1802. After laying the foundation of a liberal education in his youth, he entered Brown University, from which he was graduated in 1823. Taking up the study of law, he was admitted to the bar in 1829. During part of his time he was editor of the "New England Weekly Review," a position which he relinquished to go south and was succeeded by John Greenleaf Whittier, the Quaker poet.

On arriving in Louisville, whither he had gone to gather items for his history of Henry Clay, Mr. Prentice became identified with the "Louisville Journal," which, under his hands, became one of the leading Whig newspapers of the country. At the head of this he remained until the day of his death. This latter event occurred January 22, 1870, and he was succeeded in the control of the "Journal" by Colonel Henry Watterson.

Mr. Prentice was an author of considerable celebrity, chief among his works being

"The Life of Henry Clay," and "Prentissana," a collection of wit and humor, that passed through several large editions.

SAM. HOUSTON, in the opinion of some critics one of the most remarkable men who ever figured in American history, was a native of Rockbridge county, Virginia, born March 2, 1793. Early in life he was left in destitute circumstances by the death of his father, and, with his mother, removed to Tennessee, then almost a boundless wilderness. He received but little education, spending the most of his time among the Cherokee Indians. Part of the time of his residence there Houston acted as clerk for a trader and also taught one of the primitive schools of the day. In 1813 he enlisted as private in the United States army and was engaged under General Jackson in the war with the Creek Indians. When peace was made Houston was a lieutenant, but he resigned his commission and commenced the study of law at Nashville. After holding some minor offices he was elected member of congress from Tennessee. This was in 1823. He retained this office until 1827, when he was chosen governor of the state. In 1829, resigning that office before the expiration of his term, Sam Houston removed to Arkansas, and made his home among the Cherokees, becoming the agent of that tribe and representing their interests at Washington. On a visit to Texas, just prior to the election of delegates to a convention called for the purpose of drawing up a constitution previous to the admission of the state into the Mexican union, he was unanimously chosen a delegate. The convention framed the constitution, but, it being rejected by the government of Mexico, and the petition for admission to the Confederacy denied and the Texans told by the

president of the Mexican union to give up their arms, bred trouble. It was determined to resist this demand. A military force was soon organized, with General Houston at the head of it. War was prosecuted with great vigor, and with varying success, but at the battle of San Jacinto, April 21, 1836, the Mexicans were defeated and their leader and president, Santa Anna, captured. Texas was then proclaimed an independent republic, and in October of the same year Houston was inaugurated president. On the admission of Texas to the Federal Union, in 1845, Houston was elected senator, and held that position for twelve years. Opposing the idea of secession, he retired from political life in 1861, and died at Huntsville, Texas, July 25, 1863.

ELI WHITNEY, the inventor of the cotton-gin, was born in Westborough, Massachusetts, December 8, 1765. After his graduation from Yale College, he went to Georgia, where he studied law, and lived with the family of the widow of General Nathaniel Greene. At that time the only way known to separate the cotton seed from the fiber was by hand, making it extremely slow and expensive, and for this reason cotton was little cultivated in this country. Mrs. Greene urged the inventive Whitney to devise some means for accomplishing this work by machinery. This he finally succeeded in doing, but he was harassed by attempts to defraud him by those who had stolen his ideas. He at last formed a partnership with a man named Miller, and they began the manufacture of the machines at Washington, Georgia, in 1795. The success of his invention was immediate, and the legislature of South Carolina voted the sum of \$50,000 for his idea. This sum he had great difficulty in collecting, after years of

litigation and delay. North Carolina allowed him a royalty, and the same was agreed to by Tennessee, but was never paid.

While his fame rests upon the invention of the cotton-gin, his fortune came from his improvements in the manufacture and construction of firearms. In 1798 the United States government gave him a contract for this purpose, and he accumulated a fortune from it. The town of Whitneyville, Connecticut, was founded by this fortune. Whitney died at New Haven, Connecticut, January 8, 1825.

The cotton-gin made the cultivation of cotton profitable, and this led to rapid introduction of slavery in the south. His invention thus affected our national history in a manner little dreamed of by the inventor.

LESTER WALLACK (John Lester Wallack), for many years the leading light comedian upon the American stage, was the son of James W. Wallack, the "Brummell of the Stage." Both father and son were noted for their comeliness of feature and form. Lester Wallack was born in New York, January 1, 1819. He received his education in England, and made his first appearance on the stage in 1848 at the New Broadway theater, New York. He acted light comedy parts, and also occasionally in romantic plays like *Monte Cristo*, which play made him his fame. He went to England and played under management of such men as Hamblin and Burton, and then returned to New York with his father, who opened the first Wallack's theater, at the corner of Broome and Broadway, in 1852. The location was afterward changed to Thirteenth and Broadway, in 1861, and later to its present location, Broadway and Thirteenth, in 1882. The elder Wallack died in 1864, after which Lester assumed

management, jointly with Theodore Moss. Lester Wallack was commissioned in the queen's service while in England, and there he also married a sister to the famous artist, the late John Everett Millais. While Lester Wallack never played in the interior cities, his name was as familiar to the public as that of our greatest stars. He died September 6, 1888, at Stamford, Connecticut.

GEORGE MORTIMER PULLMAN, the palace car magnate, inventor, multi-millionaire and manufacturer, may well be classed among the remarkable self-made men of the century. He was born March 3, 1831, in Chautauqua county, New York. His parents were poor, and his education was limited to what he could learn of the rudimentary branches in the district school. At the age of fourteen he went to work as clerk for a country merchant. He kept this place three years, studying at night. When seventeen he went to Albion, New York, and worked for his brother, who kept a cabinet shop there. Five years later he went into business for himself as contractor for moving buildings along the line of the Erie canal, which was then being widened by the state, and was successful in this. In 1858 he removed to Chicago and engaged in the business of moving and raising houses. The work was novel there then and he was quite successful. About this time the discomfort attendant on traveling at night attracted his attention. He reasoned that the public would gladly pay for comfortable sleeping accommodations. A few sleeping cars were in use at that time, but they were wretchedly crude, uncomfortable affairs. In 1859 he bought two old day coaches from the Chicago & Alton road and remodeled them something like the general plan of the sleeping

cars of the present day. They were put into service on the Chicago & Alton and became popular at once. In 1863 he built the first sleeping-car resembling the Pullman cars of to-day. It cost \$18,000 and was the "Pioneer." After that the Pullman Palace Car Company prospered. It had shops at different cities. In 1880 the Town of Pullman was founded by Mr. Pullman and his company, and this model manufacturing community is known all over the world. Mr. Pullman died October 19, 1897.

JAMES E. B. STUART, the most famous cavalry leader of the Southern Confederacy during the Civil war, was born in Patrick county, Virginia, in 1833. On graduating from the United States Military Academy, West Point, in 1854, he was assigned, as second lieutenant, to a regiment of mounted rifles, receiving his commission in October. In March, 1855, he was transferred to the newly organized First cavalry, and was promoted to first lieutenant the following December, and to captain April 22, 1861. Taking the side of the south, May 14, 1861, he was made colonel of a Virginia cavalry regiment, and served as such at Bull Run. In September, 1861, he was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general, and major-general early in 1862. On the reorganization of the Army of Northern Virginia, in June of the latter year, when R. E. Lee assumed command, General Stuart made a reconnoissance with one thousand five hundred cavalry and four guns, and in two days made the circuit of McClellan's army, producing much confusion and gathering useful information, and losing but one man. August 25, 1862, he captured part of Pope's headquarters' train, including that general's private baggage and official correspondence, and the next night, in a

descent upon Manasses, capturing immense quantities of commissary and quartermaster store, eight guns, a number of locomotives and a few hundred prisoners. During the invasion of Maryland, in September, 1862, General Stuart acted as rearguard, resisting the advance of the Federal cavalry at South Mountain, and at Antietam commanded the Confederate left. Shortly after he crossed the Potomac, making a raid as far as Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. In the battle of Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862, General Stuart's command was on the extreme right of the Confederate line. At Chancellorsville, after "Stonewall" Jackson's death and the wounding of General A. P. Hill, General Stuart assumed command of Jackson's corps, which he led in the severe contest of May 3, 1863. Early in June, the same year, a large force of cavalry was gathered under Stuart, at Culpepper, Virginia, which, advancing to join General Lee in his invasion of Pennsylvania, was met at Brandy Station, by two divisions of cavalry and two brigades of infantry, under General John I. Gregg, and driven back. During the movements of the Gettysburg campaign he rendered important services. In May, 1864, General Stuart succeeded, by a detour, in placing himself between Richmond and Sheridan's advancing column, and at Yellow Tavern was attacked in force. During the fierce conflict that ensued General Stuart was mortally wounded, and died at Richmond, May 11, 1864.

FRANKLIN PIERCE, the fourteenth president of the United States—from 1853 until 1857—was born November 23, 1804, at Hillsboro, New Hampshire. He came of old revolutionary stock and his father was a governor of the state. Mr. Pierce entered Bowdoin College in 1820,

was graduated in 1824, and took up the study of law in the office of Judge Woodbury, and later he was admitted to the bar. Mr. Pierce practiced his profession with varying successes in his native town and also in Concord. He was elected to the state legislature in 1833 and served in that body until 1837, the last two years of his term serving as speaker of the house. He was elected to the United States senate in 1837, just as President Van Buren began his term of office. Mr. Pierce served until 1842, and many times during Polk's term he declined important public offices. During the war with Mexico Mr. Pierce was appointed brigadier-general, and he embarked with a portion of his troops at Newport, Rhode Island, May 27, 1847, and went with them to the field of battle. He served through the war and distinguished himself by his skill, bravery and excellent judgment. When he reached his home in his native state he was received coldly by the opponents of the war, but the advocates of the war made up for his cold reception by the enthusiastic welcome which they accorded him. Mr. Pierce resumed the practice of his profession, and in the political strife that followed he gave his support to the pro-slavery wing of the Democratic party. The Democratic convention met in Baltimore, June 12, 1852, to nominate a candidate for the presidency, and they continued in session four days, and in thirty-five balloting no one had secured the requisite two-thirds vote. Mr. Pierce had not received a vote as yet, until the Virginia delegation brought his name forward, and finally on the forty-ninth ballot Mr. Pierce received 282 votes and all the other candidates eleven. His opponent on the Whig ticket was General Winfield Scott, who only received the electoral votes of four

states. Mr. Pierce was inaugurated president of the United States March 4, 1853, with W. R. King as vice president, and the following named gentlemen were afterward chosen to fill the positions in the cabinet: William S. Marcy, James Guthrie, Jefferson Davis, James C. Dobbin, Robert McClelland, James Campbell and Caleb Cushing. During the administration of President Pierce the Missouri compromise law was repealed, and all the territories of the Union were thrown open to slavery, and the disturbances in Kansas occurred. In 1857 he was succeeded in the presidency by James Buchanan, and retired to his home in Concord, New Hampshire. He always cherished his principles of slavery, and at the outbreak of the rebellion he was an adherent of the cause of the Confederacy. He died at Concord, New Hampshire, October 8, 1869.

JAMES B. WEAVER, well known as a leader of the Greenback and later of the Populist party, was born at Dayton, Ohio, June 12, 1833. He received his earlier education in the schools of his native town, and entered the law department of the Ohio University, at Cincinnati, from which he graduated in 1854. Removing to the growing state of Iowa, he became connected with "The Iowa Tribune," at the state capital, Des Moines, as one of its editors. He afterward practiced law and was elected district attorney for the second judicial district of Iowa, on the Republican ticket in 1866, which office he held for a short time. In 1867 Mr. Weaver was appointed assessor of internal revenue for the first district of Iowa, and filled that position until sometime in 1873. He was elected and served in the forty-sixth congress. In 1880 the National or Greenback party in convention at Chicago, nominated James B. Weaver as

its candidate for the presidency. By a union of the Democratic and National parties in his district, he was elected to the forty-ninth congress, and re-elected to the same office in the fall of 1886. Mr. Weaver was conceded to be a very fluent speaker, and quite active in all political work. On July 4, 1892, at the National convention of the People's party, General James B. Weaver was chosen as the candidate for president of that organization, and during the campaign that followed, gained a national reputation.

ANTHONY JOSEPH DREXEL, one of the leading bankers and financiers of the United States, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1826, and was the son of Francis M. Drexel, who had established the large banking institution of Drexel & Co., so well known. The latter was a native of Dornbirn, in the Austrian Tyrol. He studied languages and fine arts at Turin, Italy. On returning to his mountain home, in 1809, and finding it in the hands of the French, he went to Switzerland and later to Paris. In 1812, after a short visit home, he went to Berlin, where he studied painting until 1817, in which year he emigrated to America, and settled in Philadelphia. A few years later he went to Chili and Peru, where he executed some fine portraits of notable people, including General Simon Bolivar. After spending some time in Mexico, he returned to Philadelphia, and engaged in the banking business. In 1837 he founded the house of Drexel & Co. He died in 1837, and was succeeded by his two sons, Anthony J. and Francis A. His son, Anthony J. Drexel, Jr., entered the bank when he was thirteen years of age, before he was through with his schooling, and after that the history of the banking business of

which he was the head, was the history of his life. The New York house of Drexel, Morgan & Co. was established in 1850; the Paris house, Drexel, Harjes & Co., in 1867. The Drexel banking houses have supplied and placed hundreds of millions of dollars in government, corporation, railroad and other loans and securities. The reputation of the houses has always been held on the highest plane. Mr. Drexel founded and heavily endowed the Drexel Institute, in Philadelphia, an institution to furnish better and wider avenues of employment to young people of both sexes. It has departments of arts, science, mechanical arts and domestic economy. Mr. Drexel, Jr., departed this life June 30, 1893.

SAMUEL FINLEY BREESE MORSE, inventor of the recording telegraph instrument, was born in Charlestown, Massachusetts, April 27, 1791. He graduated from Yale College in 1810, and took up art as his profession. He went to London with the great American painter, Washington Allston, and studied in the Royal Academy under Benjamin West. His "Dying Hercules," his first effort in sculpture, took the gold medal in 1813. He returned to America in 1815 and continued to pursue his profession. He was greatly interested in scientific studies, which he carried on in connection with other labors. He founded the National Academy of Design and was many years its president. He returned to Europe and spent three years in study in the art centers, Rome, Florence, Venice and Paris. In 1832 he returned to America and while on the return voyage the idea of a recording telegraph apparatus occurred to him, and he made a drawing to represent his conception. He was the first to occupy the chair of fine arts in the University of New

York City, and in 1835 he set up his rude instrument in his room in the university. But it was not until after many years of discouragement and reverses of fortune that he finally was successful in placing his invention before the public. In 1844, by aid of the United States government, he had constructed a telegraph line forty miles in length from Washington to Baltimore. Over this line the test was made, and the first telegraphic message was flashed May 24, 1844, from the United States supreme court rooms to Baltimore. It read, "What hath God wrought!" His fame and fortune were established in an instant. Wealth and honors poured in upon him from that day. The nations of Europe vied with each other in honoring the great inventor with medals, titles and decorations, and the learned societies of Europe hastened to enroll his name upon their membership lists and confer degrees. In 1858 he was the recipient of an honor never accorded to an inventor before. The ten leading nations of Europe, at the suggestion of the Emperor Napoleon, appointed representatives to an international congress, which convened at Paris for the special purpose of expressing gratitude of the nations, and they voted him a present of 400,000 francs.

Professor Morse was present at the unveiling of a bronze statue erected in his honor in Central Park, New York, in 1871. His last appearance in public was at the unveiling of the statue of Benjamin Franklin in New York in 1872, when he made the dedicatory speech and unveiled the statue. He died April 2, 1872, in the city of New York.

MORRISON REMICH WAITE, seventh chief justice of the United States, was born at Lyme, Connecticut, November 29, 1816. He was a graduate from Yale Col-

lege in 1837, in the class with William M. Evarts. His father was judge of the supreme court of errors of the state of Connecticut, and in his office young Waite studied law. He subsequently removed to Ohio, and was elected to the legislature of that state in 1849. He removed from Maumee City to Toledo and became a prominent legal light in that state. He was nominated as a candidate for congress repeatedly but declined to run, and also declined a place on the supreme bench of the state. He won great distinction for his able handling of the Alabama claims at Geneva, before the arbitration tribunal in 1871, and was appointed chief justice of the supreme court of the United States in 1874 on the death of Judge Chase. When, in 1876, electoral commissioners were chosen to decide the presidential election controversy between Tilden and Hayes, Judge Waite refused to serve on that commission.

His death occurred March 23, 1888.

ELISHA KENT KANE was one of the distinguished American explorers of the unknown regions of the frozen north, and gave to the world a more accurate knowledge of the Arctic zone. Dr. Kane was born February 3, 1820, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He was a graduate of the universities of Virginia and Pennsylvania, and took his medical degree in 1843. He entered the service of the United States navy, and was physician to the Chinese embassy. Dr. Kane traveled extensively in the Levant, Asia and Western Africa, and also served in the Mexican war, in which he was severely wounded. His first Arctic expedition was under De Haven in the first Grinnell expedition in search of Sir John Franklin in 1850. He commanded the second Grinnell expedition

in 1853-55, and discovered an open polar sea. For this expedition he received a gold medal and other distinctions. He published a narrative of his first polar expedition in 1853, and in 1856 published two volumes relating to his second polar expedition. He was a man of active, enterprising and courageous spirit. His health, which was always delicate, was impaired by the hardships of his Arctic expeditions, from which he never fully recovered and from which he died February 16, 1857, at Havana.

ELIZABETH CADY STANTON was a daughter of Judge Daniel Cady and Margaret Livingston, and was born November 12, 1815, at Johnstown, New York. She was educated at the Johnstown Academy, where she studied with a class of boys, and was fitted for college at the age of fifteen, after which she pursued her studies at Mrs. Willard's Seminary, at Troy. Her attention was called to the disabilities of her sex by her own educational experiences, and through a study of Blackstone, Story, and Kent. Miss Cady was married to Henry B. Stanton in 1840, and accompanied him to the world's anti-slavery convention in London. While there she made the acquaintance of Lucretia Mott. Mrs. Stanton resided at Boston until 1847, when the family moved to Seneca Falls, New York, and she and Lucretia Mott signed the first call for a woman's rights convention. The meeting was held at her place of residence July 19-20, 1848. This was the first occasion of a formal claim of suffrage for women that was made. Mrs. Stanton addressed the New York legislature, in 1854, on the rights of married women, and in 1860, in advocacy of the granting of divorce for drunkenness. She also addressed the legislature and the constitutional con-

vention, and maintained that during the revision of the constitution the state was resolved into its original elements, and that all citizens had, therefore, a right to vote for the members of that convention. After 1869 Mrs. Stanton frequently addressed congressional committees and state constitutional conventions, and she canvassed Kansas, Michigan, and other states when the question of woman suffrage was submitted in those states. Mrs. Stanton was one of the editors of the "Revolution," and most of the calls and resolutions for conventions have come from her pen. She was president of the national committee, also of the Woman's Loyal League, and of the National Association, for many years.

DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, a great American jurist, was born in Connecticut in 1805. He entered Williams College when sixteen years old, and commenced the study of law in 1825. In 1828 he was admitted to the bar, and went to New York, where he soon came into prominence before the bar of that state. He entered upon the labor of reforming the practice and procedure, which was then based upon the common law practice of England, and had become extremely complicated, difficult and uncertain in its application. His first paper on this subject was published in 1839, and after eight years of continuous efforts in this direction, he was appointed one of a commission by New York to reform the practice of that state. The result was embodied in the two codes of procedure, civil and criminal, the first of which was adopted almost entire by the state of New York, and has since been adopted by more than half the states in the Union, and became the basis of the new practice and procedure in England, contained in the Judicature act. He

was later appointed chairman of a new commission to codify the entire body of laws. This great work employed many years in its completion, but when finished it embraced a civil, penal, and political code, covering the entire field of American laws, statutory and common. This great body of law was adopted by California and Dakota territory in its entirety, and many other states have since adopted its substance. In 1867 the British Association for Social Science heard a proposition from Mr. Field to prepare an international code. This led to the preparation of his "Draft Outlines of an International Code," which was in fact a complete body of international laws, and introduced the principle of arbitration. Other of his codes of the state of New York have since been adopted by that state.

In addition to his great works on law, Mr. Field indulged his literary tastes by frequent contributions to general literature, and his articles on travels, literature, and the political questions of the hour gave him rank with the best writers of his time. His father was the Rev. David Dudley Field, and his brothers were Cyrus W. Field, Rev. Henry Martin Field, and Justice Stephen J. Field of the United States supreme court. David Dudley Field died at New York, April 13, 1894.

HENRY M. TELLER, a celebrated American politician, and secretary of the interior under President Arthur, was born May 23, 1830, in Allegany county, New York. He was of Hollandish ancestry and received an excellent education, after which he took up the study of law and was admitted to the bar in the state of New York. Mr. Teller removed to Illinois in January, 1858, and practiced for three years in that state. From thence he moved to Colorado

in 1861 and located at Central City, which was then one of the principal mining towns in the state. His exceptional abilities as a lawyer soon brought him into prominence and gained for him a numerous and profitable clientage. In politics he affiliated with the Republican party, but declined to become a candidate for office until the admission of Colorado into the Union as a state, when he was elected to the United States senate. Mr. Teller drew the term ending March 4, 1877, but was re-elected December 11, 1876, and served until April 17, 1882, when he was appointed by President Arthur as secretary of the interior. He accepted a cabinet position with reluctance, and on March 3, 1885, he retired from the cabinet, having been elected to the senate a short time before to succeed Nathaniel P. Hill. Mr. Teller took his seat on March 4, 1885, in the senate, to which he was afterward re-elected. He served as chairman on the committee of pensions, patents, mines and mining, and was also a member of committees on claims, railroads, privileges and elections and public lands. Mr. Teller came to be recognized as one of the ablest advocates of the silver cause. He was one of the delegates to the Republican National convention at St. Louis in 1896, in which he took an active part and tried to have a silver plank inserted in the platform of the party. Failing in this he felt impelled to bolt the convention, which he did and joined forces with the great silver movement in the campaign which followed, being recognized in that campaign as one of the most able and eminent advocates of "silver" in America.

JOHN ERICSSON, an eminent inventor and machinist, who won fame in America, was born in Sweden, July 31, 1803. In early childhood he evinced a decided in-

clination to mechanical pursuits, and at the age of eleven he was appointed to a cadetship in the engineer corps, and at the age of seventeen was promoted to a lieutenancy. In 1826 he introduced a "flame engine," which he had invented, and offered it to English capitalists, but it was found that it could be operated only by the use of wood for fuel. Shortly after this he resigned his commission in the army of Sweden, and devoted himself to mechanical pursuits. He discovered and introduced the principle of artificial draughts in steam boilers, and received a prize of two thousand five hundred dollars for his locomotive, the "Novelty," which attained a great speed, for that day. The artificial draught effected a great saving in fuel and made unnecessary the huge smoke-stacks formerly used, and the principle is still applied, in modified form, in boilers. He also invented a steam fire-engine, and later a hot-air engine, which he attempted to apply in the operation of his ship, "Ericsson," but as it did not give the speed required, he abandoned it, but afterwards applied it to machinery for pumping, hoisting, etc.

Ericsson was first to apply the screw propeller to navigation. The English people not receiving this new departure readily, Ericsson came to America in 1839, and built the United States steamer, "Princeton," in which the screw-propeller was utilized, the first steamer ever built in which the propeller was under water, out of range of the enemy's shots. The achievement which gave him greatest renown, however, was the ironclad vessel, the "Monitor," an entirely new type of vessel, which, in March, 1862, attacked the Confederate monster ironclad ram, "Virginia," and after a fierce struggle, compelled her to withdraw from Hampton Roads for repairs. After the war

one of his most noted inventions was his vessel, "Destroyer," with a submarine gun, which carried a projectile torpedo. In 1886 the king of Spain conferred on him the grand cross of the Order of Naval Merit. He died in March, 1889, and his body was transferred, with naval honors, to the country of his birth.

JAMES BUCHANAN, the fifteenth president of the United States, was a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in Franklin county, April 23, 1791. He was of Irish ancestry, his father having come to this country in 1783, in quite humble circumstances, and settled in the western part of the Keystone state.

James Buchanan remained in his secluded home for eight years, enjoying but few social or intellectual advantages. His parents were industrious and frugal, and prospered, and, in 1799, the family removed to Mercersburg Pennsylvania, where he was placed in school. His progress was rapid, and in 1801 he entered Dickinson College, at Carlisle, where he took his place among the best scholars in the institution. In 1809 he graduated with the highest honors in his class. He was then eighteen, tall, graceful and in vigorous health. He commenced the study of law at Lancaster, and was admitted to the bar in 1812. He rose very rapidly in his profession and took a stand with the ablest of his fellow lawyers. When but twenty-six years old he successfully defended, unaided by counsel, one of the judges of the state who was before the bar of the state senate under articles of impeachment.

During the war of 1812-15, Mr. Buchanan sustained the government with all his power, eloquently urging the vigorous prosecution of the war, and enlisted as a private

volunteer to assist in repelling the British who had sacked and burned the public buildings of Washington and threatened Baltimore. At that time Buchanan was a Federalist, but the opposition of that party to the war with Great Britain and the alien and sedition laws of John Adams, brought that party into disrepute, and drove many, among them Buchanan, into the Republican, or anti-Federalist ranks. He was elected to congress in 1828. In 1831 he was sent as minister to Russia, and upon his return to this country, in 1833, was elevated to the United States senate, and remained in that position for twelve years. Upon the accession of President Polk to office he made Mr. Buchanan secretary of state. Four years later he retired to private life, and in 1853 he was honored with the mission to England. In 1856 the national Democratic convention nominated him for the presidency and he was elected. It was during his administration that the rising tide of the secession movement overtook the country. Mr. Buchanan declared that the national constitution gave him no power to do anything against the movement to break up the Union. After his succession by Abraham Lincoln in 1860, Mr. Buchanan retired to his home at Wheatland, Pennsylvania, where he died June 1, 1868.

JOHAN HARVARD, the founder of the Harvard University, was born in England about the year 1608. He received his education at Emanuel College, Cambridge, and came to America in 1637, settling in Massachusetts. He was a non-conformist minister, and a tract of land was set aside for him in Charlestown, near Boston. He was at once appointed one of a committee to formulate a body of laws for the colony. One year before his arrival in the colony

the general court had voted the sum of four hundred pounds toward the establishment of a school or college, half of which was to be paid the next year. In 1637 preliminary plans were made for starting the school. In 1638 John Harvard, who had shown great interest in the new institution of learning proposed, died, leaving his entire property, about twice the sum originally voted, to the school, together with three hundred volumes as a nucleus for a library. The institution was then given the name of Harvard, and established at Newton (now Cambridge), Massachusetts. It grew to be one of the two principal seats of learning in the new world, and has maintained its reputation since. It now consists of twenty-two separate buildings, and its curriculum embraces over one hundred and seventy elective courses, and it ranks among the great universities of the world.

ROGER BROOKE TANEY, a noted jurist and chief justice of the United States supreme court, was born in Calvert county, Maryland, March 17, 1777. He graduated from Dickinson College at the age of eighteen, took up the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1799. He was chosen to the legislature from his county, and in 1801 removed to Frederick, Maryland. He became United States senator from Maryland in 1816, and took up his permanent residence in Baltimore a few years later. In 1824 he became an ardent admirer and supporter of Andrew Jackson, and upon Jackson's election to the presidency, was appointed attorney general of the United States. Two years later he was appointed secretary of the treasury, and after serving in that capacity for nearly one year, the senate refused to confirm the appointment. In 1835, upon the death of

Chief-justice Marshall, he was appointed to that place, and a political change having occurred in the make up of the senate, he was confirmed in 1836. He presided at his first session in January of the following year.

The case which suggests itself first to the average reader in connection with this jurist is the celebrated "Dred Scott" case, which came before the supreme court for decision in 1856. In his opinion, delivered on behalf of a majority of the court, one remarkable statement occurs as a result of an exhaustive survey of the historical grounds, to the effect that "for more than a century prior to the adoption of the constitution they (Africans) had been regarded so far inferior that they had no rights which a white man was bound to respect." Judge Taney retained the office of chief justice until his death, in 1864.

JOHN LOTHROP MOTLEY.—This gentleman had a world-wide reputation as an historian, which placed him in the front rank of the great men of America. He was born April 15, 1814, at Dorchester, Massachusetts, was given a thorough preparatory education and then attended Harvard, from which he was graduated in 1831. He also studied at Gottingen and Berlin, read law and in 1836 was admitted to the bar. In 1841 he was appointed secretary of the legation at St. Petersburg, and in 1866-67 served as United States minister to Austria, serving in the same capacity during 1869 and 1870 to England. In 1856, after long and exhaustive research and preparation, he published in London "The Rise of the Dutch Republic." It embraced three volumes and immediately attracted great attention throughout Europe and America as a work of unusual merit. From 1861 to

1868 he produced "The History of the United Netherlands," in four volumes. Other works followed, with equal success, and his position as one of the foremost historians and writers of his day was firmly established. His death occurred May 29, 1877.

ELIAS HOWE, the inventor of the sewing machine, well deserves to be classed among the great and noted men of America. He was the son of a miller and farmer and was born at Spencer, Massachusetts, July 9, 1819. In 1835 he went to Lowell and worked there, and later at Boston, in the machine shops. His first sewing machine was completed in 1845, and he patented it in 1846, laboring with the greatest persistency in spite of poverty and hardships, working for a time as an engine driver on a railroad at pauper wages and with broken health. He then spent two years of unsuccessful exertion in England, striving in vain to bring his invention into public notice and use. He returned to the United States in almost hopeless poverty, to find that his patent had been violated. At last, however, he found friends who assisted him financially, and after years of litigation he made good his claims in the courts in 1854. His invention afterward brought him a large fortune. During the Civil war he volunteered as a private in the Seventeenth Connecticut Volunteers, and served for some time. During his life time he received the cross of the Legion of Honor and many other medals. His death occurred October 3, 1867, at Brooklyn, New York.

PHILLIPS BROOKS, celebrated as an eloquent preacher and able pulpit orator, was born in Boston on the 13th day of December, 1835. He received excellent

educational advantages, and graduated at Harvard in 1855. Early in life he decided upon the ministry as his life work and studied theology in the Episcopal Theological Seminary, at Alexandria, Virginia. In 1859 he was ordained and the same year became pastor of the Church of the Advent, in Philadelphia. Three years later he assumed the pastorate of the Church of the Holy Trinity, where he remained until 1870. At the expiration of that time he accepted the pastoral charge of Trinity Church in Boston, where his eloquence and ability attracted much attention and built up a powerful church organization. Dr. Brooks also devoted considerable time to lecturing and literary work and attained prominence in these lines.

WILLIAM B. ALLISON, a statesman of national reputation and one of the leaders of the Republican party, was born March 2, 1829, at Perry, Ohio. He grew up on his father's farm, which he assisted in cultivating, and attended the district school. When sixteen years old he went to the academy at Wooster, and subsequently spent a year at the Allegheny College, at Meadville, Pennsylvania. He next taught school and spent another year at the Western Reserve College, at Hudson, Ohio. Mr. Allison then took up the study of law at Wooster, where he was admitted to the bar in 1851, and soon obtained a position as deputy county clerk. His political leanings were toward the old line Whigs, who afterward laid the foundation of the Republican party. He was a delegate to the state convention in 1856, in the campaign of which he supported Fremont for president.

Mr Allison removed to Dubuque, Iowa, in the following year. He rapidly rose to prominence at the bar and in politics. In

1860 he was chosen as a delegate to the Republican convention held in Chicago, of which he was elected one of the secretaries. At the outbreak of the civil war he was appointed on the staff of the governor. His congressional career opened in 1862, when he was elected to the thirty-eighth congress; he was re-elected three times, serving from March 4, 1863, to March 3, 1871. He was a member of the ways and means committee a good part of his term. His career in the United States senate began in 1873, and he rapidly rose to eminence in national affairs, his service of a quarter of a century in that body being marked by close fealty to the Republican party. He twice declined the portfolio of the treasury tendered him by Garfield and Harrison, and his name was prominently mentioned for the presidency at several national Republican conventions.

MARY ASHTON LIVERMORE, lecturer and writer, was born in Boston, December 19, 1821. She was the daughter of Timothy Rice, and married D. P. Livermore, a preacher of the Universalist church. She contributed able articles to many of the most noted periodicals of this country and England. During the Civil war she labored zealously and with success on behalf of the sanitary commission which played so important a part during that great struggle. She became editor of the "Woman's Journal," published at Boston in 1870.

She held a prominent place as a public speaker and writer on woman's suffrage, temperance, social and religious questions, and her influence was great in every cause she advocated.

JOHN B. GOUGH, a noted temperance lecturer, who won his fame in America, was born in the village of Sandgate, Kent,

England, August 22, 1817. He came to the United States at the age of twelve. He followed the trade of bookbinder, and lived in great poverty on account of the liquor habit. In 1843, however, he reformed, and began his career as a temperance lecturer. He worked zealously in the cause of temperance, and his lectures and published articles revealed great earnestness. He formed temperance societies throughout the entire country, and labored with great success. He visited England in the same cause about the year 1853 and again in 1878. He also lectured upon many other topics, in which he attained a wide reputation. His death occurred February 18, 1886.

THOMAS BUCHANAN READ, author, sculptor and painter, was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, March 12, 1822. He early evinced a taste for art, and began the study of sculpture in Cincinnati. Later he found painting more to his liking. He went to New York, where he followed this profession, and later to Boston. In 1846 he located in Philadelphia. He visited Italy in 1850, and studied at Florence, where he resided almost continuously for twenty-two years. He returned to America in 1872, and died in New York May 11 of the same year.

He was the author of many heroic poems, but the one giving him the most renown is his famous "Sheridan's Ride," of which he has also left a representation in painting.

EUGENE V. DEBS, the former famous president of the American Railway Union, and great labor leader, was born in the city of Terre Haute, Indiana, in 1855. He received his education in the public

schools of that place and at the age of sixteen years began work as a painter in the Vandalia shops. After this, for some three years, he was employed as a locomotive fireman on the same road. His first appearance in public life was in his canvass for the election to the office of city clerk of Terre Haute. In this capacity he served two terms, and when twenty six years of age was elected a member of the legislature of the state of Indiana. While a member of that body he secured the passage of several bills in the interest of organized labor, of which he was always a faithful champion. Mr. Debs' speech nominating Daniel Voorhees for the United States senate gave him a wide reputation for oratory. On the expiration of his term in the legislature, he was elected grand secretary and treasurer of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Fireman and filled that office for fourteen successive years. He was always an earnest advocate of confederation of railroad men and it was mainly through his efforts that the United Order of Railway Employes, composed of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen and Conductors, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and the Switchmen's Mutual Aid Association was formed, and he became a member of its supreme council. The order was dissolved by disagreement between two of its leading orders, and then Mr. Debs conceived the idea of the American Railway Union. He worked on the details and the union came into existence in Chicago, June 20, 1893. For a time it prospered and became one of the largest bodies of railway men in the world. It won in a contest with the Great Northern Railway. In the strike made by the union in sympathy with the Pullman employes inaugurated in Chicago June 25, 1894, and the consequent rioting, the Railway Union

lost much prestige and Mr. Debs, in company with others of the officers, being held as in contempt of the United States courts, he suffered a sentence of six months in jail at Woodstock, McHenry county, Illinois. In 1897 Mr. Debs, on the demise of the American Railway Union, organized the Social Democracy, an institution founded on the best lines of the communistic idea, which was to provide homes and employment for its members.

JOHN G. CARLISLE, famous as a lawyer, congressman, senator and cabinet officer, was born in Campbell (now Kenton) county, Kentucky, September 5, 1835, on a farm. He received the usual education of the time and began at an early age to teach school and, at the same time, the study of law. Soon opportunity offered and he entered an office in Covington, Kentucky, and was admitted to practice at the bar in 1858. Politics attracted his attention and in 1859 he was elected to the house of representatives in the legislature of his native state. On the outbreak of the war in 1861, he embraced the cause of the Union and was largely instrumental in preserving Kentucky to the federal cause. He resumed his legal practice for a time and declined a nomination as presidential elector in 1864. In 1866 and again in 1869 Mr. Carlisle was elected to the senate of Kentucky. He resigned this position in 1871 and was chosen lieutenant governor of the state, which office he held until 1875. He was one of the presidential electors-at-large for Kentucky in 1876. He first entered congress in 1877, and soon became a prominent leader on the Democratic side of the house of representatives, and continued a member of that body through the forty-sixth, forty-seventh, forty-eighth and forty-ninth con-

gresses, and was speaker of the house during the two latter. He was elected to the United States senate to succeed Senator Blackburn, and remained a member of that branch of congress until March, 1893, when he was appointed secretary of the treasury. He performed the duties of that high office until March 4, 1897, throughout the entire second administration of President Cleveland. His ability and many years of public service gave him a national reputation.

FRANCES E. WILLARD, for many years president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and a noted American lecturer and writer, was born in Rochester, New York, September 28, 1839. Graduating from the Northwestern Female College at the age of nineteen she began teaching and met with great success in many cities of the west. She was made directress of Genesee Wesleyan Seminary at Lima, Ohio, in 1867, and four years later was elected president of the Evanston College for young ladies, a branch of the Northwestern University.

During the two years succeeding 1869 she traveled extensively in Europe and the east, visiting Egypt and Palestine, and gathering materials for a valuable course of lectures, which she delivered at Chicago on her return. She became very popular, and won great influence in the temperance cause. Her work as president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union greatly strengthened that society, and she made frequent trips to Europe in the interest of that cause.

RICHARD OLNEY.—Among the prominent men who were members of the cabinet of President Cleveland in his second administration, the gentleman whose name

heads this sketch held a leading place, occupying the positions of attorney general and secretary of state.

Mr. Olney came from one of the oldest and most honored New England families; the first of his ancestors to come from England settled in Massachusetts in 1635. This was Thomas Olney. He was a friend and co-religionist of Roger Williams, and when the latter moved to what is now Rhode Island, went with him and became one of the founders of Providence Plantations.

Richard Olney was born in Oxford, Massachusetts, in 1835, and received the elements of his earlier education in the common schools which New England is so proud of. He entered Brown University, from which he graduated in 1856, and passed the Harvard law school two years later. He began the practice of his profession with Judge B. F. Thomas, a prominent man of that locality. For years Richard Olney was regarded as one of the ablest and most learned lawyers in Massachusetts. Twice he was offered a place on the bench of the supreme court of the state, but both times he declined. He was always a Democrat in his political tenets, and for many years was a trusted counsellor of members of that party. In 1874 Mr. Olney was elected a member of the legislature. In 1876, during the heated presidential campaign, to strengthen the cause of Mr. Tilden in the New England states, it was intimated that in the event of that gentleman's election to the presidency, Mr. Olney would be attorney general.

When Grover Cleveland was elected president of the United States, on his inauguration in March, 1893, he tendered the position of attorney general to Richard Olney. This was accepted, and that gentleman fulfilled the duties of the office until the death

of Walter Q. Gresham, in May, 1895, made vacant the position of secretary of state. This post was filled by the appointment of Mr. Olney. While occupying the later office, Mr. Olney brought himself into international prominence by some very able state papers.

JOHN JAY KNOX, for many years comptroller of the currency, and an eminent financier, was born in Knoxboro, Oneida county, New York, May 19, 1828. He received a good education and graduated at Hamilton College in 1849. For about thirteen years he was engaged as a private banker, or in a position in a bank, where he laid the foundation of his knowledge of the laws of finance. In 1862, Salmon P. Chase, then secretary of the treasury, appointed him to an office in that department of the government, and later he had charge of the mint coinage correspondence. In 1867 Mr. Knox was made deputy comptroller of the currency, and in that capacity, in 1870, he made two reports on the mint service, with a codification of the mint and coinage laws of the United States, and suggesting many important amendments. These reports were ordered printed by resolution of congress. The bill which he prepared, with some slight changes, was subsequently passed, and has been known in history as the "Coinage Act of 1873."

In 1872 Mr. Knox was appointed comptroller of the currency, and held that responsible position until 1884, when he resigned. He then accepted the position of president of the National Bank of the Republic, of New York City, which institution he served for many years. He was the author of "United States Notes," published in 1884. In the reports spoken of above, a history of the two United States banks is

given, together with that of the state and national banking system, and much valuable statistical matter relating to kindred subjects.

NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE.—In the opinion of many critics Hawthorne is pronounced the foremost American novelist, and in his peculiar vein of romance is said to be without a peer. His reputation is world-wide, and his ability as a writer is recognized abroad as well as at home. He was born July 4, 1804, at Salem, Massachusetts. On account of feeble health he spent some years of his boyhood on a farm near Raymond, Maine. He laid the foundation of a liberal education in his youth, and entered Bowdoin College, from which he graduated in 1825 in the same class with H. W. Longfellow and John S. C. Abbott. He then returned to Salem, where he gave his attention to literature, publishing several tales and other articles in various periodicals. His first venture in the field of romance, "Fanshaw," proved a failure. In 1836 he removed to Boston, and became editor of the "American Magazine," which soon passed out of existence. In 1837 he published "Twice Told Tales," which were chiefly made up of his former contributions to magazines. In 1838-41 he held a position in the Boston custom house, but later took part in the "Brook farm experiment," a socialistic idea after the plan of Fourier. In 1843 he was married and took up his residence at the old parsonage at Concord, Massachusetts, which he immortalized in his next work, "Mosses From an Old Manse," published in 1846. From the latter date until 1850 he was surveyor of the port of Salem, and while thus employed wrote one of his strongest works, "The Scarlet Letter." For the succeeding two

years Lenox, Massachusetts, was his home, and the "House of the Seven Gables" was produced there, as well as the "Blithedale Romance." In 1852 he published a "Life of Franklin Pierce," a college friend whom he warmly regarded. In 1853 he was appointed United States consul to Liverpool, England, where he remained some years, after which he spent some time in Italy. On returning to his native land he took up his residence at Concord, Massachusetts. While taking a trip for his health with ex-President Pierce, he died at Plymouth, New Hampshire, May 19, 1864. In addition to the works mentioned above Mr. Hawthorne gave to the world the following books: "True Stories from History," "The Wonder Book," "The Snow Image," "Tanglewood Tales," "The Marble Faun," and "Our Old Home." After his death appeared a series of "Notebooks," edited by his wife, Sophia P. Hawthorne; "Septimius Felton," edited by his daughter, Una, and "Dr. Grimshaw's Secret," put into shape by his talented son, Julian. He left an unfinished work called "Dolliver Romance," which has been published just as he left it.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, sixteenth president of the United States, was born February 12, 1809, in Larue county (Hardin county), Kentucky, in a log-cabin near Hodgenville. When he was eight years old he removed with his parents to Indiana, near the Ohio river, and a year later his mother died. His father then married Mrs. Elizabeth (Bush) Johnston, of Elizabethtown, Kentucky, who proved a kind of foster-mother to Abraham, and encouraged him to study. He worked as a farm hand and as a clerk in a store at Gentryville, and was noted for his athletic feats and strength, fondness for debate, a fund of humorous

anecdote, as well as the composition of rude verses. He made a trip at the age of nineteen to New Orleans on a flat-boat, and settled in Illinois in 1830. He assisted his father to build a log house and clear a farm on the Sangamon river near Decatur, Illinois, and split the rails with which to fence it. In 1851 he was employed in the building of a flat-boat on the Sangamon, and to run it to New Orleans. The voyage gave him a new insight into the horrors of slavery in the south. On his return he settled at New Salem and engaged, first as a clerk in a store, then as grocer, surveyor and postmaster, and he piloted the first steamboat that ascended the Sangamon. He participated in the Black Hawk war as captain of volunteers, and after his return he studied law, interested himself in politics, and became prominent locally as a public speaker. He was elected to the legislature in 1834 as a "Clay Whig," and began at once to display a command of language and forcible rhetoric that made him a match for his more cultured opponents. He was admitted to the bar in 1837, and began practice at Springfield. He married a lady of a prominent Kentucky family in 1842. He was active in the presidential campaigns of 1840 and 1844 and was an elector on the Harrison and Clay tickets, and was elected to congress in 1846, over Peter Cartwright. He voted for the Wilmot proviso and the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and opposed the war with Mexico, but gained little prominence during his two years' service. He then returned to Springfield and devoted his attention to law, taking little interest in politics, until the repeal of the Missouri compromise and the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill in 1854. This awakened his interest in politics again and he attacked the champion of that measure,

Stephen A. Douglas, in a speech at Springfield that made him famous, and is said by those who heard it to be the greatest speech of his life. Lincoln was selected as candidate for the United States senate, but was defeated by Trumbull. Upon the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill the Whig party suddenly went to pieces, and the Republican party gathered head. At the Bloomington Republican convention in 1856 Lincoln made an effective address in which he first took a position antagonistic to the existence of slavery. He was a Fremont elector and received a strong support for nomination as vice-president in the Philadelphia convention. In 1858 he was the unanimous choice of the Republicans for the United States senate, and the great campaign of debate which followed resulted in the election of Douglas, but established Lincoln's reputation as the leading exponent of Republican doctrines. He began to be mentioned in Illinois as candidate for the presidency, and a course of addresses in the eastern states attracted favorable attention. When the national convention met at Chicago, his rivals, Chase, Seward, Bates and others, were compelled to retire before the western giant, and he was nominated, with Hannibal Hamlin as his running mate. The Democratic party had now been disrupted, and Lincoln's election assured. He carried practically every northern state, and the secession of South Carolina, followed by a number of the gulf states, took place before his inauguration. Lincoln is the only president who was ever compelled to reach Washington in a secret manner. He escaped assassination by avoiding Baltimore, and was quietly inaugurated March 4, 1861. His inaugural address was firm but conciliatory, and he said to the secessionists: "You have no oath registered in heaven.

to destroy the government, while I have the most solemn one to preserve, protect and defend it.' He made up his cabinet chiefly of those political rivals in his own party—Seward, Chase, Cameron, Bates—and secured the co-operation of the Douglas Democrats. His great deeds, amidst the heat and turmoil of war, were: His call for seventy-five thousand volunteers, and the blockading of southern ports; calling of congress in extra session, July 14, 1861, and obtaining four hundred thousand men and four hundred million dollars for the prosecution of the war; appointing Stanton secretary of war; issuing the emancipation proclamation; calling three hundred thousand volunteers; address at Gettysburg cemetery; commissioned Grant as lieutenant-general and commander-in-chief of the armies of the United States; his second inaugural address; his visit to the army before Richmond, and his entry into Richmond the day after its surrender.

Abraham Lincoln was shot by John Wilkes Booth in a box in Ford's theater at Washington the night of April 14, 1865, and expired the following morning. His body was buried at Oak Ridge cemetery, Springfield, Illinois, and a monument commemorating his great work marks his resting place.

STEPHEN GIRARD, the celebrated philanthropist, was born in Bordeaux, France, May 24, 1750. He became a sailor engaged in the American coast trade, and also made frequent trips to the West Indies. During the Revolutionary war he was a grocer and liquor seller in Philadelphia. He married in that city, and afterward separated from his wife. After the war he again engaged in the coast and West India trade, and his fortune began to accumulate

from receiving goods from West Indian planters during the insurrection in Hayti, little of which was ever called for again. He became a private banker in Philadelphia in 1812, and afterward was a director in the United States Bank. He made much money by leasing property in the city in times of depression, and upon the revival of industry sub-leasing at enormous profit. He became the wealthiest citizen of the United States of his time.

He was eccentric, ungracious, and a freethinker. He had few, if any, friends in his lifetime. However, he was most charitably disposed, and gave to charitable institutions and schools with a liberal hand. He did more than any one else to relieve the suffering and deprivations during the great yellow fever scourge in Philadelphia, devoting his personal attention to the sick. He endowed and made a free institution, the famous Will's Eye and Ear Infirmary of Philadelphia—one of the largest institutions of its kind in the world. At his death practically all his immense wealth was bequeathed to charitable institutions, more than two millions of dollars going to the founding of Girard College, which was to be devoted to the education and training of boys between the ages of six and ten years. Large donations were also made to institutions in Philadelphia and New Orleans. The principal building of Girard College is the most magnificent example of Greek architecture in America. Girard died December 26, 1831.

LOUIS J. R. AGASSIZ, the eminent naturalist and geologist, was born in the parish of Motier, near Lake Neuchatel, Switzerland, May 28, 1807, but attained his greatest fame after becoming an American citizen. He studied the medical sciences at

Zurich, Heidelberg and Munich. His first work was a Latin description of the fishes which Martius and Spix brought from Brazil. This was published in 1829-31. He devoted much time to the study of fossil fishes, and in 1832 was appointed professor of natural history at Neuchatel. He greatly increased his reputation by a great work in French, entitled "Researches on Fossil Fishes," in 1832-42, in which he made many important improvements in the classification of fishes. Having passed many summers among the Alps in researches on glaciers, he propounded some new and interesting ideas on geology, and the agency of glaciers in his "Studies by the Glaciers." This was published in 1840. This latter work, with his "System of the Glaciers," published in 1847, are among his principal works.

In 1846, Professor Agassiz crossed the ocean on a scientific excursion to the United States, and soon determined to remain here. He accepted, about the beginning of 1848, the chair of zoology and geology at Harvard. He explored the natural history of the United States at different times and gave an impulse to the study of nature in this country. In 1865 he conducted an expedition to Brazil, and explored the lower Amazon and its tributaries. In 1868 he was made non-resident professor of natural history at Cornell University. In December, 1871, he accompanied the Hassler expedition, under Professor Pierce, to the South Atlantic and Pacific oceans. He died at Cambridge, Massachusetts, December 14, 1873.

Among other of the important works of Professor Agassiz may be mentioned the following: "Outlines of Comparative Physiology," "Journey to Brazil," and "Contributions to the Natural History of the United States." It is said of Professor Agassiz,

that, perhaps, with the exception of Hugh Miller, no one had so popularized science in his day, or trained so many young naturalists. Many of the theories held by Agassiz are not supported by many of the naturalists of these later days, but upon many of the speculations into the origin of species and in physics he has left the marks of his own strongly marked individuality.

WILLIAM WINDOM.—As a prominent and leading lawyer of the great northwest, as a member of both houses of congress, and as the secretary of the treasury, the gentleman whose name heads this sketch won for himself a prominent position in the history of our country.

Mr. Windom was a native of Ohio, born in Belmont county, May 10, 1827. He received a good elementary education in the schools of his native state, and took up the study of law. He was admitted to the bar, and entered upon the practice of his profession in Ohio, where he remained until 1855. In the latter year he made up his mind to move further west, and accordingly went to Minnesota, and opening an office, became identified with the interests of that state, and the northwest generally. In 1858 he took his place in the Minnesota delegation in the national house of representatives, at Washington, and continued to represent his constituency in that body for ten years. In 1871 Mr. Windom was elected United States senator from Minnesota, and was re-elected to the same office after fulfilling the duties of the position for a full term, in 1876. On the inauguration of President Garfield, in March, 1881, Mr. Windom became secretary of the treasury in his cabinet. He resigned this office October 27, 1881, and was elected senator from the North Star state to fill the va-

cancy caused by the resignation of A. J. Edgerton. Mr. Windom served in that chamber until March, 1883.

William Windom died in New York City January 29, 1891.

DON M. DICKINSON, an American politician and lawyer, was born in Port Ontario, New York, January 17, 1846. He removed with his parents to Michigan when he was but two years old. He was educated in the public schools of Detroit and at the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, and was admitted to the bar at the age of twenty-one. In 1872 he was made secretary of the Democratic state central committee of Michigan, and his able management of the campaign gave him a prominent place in the councils of his party. In 1876, during the Tilden campaign, he acted as chairman of the state central committee. He was afterward chosen to represent his state in the Democratic national committee, and in 1886 he was appointed postmaster-general by President Cleveland. After the expiration of his term of office he returned to Detroit and resumed the practice of law. In the presidential campaign of 1896, Mr. Dickinson adhered to the "gold wing" of the Democracy, and his influence was felt in the national canvass, and especially in his own state.

JOHAN JACOB ASTOR, the founder of the Astor family and fortunes, while not a native of this country, was one of the most noted men of his time, and as all his wealth and fame were acquired here, he may well be classed among America's great men. He was born near Heidelberg, Germany, July 17, 1763, and when twenty years old emigrated to the United States. Even at that age he exhibited remarkable

business ability and foresight, and soon he was investing capital in furs which he took to London and sold at a great profit. He next settled at New York, and engaged extensively in the fur trade. He exported furs to Europe in his own vessels, which returned with cargoes of foreign commodities, and thus he rapidly amassed an immense fortune. In 1811 he founded Astoria on the western coast of North America, near the mouth of the Columbia river, as a depot for the fur trade, for the promotion of which he sent a number of expeditions to the Pacific ocean. He also purchased a large amount of real estate in New York, the value of which increased enormously. All through life his business ventures were a series of marvelous successes, and he ranked as one of the most sagacious and successful business men in the world. He died March 29, 1848, leaving a fortune estimated at over twenty million dollars to his children, who have since increased it. John Jacob Astor left \$400,000 to found a public library in New York City, and his son, William B. Astor, who died in 1875, left \$300,000 to add to his father's bequest. This is known as the Astor Library, one of the largest in the United States.

SCHUYLER COLFAX, an eminent American statesman, was born in New York City, March 23, 1823, being a grandson of General William Colfax, the commander of Washington's life-guards. In 1836 he removed with his mother, who was then a widow, to Indiana, settling at South Bend. Young Schuyler studied law, and in 1845 became editor of the "St. Joseph Valley Register," a Whig paper published at South Bend. He was a member of the convention which formed a new constitution for Indiana in 1850, and he opposed

the clause that prohibited colored men from settling in that state. In 1851 he was defeated as the Whig candidate for congress but was elected in 1854, and, being repeatedly re-elected, continued to represent that district in congress until 1869. He became one of the most prominent and influential members of the house of representatives, and served three terms as speaker. During the Civil war he was an active participant in all public measures of importance, and was a confidential friend and adviser of President Lincoln. In May, 1868, Mr. Colfax was nominated for vice-president on the ticket with General Grant, and was elected. After the close of his term he retired from office, and for the remainder of his life devoted much of his time to lecturing and literary pursuits. His death occurred January 23, 1885. He was one of the most prominent members of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in America, and that order erected a bronze statue to his memory in University Park, Indianapolis, Indiana, which was unveiled in May, 1887.

WILLIAM FREEMAN VILAS, who attained a national reputation as an able lawyer, statesman, and cabinet officer, was born at Chelsea, Vermont, July 9, 1840. His parents removed to Wisconsin when our subject was but eleven years of age, and there with the early settlers endured all the hardships and trials incident to pioneer life. William F. Vilas was given all the advantages found in the common schools, and supplemented this by a course of study in the Wisconsin State University, after which he studied law, was admitted to the bar and began practicing at Madison. Shortly afterward the Civil war broke out and Mr. Vilas enlisted and became colonel

of the Twenty-third regiment of Wisconsin Volunteers, serving throughout the war with distinction. At the close of the war he returned to Wisconsin, resumed his law practice, and rapidly rose to eminence in this profession. In 1885 he was selected by President Cleveland for postmaster-general and at the close of his term again returned to Madison, Wisconsin, to resume the practice of law.

THOMAS MCINTYRE COOLEY, an eminent American jurist and law writer, was born in Attica, New York, January 6, 1824. He was admitted to the bar in 1846, and four years later was appointed reporter of the supreme court of Michigan, which office he continued to hold for seven years. In the meantime, in 1859, he became professor of the law department of the University of Michigan, and soon afterward was made dean of the faculty of that department. In 1864 he was elected justice of the supreme court of Michigan, in 1867 became chief justice of that court, and in 1869 was re-elected for a term of eight years. In 1881 he again joined the faculty of the University of Michigan, assuming the professorship of constitutional and administrative law. His works on these branches have become standard, and he is recognized as authority on this and related subjects. Upon the passage of the inter-state commerce law in 1887 he became chairman of the commission and served in that capacity four years.

JOHAN PETER ALTGELD, a noted American politician and writer on social questions, was born in Germany, December 30, 1847. He came to America with his parents and settled in Ohio when two years old. In 1864 he entered the Union army

and served till the close of the war, after which he settled in Chicago, Illinois. He was elected judge of the superior court of Cook county, Illinois, in 1886, in which capacity he served until elected governor of Illinois in 1892, as a Democrat. During the first year of his term as governor he attracted national attention by his pardon of the anarchists convicted of the Haymarket murder in Chicago, and again in 1894 by his denunciation of President Cleveland for calling out federal troops to suppress the rioting in connection with the great Pullman strike in Chicago. At the national convention of the Democratic party in Chicago, in July, 1896, he is said to have inspired the clause in the platform denunciatory of interference by federal authorities in local affairs, and "government by injunction." He was gubernatorial candidate for re-election on the Democratic ticket in 1896, but was defeated by John R. Tanner, Republican. Mr. Altgeld published two volumes of essays on "Live Questions," evincing radical views on social matters.

ADLAI EWING STEVENSON, an American statesman and politician, was born in Christian county, Kentucky, October 23, 1835, and removed with the family to Bloomington, Illinois, in 1852. He was admitted to the bar in 1858, and settled in the practice of his profession in Metamora, Illinois. In 1861 he was made master in chancery of Woodford county, and in 1864 was elected state's attorney. In 1868 he returned to Bloomington and formed a law partnership with James S. Ewing. He had served as a presidential elector in 1864, and in 1868 was elected to congress as a Democrat, receiving a majority vote from every county in his district. He became prominent in his

party, and was a delegate to the national convention in 1884. On the election of Cleveland to the presidency Mr. Stevenson was appointed first assistant postmaster-general. After the expiration of his term he continued to exert a controlling influence in the politics of his state, and in 1892 was elected vice-president of the United States on the ticket with Grover Cleveland. At the expiration of his term of office he resumed the practice of law at Bloomington, Illinois.

SIMON CAMERON, whose name is prominently identified with the history of the United States as a political leader and statesman, was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, March 8, 1799. He grew to manhood in his native county, receiving good educational advantages, and developing a natural inclination for political life. He rapidly rose in prominence and became the most influential Democrat in Pennsylvania, and in 1845 was elected by that party to the United States senate. Upon the organization of the Republican party he was one of the first to declare his allegiance to it, and in 1856 was re-elected United States senator from Pennsylvania as a Republican. In March, 1861, he was appointed secretary of war by President Lincoln, and served until early in 1862, when he was sent as minister to Russia, returning in 1863. In 1866 he was again elected United States senator and served until 1877, when he resigned and was succeeded by his son, James Donald Cameron. He continued to exert a powerful influence in political affairs up to the time of his death, June 26, 1889.

JAMES DONALD CAMERON was the eldest son of Simon Cameron, and also attained a high rank among American statesmen. He was born at Harrisburg,

Pennsylvania, May 14, 1833, and received an excellent education, graduating at Princeton College in 1852. He rapidly developed into one of the most able and successful business men of the country and was largely interested in and identified with the development of the coal, iron, lumber and manufacturing interests of his native state. He served as cashier and afterward president of the Middletown bank, and in 1861 was made vice-president, and in 1863 president of the Northern Central railroad, holding this position until 1874, when he resigned and was succeeded by Thomas A. Scott. This road was of great service to the government during the war as a means of communication between Pennsylvania and the national capital, via Baltimore. Mr. Cameron also took an active part in political affairs, always as a Republican. In May, 1876, he was appointed secretary of war in President Grant's cabinet, and in 1877 succeeded his father in the United States senate. He was re-elected in 1885, and again in 1891, serving until 1896, and was recognized as one of the most prominent and influential members of that body.

ADOLPHUS W. GREELEY, a famous American arctic explorer, was born at Newburyport, Massachusetts, March 27, 1844. He graduated from Brown High School at the age of sixteen, and a year later enlisted in Company B, Nineteenth Massachusetts Infantry, and was made first sergeant. In 1863 he was promoted to second lieutenant. After the war he was assigned to the Fifth United States Cavalry, and became first lieutenant in 1873. He was assigned to duty in the United States signal service shortly after the close of the war. An expedition was fitted out by the United States government in 1881, un-

der auspices of the weather bureau, and Lieutenant Greeley placed in command. They set sail from St. Johns the first week in July, and after nine days landed in Greenland, where they secured the services of two natives, together with sledges, dogs, furs and equipment. They encountered an ice pack early in August, and on the 28th of that month freezing weather set in. Two of his party, Lieutenant Lockwood and Sergeant Brainard, added to the known maps about forty miles of coast survey, and reached the highest point yet attained by man, eighty-three degrees and twenty-four minutes north, longitude, forty-four degrees and five minutes west. On their return to Fort Conger, Lieutenant Greeley set out for the south on August 9, 1883. He reached Baird Inlet twenty days later with his entire party. Here they were compelled to abandon their boats, and drifted on an ice-floe for one month. They then went into camp at Cape Sabine, where they suffered untold hardships, and eighteen of the party succumbed to cold and hunger, and had relief been delayed two days longer none would have been found alive. They were picked up by the relief expedition, under Captain Schley, June 22, 1884. The dead were taken to New York for burial. Many sensational stories were published concerning the expedition, and Lieutenant Greeley prepared an exhaustive account of his explorations and experiences.

LEVY P. MORTON, the millionaire politician, was born in Shoreham, Vermont, May 16, 1824, and his early education consisted of the rudiments which he obtained in the common school up to the age of fourteen, and after that time what knowledge he gained was wrested from the hard school of experience. He removed to

Hanover, Vermont, then Concord, Vermont, and afterwards to Boston. He had worked in a store at Shoreham, his native village, and on going to Hanover he established a store and went into business for himself. In Boston he clerked in a dry goods store, and then opened a business of his own in the same line in New York. After a short career he failed, and was compelled to settle with his creditors at only fifty cents on the dollar. He began the struggle anew, and when the war began he established a banking house in New York, with Junius Morgan as a partner. Through his firm and connections the great government war loans were floated, and it resulted in immense profits to his house. When he was again thoroughly established he invited his former creditors to a banquet, and under each guest's plate was found a check covering the amount of loss sustained respectively, with interest to date.

President Garfield appointed Mr. Morton as minister to France, after he had declined the secretaryship of the navy, and in 1888 he was nominated as candidate for vice-president, with Harrison, and elected. In 1894 he was elected governor of New York over David B. Hill, and served one term.

CHARLES KENDALL ADAMS, one of the most talented and prominent educators this country has known, was born January 24, 1835, at Derby, Vermont. He received an elementary education in the common schools, and studied two terms in the Derby Academy. Mr. Adams moved with his parents to Iowa in 1856. He was very anxious to pursue a collegiate course, but this was impossible until he had attained the age of twenty-one. In the autumn of 1856 he began the study of Latin and Greek

at Denmark Academy, and in September, 1857, he was admitted to the University of Michigan. Mr. Adams was wholly dependent upon himself for the means of his education. During his third and fourth year he became deeply interested in historical studies, was assistant librarian of the university, and determined to pursue a post-graduate course. In 1864 he was appointed instructor of history and Latin and was advanced to an assistant professorship in 1865, and in 1867, on the resignation of Professor White to accept the presidency of Cornell, he was appointed to fill the chair of professor of history. This he accepted on condition of his being allowed to spend a year for special study in Germany, France and Italy. Mr. Adams returned in 1868, and assumed the duties of his professorship. He introduced the German system for the instruction of advanced history classes, and his lectures were largely attended. In 1885, on the resignation of President White at Cornell, he was elected his successor and held the office for seven years, and on January 17, 1893, he was inaugurated president of the University of Wisconsin. President Adams was prominently connected with numerous scientific and literary organizations and a frequent contributor to the historical and educational data in the periodicals and journals of the country. He was the author of the following: "Democracy and Monarchy in France," "Manual of Historical Literature," "A Plea for Scientific Agriculture," "Higher Education in Germany."

JOSEPH B. FORAKER, a prominent political leader and ex-governor of Ohio, was born near Rainsboro, Highland county, Ohio, July 5, 1846. His parents operated a small farm, with a grist and sawmill, hav-

ing emigrated hither from Virginia and Delaware on account of their distaste for slavery.

Joseph was reared upon a farm until 1862, when he enlisted in the Eighty-ninth Ohio Infantry. Later he was made sergeant, and in 1864 commissioned first lieutenant. The next year he was brevetted captain. At the age of nineteen he was mustered out of the army after a brilliant service, part of the time being on the staff of General Slocum. He participated in the battles of Missionary Ridge, Lookout Mountain and Kenesaw Mountain and in Sherman's march to the sea.

For two years subsequent to the war young Foraker was studying at the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, but later went to Cornell University, at Unity, New York, from which he graduated July 1, 1869. He studied law and was admitted to the bar. In 1879 Mr. Foraker was elected judge of the superior court of Cincinnati and held the office for three years. In 1883 he was defeated in the contest for the governorship with Judge Hoadly. In 1885, however, being again nominated for the same office, he was elected and served two terms. In 1889, in running for governor again, this time against James E. Campbell, he was defeated. Two years later his career in the United States senate began. Mr. Foraker was always a prominent figure at all national meetings of the Republican party, and a strong power, politically, in his native state.

LYMAN ABBOTT, an eminent American preacher and writer on religious subjects, came of a noted New England family. His father, Rev. Jacob Abbott, was a prolific and popular writer, and his uncle, Rev. John S. C. Abbott, was a noted

preacher and author. Lyman Abbott was born December 18, 1835, in Roxbury, Massachusetts. He graduated at the New York University, in 1853, studied law, and practiced for a time at the bar, after which he studied theology with his uncle, Rev. John S. C. Abbott, and in 1860 was settled in the ministry at Terre Haute, Indiana, remaining there until after the close of the war. He then became connected with the Freedmen's Commission, continuing this until 1868, when he accepted the pastorate of the New England Congregational church, in New York City. A few years later he resigned, to devote his time principally to literary pursuits. For a number of years he edited for the American Tract Society, its "Illustrated Christian Weekly," also the New York "Christian Union." He produced many works, which had a wide circulation, among which may be mentioned the following: "Jesus of Nazareth, His Life and Teachings," "Old Testament Shadows of New Testament Truths," "Morning and Evening Exercises, Selected from Writings of Henry Ward Beecher," "Laicus, or the Experiences of a Layman in a Country Parish," "Popular Religious Dictionary," and "Commentaries on Matthew, Mark, Luke, John and Acts."

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS.—The well-known author, orator and journalist whose name heads this sketch, was born at Providence, Rhode Island, February 24, 1824. Having laid the foundation of a most excellent education in his native land, he went to Europe and studied at the University of Berlin. He made an extensive tour throughout the Levant, from which he returned home in 1850. At that early age literature became his field of labor, and in 1851 he published his first important work,

"Nile Notes of a Howadji." In 1852 two works issued from his facile pen, "The Howadji in Syria," and "Lotus-Eating." Later on he was the author of the well-known "Potiphar Papers," "Prue and I," and "Trumps." He greatly distinguished himself throughout this land as a lecturer on many subjects, and as an orator had but few peers. He was also well known as one of the most fluent speakers on the stump, making many political speeches in favor of the Republican party. In recognition of his valuable services, Mr. Curtis was appointed by President Grant, chairman of the advisory board of the civil service. Although a life-long Republican, Mr. Curtis refused to support Blaine for the presidency in 1884, because of his ideas on civil service and other reforms. For his memorable and magnificent eulogy on Wendell Phillips, delivered in Boston, in 1884, that city presented Mr. Curtis with a gold medal.

George W. Curtis, however, is best known to the reading public of the United States by his connection with the Harper Brothers, having been editor of the "Harper's Weekly," and of the "Easy Chair," in "Harper's Monthly Magazine," for many years, in fact retaining that position until the day of his death, which occurred August 31, 1892.

ANDREW JOHNSON, the seventeenth president of the United States, served from 1865 to 1869. He was born December 8, 1808, at Raleigh, North Carolina, and was left an orphan at the age of four years. He never attended school, and was apprenticed to a tailor. While serving his apprenticeship he suddenly acquired a passion for knowledge, and learned to read. From that time on he spent all his spare time in reading, and after working for two

years as a journeyman tailor at Lauren's Court House, South Carolina, he removed to Greenville, Tennessee, where he worked at his trade and was married. Under his wife's instruction he made rapid progress in his studies and manifested such an interest in local politics as to be elected as "workingmen's candidate" alderman in 1828, and in 1830 to the mayoralty, and was twice re-elected to each office. Mr. Johnson utilized this time in cultivating his talents as a public speaker, by taking part in a debating society. He was elected in 1835 to the lower house of the legislature, was re-elected in 1839 as a Democrat, and in 1841 was elected state senator. Mr. Johnson was elected representative in congress in 1843 and was re-elected four times in succession until 1853, when he was the successful candidate for the gubernatorial chair of Tennessee. He was re-elected in 1855 and in 1857 he entered the United States senate. In 1860 he was supported by the Tennessee delegation to the Democratic convention for the presidential nomination, and lent his influence to the Breckinridge wing of the party. At the election of Lincoln, which brought about the first attempt at secession in December, 1860, Mr. Johnson took a firm attitude in the senate for the Union. He was the leader of the loyalists in East Tennessee. By the course that Mr. Johnson pursued in this crisis he was brought prominently before the northern people, and when, in March, 1862, he was appointed military governor of Tennessee with the rank of brigadier-general, he increased his popularity by the vigorous manner in which he labored to restore order. In the campaign of 1864 he was elected vice-president on the ticket with President Lincoln, and upon the assassination of the latter he succeeded to the

presidency, April 15, 1865. He retained the cabinet of President Lincoln, and at first exhibited considerable severity towards the former Confederates, but he soon inaugurated a policy of reconstruction, proclaimed a general amnesty to the late Confederates, and established provisional governments in the southern states. These states claimed representation in congress in the following December, and then arose the momentous question as to what should be the policy of the victorious Union against their late enemies. The Republican majority in congress had an apprehension that the President would undo the results of the war, and consequently passed two bills over the executive veto, and the two highest branches of the government were in open antagonism. The cabinet was reconstructed in July, and Messrs. Randall, Stanbury and Browning superseded Messrs. Denison, Speed and Harlan. In August, 1867, President Johnson removed the secretary of war and replaced him with General Grant, but when congress met in December it refused to ratify the removal of Stanton, who resumed the functions of his office. In 1868 the president again attempted to remove Stanton, who refused to vacate his post and was sustained by the senate. President Johnson was accused by congress of high crimes and misdemeanors, but the trial resulted in his acquittal. Later he was United States senator from Tennessee, and died July 31, 1875.

EDMUND RANDOLPH, first attorney-general of the United States, was born in Virginia, August 10, 1753. His father, John Randolph, was attorney-general of Virginia, and lived and died a royalist. Edmund was educated in the law, but joined the army as aide-de-camp to Washington

in 1775, at Cambridge, Massachusetts. He was elected to the Virginia convention in 1776, and attorney-general of the state the same year. In 1779 he was elected to the Continental congress, and served four years in that body. He was a member of the convention in 1787 that framed the constitution. In that convention he proposed what was known as the "Virginia plan" of confederation, but it was rejected. He advocated the ratification of the constitution in the Virginia convention, although he had refused to sign it. He became governor of Virginia in 1788, and the next year Washington appointed him to the office of attorney-general of the United States upon the organization of the government under the constitution. He was appointed secretary of state to succeed Jefferson during Washington's second term, but resigned a year later on account of differences in the cabinet concerning the policy pursued toward the new French republic. He died September 12, 1813.

WINFIELD SCOTT HANCOCK was born in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, February 14, 1824. He received his early education at the Norristown Academy, in his native county, and, in 1840, was appointed a cadet in the United States Military Academy, at West Point. He was graduated from the latter in 1844, and brevetted as second lieutenant of infantry. In 1853 he was made first lieutenant, and two years later transferred to the quartermaster's department, with the rank of captain, and in 1863 promoted to the rank of major. He served on the frontier, and in the war with Mexico, displaying conspicuous gallantry during the latter. He also took a part in the Seminole war, and in the troubles in Kansas, in 1857, and in California, at the out-

break of the Civil war, as chief quartermaster of the Southern district, he exerted a powerful influence. In 1861 he applied for active duty in the field, and was assigned to the department of Kentucky as chief quartermaster, but before entering upon that duty, was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers. His subsequent history during the war was substantially that of the Army of the Potomac. He participated in the campaign, under McClellan, and led the gallant charge, which captured Fort Magruder, won the day at the battle of Williamsburg, and by services rendered at Savage's Station and other engagements, won several grades in the regular service, and was recommended by McClellan for major-general of volunteers. He was a conspicuous figure at South Mountain and Antietam. He was commissioned major-general of volunteers, November 29, 1862, and made commander of the First Division of the Second Corps, which he led at Fredricksburg and at Chancellorsville. He was appointed to the command of the Second Corps in June, 1863, and at the battle of Gettysburg, July 1, 2 and 3, of that year, took an important part. On his arrival on the field he found part of the forces then in retreat, but stayed the retrograde movement, checked the enemy, and on the following day commanded the left center, repulsed, on the third, the grand assault of General Lee's army, and was severely wounded. For his services on that field General Hancock received the thanks of congress. On recovering from his wound, he was detailed to go north to stimulate recruiting and fill up the diminished corps, and was the recipient of many public receptions and ovations. In March, 1864, he returned to his command, and in the Wilderness and at Spottsylvania led large bodies of men

successfully and conspicuously. From that on to the close of the campaign he was a prominent figure. In November, 1864, he was detailed to organize the First Veteran Reserve Corps, and at the close of hostilities was appointed to the command of the Middle Military Division. In July, 1866, he was made major-general of the regular service. He was at the head of various military departments until 1872, when he was assigned to the command of the Department of the Atlantic, which post he held until his death. In 1869 he declined the nomination for governor of Pennsylvania. He was the nominee of the Democratic party for president, in 1880, and was defeated by General Garfield, who had a popular majority of seven thousand and eighteen and an electoral majority of fifty-nine. General Hancock died February 9, 1886.

THOMAS PAINE, the most noted political and deistical writer of the Revolutionary period, was born in England, January 29, 1737, of Quaker parents. His education was obtained in the grammar schools of Thetford, his native town, and supplemented by hard private study while working at his trade of stay-maker at London and other cities of England. He was for a time a dissenting preacher, although he did not relinquish his employment. He married a revenue official's daughter, and was employed in the revenue service for some time. He then became a grocer and during all this time he was reading and cultivating his literary tastes, and had developed a clear and forcible style of composition. He was chosen to represent the interests of the excisemen, and published a pamphlet that brought him considerable notice. He was soon afterward introduced to Benjamin Franklin, and having been dismissed from the service on a

charge of smuggling, his resentment led him to accept the advice of that statesman to come to America, in 1774. He became editor of the "Pennsylvania Magazine," and the next year published his "Serious Thoughts upon Slavery" in the "Pennsylvania Journal." His greatest political work, however, was written at the suggestion of Dr. Rush, and entitled "Common Sense." It was the most popular pamphlet written during the period and he received two thousand five hundred dollars from the state of Pennsylvania in recognition of its value. His periodical, the "Crisis," began in 1776, and its distribution among the soldiers did a great deal to keep up the spirit of revolution. He was made secretary of the committee of foreign affairs, but was dismissed for revealing diplomatic secrets in one of his controversies with Silas Deane. He was originator and promoter of a subscription to relieve the distress of the soldiers near the close of the war, and was sent to France with Henry Laurens to negotiate the treaty with France, and was granted three thousand dollars by congress for his services there, and an estate at New Rochelle, by the state of New York.

In 1787, after the close of the Revolutionary war, he went to France, and a few years later published his "Rights of Man," defending the French revolution, which gave him great popularity in France. He was made a citizen and elected to the national convention at Calais. He favored banishment of the king to America, and opposed his execution. He was imprisoned for about ten months during 1794 by the Robespierre party, during which time he wrote the "Age of Reason," his great deistical work. He was in danger of the guillotine for several months. He took up his residence with the family of James Monroe,

then minister to France and was chosen again to the convention. He returned to the United States in 1802, and was cordially received throughout the country except at Trenton, where he was insulted by Federalists. He retired to his estate at New Rochelle, and his death occurred June 8, 1809.

JOHN WILLIAM MACKAY was one of America's noted men, both in the development of the western coast and the building of the Mackay and Bennett cable. He was born in 1831 at Dublin, Ireland; came to New York in 1840 and his boyhood days were spent in Park Row. He went to California some time after the argonauts of 1849 and took to the primitive methods of mining—lost and won and finally drifted into Nevada about 1860. The bonanza discoveries which were to have such a potent influence on the finance and statesmanship of the day came in 1872. Mr. Mackay founded the Nevada Bank in 1878. He is said to have taken one hundred and fifty million dollars in bullion out of the Big Bonanza mine. There were associated with him in this enterprise James G. Fair, senator from Nevada; William O'Brien and James C. Flood. When vast wealth came to Mr. Mackay he believed it his duty to do his country some service, and he agitated in his mind the building of an American steamship line, and while brooding over this his attention was called to the cable relations between America and Europe. The financial management of the cable was selfish and extravagant, and the capital was heavy with accretions of financial "water" and to pay even an apparent dividend upon the sums which represented the nominal value of the cables, it was necessary to hold the rates

at an exorbitant figure. And, moreover, the cables were foreign; in one the influence of France being paramount and in the other that of England; and in the matter of intelligence, so necessary in case of war, we would be at the mercy of our enemies. This train of thought brought Mr. Mackay into relation with James Gordon Bennett, the proprietor of the "New York Herald." The result of their intercourse was that Mr. Mackay so far entered into the enthusiasm of Mr. Bennett over an independent cable, that he offered to assist the enterprise with five hundred thousand dollars. This was the inception of the Commercial Cable Company, or of what has been known for years as the Mackay-Bennett cable.

ELISHA GRAY, the great inventor and electrician, was born August 2, 1835, at Barnesville, Belmont county, Ohio. He was, as a child, greatly interested in the phenomena of nature, and read with avidity all the books he could obtain, relating to this subject. He was apprenticed to various trades during his boyhood, but his insatiable thirst for knowledge dominated his life and he found time to study at odd intervals. Supporting himself by working at his trade, he found time to pursue a course at Oberlin College, where he particularly devoted himself to the study of physical science. Mr. Gray secured his first patent for electrical or telegraph apparatus on October 1, 1867. His attention was first attracted to telephonic transmission during this year and he saw in it a way of transmitting signals for telegraph purposes, and conceived the idea of electro-tones, tuned to different tones in the scale. He did not then realize the importance of his invention, his thoughts being employed on the capacity of the apparatus for transmitting musical tones through an

electric circuit, and it was not until 1874 that he was again called to consider the reproduction of electrically-transmitted vibrations through the medium of animal tissue. He continued experimenting with various results, which finally culminated in his taking out a patent for his speaking telephone on February 14, 1876. He took out fifty additional patents in the course of eleven years, among which were, telegraph switch, telegraph repeater, telegraph annunciator and typewriting telegraph. From 1869 until 1873 he was employed in the manufacture of telegraph apparatus in Cleveland and Chicago, and filled the office of electrician to the Western Electric Company. He was awarded the degree of D. S., and in 1874 he went abroad to perfect himself in acoustics. Mr. Gray's latest invention was known as the telautograph or long distance writing machine. Mr. Gray wrote and published several works on scientific subjects, among which were: "Telegraphy and Telephony," and "Experimental Research in Electro-Harmonic Telegraphy and Telephony."

WHITELAW REID.—Among the many men who have adorned the field of journalism in the United States, few stand out with more prominence than the scholar, author and editor whose name heads this article. Born at Xenia, Greene county, Ohio, October 27, 1837, he graduated at Miami University in 1856. For about a year he was superintendent of the graded schools of South Charleston, Ohio, after which he purchased the "Xenia News," which he edited for about two years. This paper was the first one outside of Illinois to advocate the nomination of Abraham Lincoln, Mr. Reid having been a Republican since the birth of that party in 1856. After taking an active

part in the campaign, in the winter of 1860-61, he went to the state capital as correspondent of three daily papers. At the close of the session of the legislature he became city editor of the "Cincinnati Gazette," and at the breaking out of the war went to the front as a correspondent for that journal. For a time he served on the staff of General Morris in West Virginia, with the rank of captain. Shortly after he was on the staff of General Rosecrans, and, under the name of "Agate," wrote most graphic descriptions of the movements in the field, especially that of the battle of Pittsburg Landing. In the spring of 1862 Mr. Reid went to Washington and was appointed librarian to the house of representatives, and acted as correspondent of the "Cincinnati Gazette." His description of the battle of Gettysburg, written on the field, gained him added reputation. In 1865 he accompanied Chief Justice Chase on a southern tour, and published "After the War; a Southern Tour." During the next two years he was engaged in cotton planting in Louisiana and Alabama, and published "Ohio in the War." In 1868 he returned to the "Cincinnati Gazette," becoming one of its leading editors. The same year he accepted the invitation of Horace Greeley and became one of the staff on the "New York Tribune." Upon the death of Mr. Greeley in 1872, Mr. Reid became editor and chief proprietor of that paper. In 1878 he was tendered the United States mission to Berlin, but declined. The offer was again made by the Garfield administration, but again he declined. In 1878 he was elected by the New York legislature regent of the university, to succeed General John A. Dix. Under the Harrison administration he served as United States minister to France, and in 1892 was the Republican nominee for the vice-presidency

of the United States. Among other works published by him were the "Schools of Journalism," "The Scholar in Politics," "Some Newspaper Tendencies," and "Town-Hall Suggestions."

GEORGE WHITEFIELD was one of the most powerful and effective preachers the world has ever produced, swaying his hearers and touching the hearts of immense audiences in a manner that has rarely been equalled and never surpassed. While not a native of America, yet much of his labor was spent in this country. He wielded a great influence in the United States in early days, and his death occurred here; so that he well deserves a place in this volume as one of the most celebrated men America has known.

George Whitefield was born in the Bull Inn, at Gloucester, England, December 16, 1714. He acquired the rudiments of learning in St. Mary's grammar school. Later he attended Oxford University for a time, where he became intimate with the Oxford Methodists, and resolved to devote himself to the ministry. He was ordained in the Gloucester Cathedral June 20, 1836, and the following day preached his first sermon in the same church. On that day there commenced a new era in Whitefield's life. He went to London and began to preach at Bishopsgate church, his fame soon spreading over the city, and shortly he was engaged four times on a single Sunday in addressing audiences of enormous magnitude, and he preached in various parts of his native country, the people crowding in multitudes to hear him and hanging upon the rails and rafters of the churches and approaches thereto. He finally sailed for America, landing in Georgia, where he stirred the people to great enthusiasm. During the balance of



W. T. SHERMAN



JAS G BLAINE



OLIVER W HOLMES



JOHN G CARLISLE



LYMAN J GAGE



P. D. ARMOUR



BENJ. BUTLER



CHAS A DANA



THOS BREED

his life he divided his time between Great Britain and America, and it is recorded that he crossed the Atlantic thirteen times. He came to America for the seventh time in 1770. He preached every day at Boston from the 17th to the 20th of September, 1770, then traveled to Newburyport, preaching at Exeter, New Hampshire, September 29, on the way. That evening he went to Newburyport, where he died the next day, Sunday, September 30, 1770.

"Whitefield's dramatic power was amazing," says an eminent writer in describing him. "His voice was marvelously varied, and he ever had it at command—an organ, a flute, a harp, all in one. His intellectual powers were not of a high order, but he had an abundance of that ready talent and that wonderful magnetism which makes the popular preacher; and beyond all natural endowments, there was in his ministry the power of evangelical truth, and, as his converts believed, the presence of the spirit of God."

CHARLES FRANCIS BRUSH, one of America's prominent men in the development of electrical science, was born March 17, 1849, near Cleveland, Ohio, and spent his early life on his father's farm. From the district school at Wickliffe, Ohio, he passed to the Shaw Academy at Collamer, and then entered the high school at Cleveland. His interest in chemistry, physics and engineering was already marked, and during his senior year he was placed in charge of the chemical and physical apparatus. During these years he devised a plan for lighting street lamps, constructed telescopes, and his first electric arc lamp, also an electric motor. In September, 1867, he entered the engineering department of the University of Michigan and graduated in

1869, which was a year in advance of his class, with the degree of M. E. He then returned to Cleveland, and for three years was engaged as an analytical chemist and for four years in the iron business. In 1875 Mr. Brush became interested in electric lighting, and in 1876, after four months' experimenting, he completed the dynamo-electric machine that has made his name famous, and in a shorter time produced the series arc lamps. These were both patented in the United States in 1876, and he afterward obtained fifty patents on his later inventions, including the fundamental storage battery, the compound series, shunt-winding for dynamo-electric machines, and the automatic cut-out for arc lamps. His patents, two-thirds of which have already been profitable, are held by the Brush Electric Company, of Cleveland, while his foreign patents are controlled by the Anglo-American Brush Electric Light Company, of London. In 1880 the Western Reserve University conferred upon Mr. Brush the degree of Ph. D., and in 1881 the French government decorated him as a chevalier of the Legion of Honor.

HENRY CLEWS, of Wall-street fame, was one of the noted old-time operators on that famous street, and was also an author of some repute. Mr. Clews was born in Staffordshire, England, August 14, 1840. His father had him educated with the intention of preparing him for the ministry, but on a visit to the United States the young man became interested in a business life, and was allowed to engage as a clerk in the importing house of Wilson G. Hunt & Co., of New York. Here he learned the first principles of business, and when the war broke out in 1861 young Clews saw in the needs of the government an opportunity to

reap a golden harvest. He identified himself with the negotiating of loans for the government, and used his powers of persuasion upon the great money powers to convince them of the stability of the government and the value of its securities. By enthusiasm and patriotic arguments he induced capitalists to invest their money in government securities, often against their judgment, and his success was remarkable. His was one of the leading firms that aided the struggling treasury department in that critical hour, and his reward was great. In addition to the vast wealth it brought, President Lincoln and Secretary Chase both wrote important letters, acknowledging his valued service. In 1873, by the repudiation of the bonded indebtedness of the state of Georgia, Mr. Clew lost six million dollars which he had invested in those securities. It is said that he is the only man, with one exception, in Wall street, who ever regained great wealth after utter disaster. His "Twenty-Eight Years in Wall Street" has been widely read.

ALFRED VAIL was one of the men that gave to the world the electric telegraph and the names of Henry, Morse and Vail will forever remain linked as the prime factors in that great achievement. Mr. Vail was born September 25, 1807, at Morristown, New Jersey, and was a son of Stephen Vail, the proprietor of the Speedwell Iron Works, near Morristown. At the age of seventeen, after he had completed his studies at the Morristown Academy, Alfred Vail went into the Speedwell Iron Works and contented himself with the duties of his position until he reached his majority. He then determined to prepare himself for the ministry, and at the age of twenty-five he entered the University of the City of New

York, where he was graduated in 1836. His health becoming impaired he labored for a time under much uncertainty as to his future course. Professor S. F. B. Morse had come to the university in 1835 as professor of literature and fine arts, and about this time, 1837, Professor Gale, occupying the chair of chemistry, invited Morse to exhibit his apparatus for the benefit of the students. On Saturday, September 2, 1837, the exhibition took place and Vail was asked to attend, and with his inherited taste for mechanics and knowledge of their construction, he saw a great future for the crude mechanism used by Morse in giving and recording signals. Mr. Vail interested his father in the invention, and Morse was invited to Speedwell and the elder Vail promised to help him. It was stipulated that Alfred Vail should construct the required apparatus and exhibit before a committee of congress the telegraph instrument, and was to receive a quarter interest in the invention. Morse had devised a series of ten numbered leaden types, which were to be operated in giving the signal. This was not satisfactory to Vail, so he devised an entirely new instrument, involving a lever, or "point," on a radically different principle, which, when tested, produced dots and dashes, and devised the famous dot-and-dash alphabet, misnamed the "Morse." At last the machine was in working order, on January 6, 1838. The machine was taken to Washington, where it caused not only wonder, but excitement. Vail continued his experiments and devised the lever and roller. When the line between Baltimore and Washington was completed, Vail was stationed at the Baltimore end and received the famous first message. It is a remarkable fact that not a single feature of the original invention of Morse, as formulated

by his caveat and repeated in his original patent, is to be found in Vail's apparatus. From 1837 to 1844 it was a combination of the inventions of Morse, Henry and Vail, but the work of Morse fell gradually into desuetude, while Vail's conception of an alphabet has remained unchanged for half a century. Mr. Vail published but one work, "American Electro-Magnetic Telegraph," in 1845, and died at Morristown at the comparatively early age of fifty-one, on January 19, 1859.

ULYSSES S. GRANT, the eighteenth president of the United States, was born April 27, 1822, at Point Pleasant, Clermont county, Ohio. At the age of seventeen he entered the United States Military Academy at West Point, from which he graduated in June, 1843, and was given his brevet as second lieutenant and assigned to the Fourth Infantry. He remained in the service eleven years, in which time he was engaged in the Mexican war with gallantry, and was thrice brevetted for conduct in the field. In 1848 he married Miss Julia Dent, and in 1854, having reached the grade of captain, he resigned and engaged in farming near St. Louis. In 1860 he entered the leather business with his father at Galena, Illinois.

On the breaking out of the war, in 1861, he commenced to drill a company at Galena, and at the same time offered his services to the adjutant-general of the army, but he had few influential friends, so received no answer. He was employed by the governor of Illinois in the organization of the various volunteer regiments, and at the end of a few weeks was given the colonelcy of the Twenty-first Infantry, from that state. His military training and knowledge soon attracted the attention of his su-

perior officers, and on reporting to General Pope in Missouri, the latter put him in the way of advancement. August 7, 1861, he was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general of volunteers, and for a few weeks was occupied in watching the movements of partisan forces in Missouri. September 1, the same year, he was placed in command of the Department of Southeast Missouri, with headquarters at Cairo, and on the 6th of the month, without orders, seized Paducah, which commanded the channel of the Ohio and Tennessee rivers, by which he secured Kentucky for the Union. He now received orders to make a demonstration on Belmont, which he did, and with about three thousand raw recruits held his own against the Confederates some seven thousand strong, bringing back about two hundred prisoners and two guns. In February, 1862, he moved up the Tennessee river with the naval fleet under Commodore Foote. The latter soon silenced Fort Henry, and Grant advanced against Fort Donelson and took their fortress and its garrison. His prize here consisted of sixty-five cannon, seventeen thousand six hundred stand of arms, and fourteen thousand six hundred and twenty-three prisoners. This was the first important success won by the Union forces. Grant was immediately made a major-general and placed in command of the district of West Tennessee. In April, 1862, he fought the battle of Pittsburg Landing, and after the evacuation of Corinth by the enemy Grant became commander of the Department of the Tennessee. He now made his first demonstration toward Vicksburg, but owing to the incapacity of subordinate officers, was unsuccessful. In January, 1863, he took command of all the troops in the Mississippi Valley and devoted several months to the siege of Vicksburg.

which was finally taken possession of by him July 4, with thirty-one thousand six hundred prisoners and one hundred and seventy-two cannon, thus throwing the Mississippi river open to the Federals. He was now raised to the rank of major-general in the regular army. October following, at the head of the Department of the Mississippi, General Grant went to Chattanooga, where he overthrew the enemy, and united with the Army of the Cumberland. The remarkable successes achieved by him pointed Grant out for an appropriate commander of all national troops, and in February, 1864, the rank of lieutenant-general was made for him by act of congress. Sending Sherman into Georgia, Sigel into the Valley of West Virginia and Butler to attempt the capture of Richmond he fought his way through the Wilderness to the James and pressed the siege of the capital of the Confederacy. After the fall of the latter Grant pressed the Confederate army so hard that their commander surrendered at Appomattox Court House, April 9, 1865. This virtually ended the war.

After the war the rank of general was conferred upon U. S. Grant, and in 1868 he was elected president of the United States, and re-elected his own successor in 1872. After the expiration of the latter term he made his famous tour of the world. He died at Mt. McGregor, near Saratoga, New York, July 23, 1885, and was buried at Riverside Park, New York, where a magnificent tomb has been erected to hold the ashes of the nation's hero.

JOHN MARSHALL, the fourth chief justice of the United States supreme court, was born in Germantown, Virginia, September 24, 1755. His father, Colonel Thomas Marshall, served with distinction in the Rev-

olutionary war, while he also served from the beginning of the war until 1779, where he became noted in the field and courts martial. While on detached service he attended a course of law lectures at William and Mary College, delivered by Mr. Wythe, and was admitted to the bar. The next year he resigned his commission and began his career as a lawyer. He was a distinguished member of the convention called in Virginia to ratify the Federal constitution. He was tendered the attorney-generalship of the United States, and also a place on the supreme bench, besides other places of less honor, all of which he declined. He went to France as special envoy in 1798, and the next year was elected to congress. He served one year and was appointed, first, secretary of war, and then secretary of state, and in 1801 was made chief justice of the United States. He held this high office until his death, in 1835.

Chief Justice Marshall's early education was neglected, and his opinions, the most valuable in existence, are noted for depth of wisdom, clear and comprehensive reasoning, justice, and permanency, rather than for wide learning and scholarly construction. His decisions and rulings are resorted to constantly by our greatest lawyers, and his renown as a just judge and profound jurist was world wide.

LAWRENCE BARRETT is perhaps known more widely as a producer of new plays than as a great actor. He was born in Paterson, New Jersey, in 1838, and educated himself as best he could, and at the age of sixteen years became salesman for a Detroit dry goods house. He afterwards began to go upon the stage as a supernumerary, and his ambition was soon rewarded by the notice of the management.

During the war of the Rebellion he was a soldier, and after valiant service for his country he returned to the stage. He went to Europe and appeared in Liverpool, and returning in 1869, he began playing at Booth's theater, with Mr. Booth. He was afterward associated with John McCullough in the management of the California theater. Probably the most noted period of his work was during his connection with Edwin Booth as manager of that great actor, and supporting him upon the stage.

Mr. Barrett was possessed of the creative instinct, and, unlike Mr. Booth, he sought new fields for the display of his genius, and only resorted to traditional drama in response to popular demand. He preferred new plays, and believed in the encouragement of modern dramatic writers, and was the only actor of prominence in his time that ventured to put upon the stage new American plays, which he did at his own expense, and the success of his experiments proved the quality of his judgment. He died March 21, 1891.

ARCHBISHOP JOHN HUGHES, a celebrated Catholic clergyman, was born at Annaboghan, Tyrone county, Ireland, June 24, 1797, and emigrated to America when twenty years of age, engaging for some time as a gardener and nurseryman. In 1819 he entered St. Mary's College, where he secured an education, paying his way by caring for the college garden. In 1825 he was ordained a deacon of the Roman Catholic church, and in the same year, a priest. Until 1838 he had pastoral charges in Philadelphia, where he founded St. John's Asylum in 1829, and a few years later established the "Catholic Herald." In 1838 he was made bishop of Basileopolis *in partibus* and coadjutor to Bishop Dubois, of

New York, and in 1842 became bishop of New York. In 1839 he founded St. John's College, at Fordham. In 1850 he was made archbishop of New York. In 1861-2 he was a special agent of the United States in Europe, after which he returned to this country and remained until his death, January 3, 1864. Archbishop Hughes early attracted much attention by his controversial correspondence with Rev. John Breckinridge in 1833-35. He was a man of great ability, a fluent and forceful writer and an able preacher.

RUTHERFORD BIRCHARD HAYES was the nineteenth president of the United States and served from 1877 to 1881. He was born October 4, 1822, at Delaware, Ohio, and his ancestry can be traced back as far as 1280, when Hayes and Rutherford were two Scottish chieftans fighting side by side with Baliol, William Wallace and Robert Bruce. The Hayes family had for a coat of arms, a shield, barred and surmounted by a flying eagle. There was a circle of stars about the eagle, while on a scroll underneath was their motto, "Recte." Misfortune overtook the family and in 1680 George Hayes, the progenitor of the American family, came to Connecticut and settled at Windsor. Rutherford B. Hayes was a very delicate child at his birth and was not expected to live, but he lived in spite of all and remained at home until he was seven years old, when he was placed in school. He was a very tractable pupil, being always very studious, and in 1838 entered Kenyon College, graduating from the same in 1842. He then took up the study of law in the office of Thomas Sparrow at Columbus, but in a short time he decided to enter a law school at Cambridge, Massachusetts, where for two years he was immersed in the

study of law. Mr. Hayes was admitted to the bar in 1845 in Marietta, Ohio, and very soon entered upon the active practice of his profession with Ralph P. Buckland, of Fremont, Ohio. He remained there three years, and in 1849 removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, where his ambition found a new stimulus. Two events occurred at this period that had a powerful influence on his after life. One was his marriage to Miss Lucy Ware Webb, and the other was his introduction to a Cincinnati literary club, a body embracing such men as Salmon P. Chase, John Pope, and Edward F. Noyes. In 1856 he was nominated for judge of the court of common pleas, but declined, and two years later he was appointed city solicitor. At the outbreak of the Rebellion Mr. Hayes was appointed major of the Twenty-third Ohio Infantry, June 7, 1861, and in July the regiment was ordered to Virginia, and October 15, 1861, saw him promoted to the lieutenant-colonelcy of his regiment. He was made colonel of the Seventy-ninth Ohio Infantry, but refused to leave his old comrades; and in the battle of South Mountain he was wounded very severely and was unable to rejoin his regiment until November 30, 1862. He had been promoted to the colonelcy of the regiment on October 15, 1862. In the following December he was appointed to command the Kanawa division and was given the rank of brigadier-general for meritorious services in several battles, and in 1864 he was brevetted major-general for distinguished services in 1864, during which campaign he was wounded several times and five horses had been shot under him. Mr. Hayes' first venture in politics was as a Whig, and later he was one of the first to unite with the Republican party. In 1864 he was elected from the Second Ohio

district to congress, re-elected in 1866, and in 1867 was elected governor of Ohio over Allen G. Thurman, and was re-elected in 1869. Mr. Hayes was elected to the presidency in 1876, for the term of four years, and at its close retired to private life, and went to his home in Fremont, Ohio, where he died on January 17, 1893.

WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN became a celebrated character as the nominee of the Democratic and Populist parties for president of the United States in 1896. He was born March 19, 1860, at Salem, Illinois. He received his early education in the public schools of his native county, and later on he attended the Whipple Academy at Jacksonville. He also took a course in Illinois College, and after his graduation from the same went to Chicago to study law, and entered the Union College of Law as a student. He was associated with the late Lyman Trumbull, of Chicago, during his law studies, and devoted considerable time to the questions of government. He graduated from the college, was admitted to the bar, and went to Jacksonville, Illinois, where he was married to Miss Mary Elizabeth Baird. In 1887 Mr. Bryan removed to Lincoln, Nebraska, and formed a law partnership with Adolphus R. Talbot. He entered the field of politics, and in 1888 was sent as a delegate to the state convention, which was to choose delegates to the national convention, during which he made a speech which immediately won him a high rank in political affairs. He declined, in the next state convention, a nomination for lieutenant-governor, and in 1890 he was elected congressman from the First district of Nebraska, and was the youngest member of the fifty-second congress. He championed the Wilson tariff bill, and served

three terms in the house of representatives. He next ran for senator, but was defeated by John M. Thurston, and in 1896 he was selected by the Democratic and Populist parties as their nominee for the presidency, being defeated by William McKinley.

MARVIN HUGHITT, one of America's famous railroad men, was born in Genoa, New York, and entered the railway service in 1856 as superintendent of telegraph and trainmaster of the St. Louis, Alton & Chicago, now Chicago & Alton Railroad. Mr. Hughitt was superintendent of the southern division of the Illinois Central Railroad from 1862 until 1864, and was, later on, the general superintendent of the road until 1870. He was then connected with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad as assistant general manager, and retained this position until 1871, when he became the general manager of Pullman's Palace Car Company. In 1872 he was made general superintendent of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. He served during 1876 and up to 1880 as general manager, and from 1880 until 1887 as vice-president and general manager. He was elected president of the road in 1887, in recognition of his ability in conducting the affairs of the road. He was also chosen president of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway; the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley Railroad, and the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railroad, and his services in these capacities stamped him as one of the most able railroad managers of his day.

JOSEPH MEDILL, one of the most eminent of American journalists, was born in New Brunswick, Canada, April 6, 1823. In 1831 his father moved to Stark

county, Ohio, and until 1841 Joseph Medill worked on his father's farm. Later he studied law, and began the practice of that profession in 1846 at New Philadelphia, Ohio. But the newspaper field was more attractive to Mr. Medill, and three years later he founded a free-soil Whig paper at Coshocton, Ohio, and after that time journalism received all his abilities. "The Leader," another free-soil Whig paper, was founded by Mr. Medill at Cleveland in 1852. In that city he also became one of the first organizers of the Republican party. Shortly after that event he removed to Chicago and in 1855, with two partners, he purchased the "Chicago Tribune." In the contest for the nomination for the presidency in 1860, Mr. Medill worked with unflagging zeal for Mr. Lincoln, his warm personal friend, and was one of the president's staunchest supporters during the war. Mr. Medill was a member of the Illinois Constitutional convention in 1870. President Grant, in 1871, appointed the editor a member of the first United States civil service commission, and the following year, after the fire, he was elected mayor of Chicago by a great majority. During 1873 and 1874 Mr. Medill spent a year in Europe. Upon his return he purchased a controlling interest in the "Chicago Tribune."

CLAUS SPRECKELS, the great "sugar baron," and one of the most famous representatives of commercial life in America, was born in Hanover, Germany, and emigrated to the United States in 1840, locating in New York. He very soon became the proprietor of a small retail grocery store on Church street, and embarked on a career that has since astonished the world. He sold out his business and went to California with the argonauts of 1849,

not as a prospector, but as a trader, and for years after his arrival on the coast he was still engaged as a grocer. At length, after a quarter of a century of fairly prosperous business life, he found himself in a position where an ordinary man would have retired, but Mr. Spreckles did not retire; he had merely been gathering capital for the real work of his life. His brothers had followed him to California, and in combination with them he purchased for forty thousand dollars an interest in the Albany Brewery in San Francisco. But the field was not extensive enough for the development of his business abilities, so Mr. Spreckles branched out extensively in the sugar business. He succeeded in securing the entire output of sugar that was produced on the Sandwich Islands, and after 1885 was known as the "Sugar King of Sandwich Islands." He controlled absolutely the sugar trade of the Pacific coast which was known to be not less than ten million dollars a year.

CHARLES HENRY PARKHURST, famous as a clergyman, and for many years president of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, was born April 17, 1842, at Framingham, Massachusetts, of English descent. At the age of sixteen he was pupil in the grammar school at Clinton, Massachusetts, and for the ensuing two years was a clerk in a dry goods store, which position he gave up to prepare himself for college at Lancaster academy. Mr. Parkhurst went to Amherst in 1862, and after taking a thorough course he graduated in 1866, and in 1867 became the principal of the Amherst High School. He retained this position until 1870, when he visited Germany with the intention of taking a course in philosophy and theology, but was forced to abandon this intention on

account of illness in the family causing his early return from Europe. He accepted the chair of Latin and Greek in Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Massachusetts, and remained there two years. He then accompanied his wife to Europe, and devoted two years to study in Halle, Leipsic and Bonn. Upon his return home he spent considerable time in the study of Sanscrit, and in 1874 he became the pastor of the First Congregational church at Lenox, Massachusetts. He gained here his reputation as a pulpit orator, and on March 9, 1880, he became the pastor of the Madison Square Presbyterian church of New York. He was, in 1890, made a member of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, and the same year became its president. He delivered a sermon in 1892 on municipal corruption, for which he was brought before the grand jury, which body declared his charges to be without sufficient foundation. But the matter did not end here, for he immediately went to work on a second sermon in which he substantiated his former sermon and wound up by saying, "I know, for I have seen." He was again summoned before that august body, and as a result of his testimony and of the investigation of the jurors themselves, the police authorities were charged with incompetency and corruption. Dr. Parkhurst was the author of the following works: "The Forms of the Latin Verb, Illustrated by Sanscrit," "The Blind Man's Creed and Other Sermons," "The Pattern on the Mount," and "Three Gates on a Side."

HENRY BERGH, although a writer, diplomatist and government official, was noted as a philanthropist—the founder of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. On his labors for the dumb creation alone rests his fame.

Alone, in the face of indifference, opposition and ridicule, he began the reform which is now recognized as one of the beneficent movements of the age. Through his exertions as a speaker and lecturer, but above all as a bold worker, in the street, in the court room, before the legislature, the cause he adopted gained friends and rapidly increased in power until it has reached immense proportions and influence. The work of the society covers all cases of cruelty to all sorts of animals, employs every moral agency, social, legislative and personal, and touches points of vital concern to health as well as humanity.

Henry Bergh was born in New York City in 1823, and was educated at Columbia College. In 1863 he was made secretary of the legation to Russia and also served as vice-consul there. He also devoted some time to literary pursuits and was the author of "Love's Alternative," a drama; "Married Off," a poem; "The Portentous Telegram," "The Ocean Paragon," "The Streets of New York," tales and sketches.

HENRY BENJAMIN WHIPPLE, one of the most eminent of American divines, was born in Adams, Jefferson county, New York, February 15, 1822. He was brought up in the mercantile business, and early in life took an active interest in political affairs. In 1847 he became a candidate for holy orders and pursued theological studies with Rev. W. D. Wilson, D. D., afterward professor in Cornell University. He was ordained deacon in 1849, in Trinity church, Geneva, New York, by Rt. Rev. W. H. De Lancey, D. D., and took charge of Zion church, Rome, New York, December 1, 1849. In 1850, our subject was ordained priest by Bishop De Lancey. In

1857 he became rector of the Church of the Holy Communion, Chicago. On the 30th of June, 1859, he was chosen bishop of Minnesota, and took charge of the interests of the Episcopal church in that state, being located at Faribault. In 1860 Bishop Whipple, with Revs. I. L. Breck, S. W. Mauncey and E. S. Peake, organized the Bishop Seabury Mission, out of which has grown the Cathedral of Our Merciful Savior, the Seabury Divinity School, Shattuck School and St. Mary's Hall, which have made Faribault City one of the greatest educational centers of the northwest. Bishop Whipple also became noted as the friend and defender of the North American Indians and planted a number of successful missions among them.

EZRA CORNELL was one of the greatest philanthropists and friends of education the country has known. He was born at Westchester Landing, New York, January 11, 1807. He grew to manhood in his native state and became a prominent figure in business circles as a successful and self-made man. Soon after the invention of the electric telegraph, he devoted his attention to that enterprise, and accumulated an immense fortune. In 1865, by a gift of five hundred thousand dollars, he made possible the founding of Cornell University, which was named in his honor. He afterward made additional bequests amounting to many hundred thousand dollars. His death occurred at Ithaca, New York, December 9, 1874.

IGNATIUS DONNELLY, widely known as an author and politician, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, November 3, 1831. He was educated at the public schools of that city, and graduated from the

Central High School in 1849. He studied law in the office of Judge B. H. Brewster, and was admitted to the bar in 1852. In the spring of 1856, Mr. Donnelly emigrated to Minnesota, then a new territory, and, at Hastings, resumed the practice of law in partnership with A. M. Hayes. In 1857, and again in 1858, he was defeated for state senator, but in 1859 he was elected by the Republicans as lieutenant-governor, and re-elected in 1861. In 1862 he was elected to represent the Second district of Minnesota in congress. He was re-elected to the same office in 1864 and in 1866. He was an abolitionist and warmly supported President Lincoln's administration, but was strongly in favor of leniency toward the people of the south, after the war. In many ways he was identified with some of the best measures brought before the house during his presence there. In the spring of 1868, at the request of the Republican national committee, he canvassed New Hampshire and Connecticut in the interests of that party. E. B. Washburne about this time made an attack on Donnelly in one of the papers of Minnesota, which was replied to on the floor of the house by a fierce phillipic that will long be remembered. Through the intervention of the Washburne interests Mr. Donnelly failed of a re-election in 1870. In 1873 he was elected to the state senate from Dakota county, and continuously re-elected until 1878. In 1886 he was elected member of the house for two years. In later years he identified himself with the Populist party.

In 1882, Mr. Donnelly became known as an author, publishing his first literary work, "Atlantis, the Antediluvian World," which passed through over twenty-two editions in America, several in England, and was translated into French. This was followed by

"Ragnarok, the Age of Fire and Gravel," which attained nearly as much celebrity as the first, and these two, in the opinion of scientific critics, are sufficient to stamp the author as a most capable and painstaking student of the facts he has collated in them. The work by which he gained the greatest notoriety, however, was "The Great Cryptogram, or Francis Bacon's Cipher in the Shakespeare Plays." "Cæsar's Column," "Dr. Huguet," and other works were published subsequently.

STEVEN V. WHITE, a speculator of Wall Street of national reputation, was born in Chatham county, North Carolina, August 1, 1831, and soon afterward removed to Illinois. His home was a log cabin, and until his eighteenth year he worked on the farm. Then after several years of struggle with poverty he graduated from Knox College, and went to St. Louis, where he entered a wholesale boot and shoe house as bookkeeper. He then studied law and worked as a reporter for the "Missouri Democrat." After his admission to the bar he went to New York, in 1865, and became a member of the banking house of Marvin & White. Mr. White enjoyed the reputation of having engineered the only corner in Wall Street since Commodore Vanderbilt's time. This was the famous Lackawanna deal in 1883, in which he made a profit of two million dollars. He was sometimes called "Deacon" White, and, though a member for many years of the Plymouth church, he never held that office. Mr. White was one of the most noted characters of the street, and has been called an orator, poet, philanthropist, linguist, abolitionist, astronomer, schoolmaster, plowboy, and trapper. He was a lawyer, ex-congressman, expert accountant, art critic and theo-

logian. He laid the foundation for a "Home for Colored People," in Chatham county, North Carolina, where the greater part of his father's life was spent, and in whose memory the work was undertaken.

JAMES A. GARFIELD, the twentieth president of the United States, was born November 19, 1831, in Cuyahoga county, Ohio, and was the son of Abram and Eliza (Ballou) Garfield. In 1833 the father, an industrious pioneer farmer, died, and the care of the family devolved upon Thomas, to whom James became deeply indebted for educational and other advantages. As James grew up he was industrious and worked on the farm, at carpentering, at chopping wood, or anything else he found to do, and in the meantime made the most of his books.

Until he was about sixteen, James' highest ambition was to become a sea captain. On attaining that age he walked to Cleveland, and, not being able to find work, he engaged as a driver on the Ohio & Pennsylvania canal, but quit this after a short time. He attended the seminary at Chester for about three years, after which he entered Hiram Institute, a school started by the Disciples of Christ in 1850. In order to pay his way he assumed the duties of janitor and at times taught school. After completing his course at the last named educational institution he entered Williams College, from which he graduated in 1856. He afterward returned to Hiram College as its president. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1859. November 11, 1858, Mr. Garfield and Lucretia Rudolph were married.

In 1859 Mr. Garfield made his first political speeches, at Hiram and in the neighborhood. The same year he was elected to the state senate.

On the breaking out of the war, in 1861, he became lieutenant-colonel of the Forty-second Ohio Infantry, and, while but a new soldier, was given command of four regiments of infantry and eight companies of cavalry, with which he drove the Confederates under Humphrey Marshall out of Kentucky. January 11, 1862, he was commissioned brigadier-general. He participated with General Buell in the battle of Shiloh and the operations around Corinth, and was then detailed as a member of the Fitz John Porter court-martial. Reporting to General Rosecrans, he was assigned to the position of chief of staff, and resigned his position, with the rank of major-general, when his immediate superior was superseded. In the fall of 1862 Mr. Garfield was elected to congress and remained in that body, either in the house or senate, until 1880.

June 8, 1880, at the national Republican convention, held in Chicago, General Garfield was nominated for the presidency, and was elected. He was inaugurated March 4, 1881, but, July 2, following, he was shot and fatally wounded by Charles Guiteau for some fancied political slight, and died September 19, 1881.

INCREASE MATHER was one of the most prominent preachers, educators and authors of early times in the New England states. He was born at Dorchester, Massachusetts, June 21, 1639, and was given an excellent education, graduating at Harvard in 1656, and at Trinity College, Dublin, two years later. He was ordained a minister, and preached in England and America, and in 1664 became pastor of the North church, in Boston. In 1685 he became president of Harvard University, serving until 1701. In 1692 he received the first doctorate in divinity conferred in English

speaking America. The same year he procured in England a new charter for Massachusetts, which conferred upon himself the power of naming the governor, lieutenant-governor and council. He opposed the severe punishment of witchcraft, and took a prominent part in all public affairs of his day. He was a prolific writer, and became the author of nearly one hundred publications, large and small. His death occurred August 23, 1723, at Boston.

COTTON MATHER, a celebrated minister in the "Puritan times" of New England, was born at Boston, Massachusetts, February 12, 1663, being a son of Rev. Increase Mather, and a grandson of John Cotton. A biography of his father will be found elsewhere in this volume. Cotton Mather received his early education in his native city, was trained by Ezekiel Cheever, and graduated at Harvard College in 1678; became a teacher, and in 1684 was ordained as associate pastor of North church, Boston, with his father, having by persistent effort overcome an impediment in his speech. He labored with great zeal as a pastor, endeavoring also, to establish the ascendancy of the church and ministry in civil affairs, and in the putting down of witchcraft by legal sentences, a work in which he took an active part and through which he is best known in history. He received the degree of D. D. in 1710, conferred by the University of Glasgow, and F. R. S. in 1713. His death occurred at Boston, February 13, 1728. He was the author of many publications, among which were "Memorable Providences Relating to Witchcraft," "Wonders of the Invisible World," "Essays to Do Good," "Mag-nalia Christi Americana," and "Illustrations of the Sacred Scriptures." Some of

these works are quaint and curious, full of learning, piety and prejudice. A well-known writer, in summing up the life and character of Cotton Mather, says: "Mather, with all the faults of his early years, was a man of great excellence of character. He labored zealously for the benefit of the poor, for mariners, slaves, criminals and Indians. His cruelty and credulity were the faults of his age, while his philanthropy was far more rare in that age than in the present."

WILLIAM A. PEFFER, who won a national reputation during the time he was in the United States senate, was born on a farm in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, September 10, 1831. He drew his education from the public schools of his native state and at the age of fifteen taught school in winter, working on a farm in the summer. In June, 1853, while yet a young man, he removed to Indiana, and opened up a farm in St. Joseph county. In 1859 he made his way to Missouri and settled on a farm in Morgan county, but on account of the war and the unsettled state of the country, he moved to Illinois in February, 1862, and enlisted as a private in Company F, Eighty-third Illinois Infantry, the following August. He was promoted to the rank of second lieutenant in March, 1863, and served successively as quartermaster, adjutant, post adjutant, judge advocate of a military commission, and depot quartermaster in the engineer department at Nashville. He was mustered out of the service June 26, 1865. He had, during his leisure hours while in the army, studied law, and in August, 1865, he commenced the practice of that profession at Clarksville, Tennessee. He removed to Kansas in 1870 and practiced there until

1878, in the meantime establishing and conducting two newspapers, the "Fredonia Journal" and "Coffeyville Journal."

Mr. Peffer was elected to the state senate in 1874 and was a prominent and influential member of several important committees. He served as a presidential elector in 1880. The year following he became editor of the "Kansas Farmer," which he made a prominent and useful paper. In 1890 Mr. Peffer was elected to the United States senate as a member of the People's party and took his seat March 4, 1891. After six years of service Senator Peffer was succeeded in March, 1897, by William A. Harris.

ROBERT MORRIS.—The name of this financier, statesman and patriot is closely connected with the early history of the United States. He was a native of England, born January 20, 1734, and came to America with his father when thirteen years old. Until 1754 he served in the counting house of Charles Willing, then formed a partnership with that gentleman's son, which continued with great success until 1793. In 1776 Mr. Morris was a delegate to the Continental congress, and, although once voting against the Declaration of Independence, signed that paper on its adoption, and was several times thereafter re-elected to congress. During the Revolutionary war the services of Robert Morris in aiding the government during its financial difficulties were of incalculable value; he freely pledged his personal credit for supplies for the army, at one time to the amount of about one and a half million dollars, without which the campaign of 1781 would have been almost impossible. Mr. Morris was appointed superintendent of finance in 1781 and served until 1784, continuing to employ his personal credit to facilitate the needs of

his department. He also served as member of the Pennsylvania legislature, and from 1786 to 1795 was United States senator, declining meanwhile the position of secretary of the treasury, and suggesting the name of Alexander Hamilton, who was appointed to that post. During the latter part of his life Mr. Morris was engaged extensively in the China trade, and later became involved in land speculations, which ruined him, so that the remaining days of this noble man and patriot were passed in confinement for debt. His death occurred at Philadelphia, May 8, 1806.

WILLIAM SHARON, a senator and capitalist, and mine owner of national reputation, was born at Smithfield, Ohio, January 9, 1821. He was reared upon a farm and in his boyhood given excellent educational advantages and in 1842 entered Athens College. He remained in that institution about two years, after which he studied law with Edwin M. Stanton, and was admitted to the bar at St. Louis and commenced practice. His health failing, however, he abandoned his profession and engaged in mercantile pursuits at Carrollton, Greene county, Illinois. During the time of the gold excitement of 1849, Mr. Sharon went to California, whither so many went, and engaged in business at Sacramento. The next year he removed to San Francisco, where he operated in real estate. Being largely interested in its silver mines, he removed to Nevada, locating at Virginia City, and acquired an immense fortune. He became one of the trustees of the Bank of California, and during the troubles that arose on the death of William Ralston, the president of that institution, was largely instrumental in bringing its affairs into a satisfactory shape.

Mr. Sharon was elected to represent the state of Nevada in the United States senate in 1875, and remained a member of that body until 1881. He was always distinguished for close application to business. Senator Sharon died November 13, 1885.

HENRY W. SHAW, an American humorist who became celebrated under the *non-de-plume* of "Josh Billings," gained his fame from the witticism of his writing, and peculiar eccentricity of style and spelling. He was born at Lanesborough, Massachusetts, in 1818. For twenty-five years he lived in different parts of the western states, following various lines of business, including farming and auctioneering, and in the latter capacity settled at Poughkeepsie, New York, in 1858. In 1863 he began writing humorous sketches for the newspapers over the signature of "Josh Billings," and became immediately popular both as a writer and lecturer. He published a number of volumes of comic sketches and edited an "Annual Allminax" for a number of years, which had a wide circulation. His death occurred October 14, 1885, at Monterey, California.

JOHN M. THURSTON, well known throughout this country as a senator and political leader, was born at Montpelier, Vermont, August 21, 1847, of an old Puritan family which dated back their ancestry in this country to 1636, and among whom were soldiers of the Revolution and of the war of 1812-15.

Young Thurston was brought west by the family in 1854, they settling at Madison, Wisconsin, and two years later at Beaver Dam, where John M. received his schooling in the public schools and at Wayland University. His father enlisted as a private in

the First Wisconsin Cavalry and died while in the service, in the spring of 1863.

Young Thurston, thrown on his own resources while attaining an education, supported himself by farm work, driving team and at other manual labor. He studied law and was admitted to the bar May 21, 1869, and in October of the same year located in Omaha, Nebraska. He was elected a member of the city council in 1872, city attorney in 1874 and a member of the Nebraska legislature in 1874. He was a member of the Republican national convention of 1884 and temporary chairman of that of 1888. Taking quite an interest in the younger members of his party he was instrumental in forming the Republican League of the United States, of which he was president for two years. He was then elected a member of the United States senate, in 1895, to represent the state of Nebraska.

As an attorney John M. Thurston occupied a very prominent place, and for a number of years held the position of general solicitor of the Union Pacific railroad system.

JOHN JAMES AUDUBON, a celebrated American naturalist, was born in Louisiana, May 4, 1780, and was the son of an opulent French naval officer who owned a plantation in the then French colony. In his childhood he became deeply interested in the study of birds and their habits. About 1794 he was sent to Paris, France, where he was partially educated, and studied designing under the famous painter, Jacques Louis David. He returned to the United States about 1798, and settled on a farm his father gave him, on the Perkiomen creek in eastern Pennsylvania. He married Lucy Bakewell in 1808, and, disposing of his property, removed to Louisville, Ken-

tucky, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits. About two years later he began to make extensive excursions through the primeval forests of the southern and southwestern states, in the exploration of which he passed many years. He made colored drawings of all the species of birds that he found. For several years he made his home with his wife and children at Henderson, on the Ohio river. It is said that about this time he had failed in business and was reduced to poverty, but kept the wolf from the door by giving dancing lessons and in portrait painting. In 1824, at Philadelphia, he met Charles Lucien Bonaparte, who encouraged him to publish a work on ornithology. Two years later he went to England and commenced the publication of his great work, "The Birds of America." He obtained a large number of subscribers at one thousand dollars a copy. This work, embracing five volumes of letterpress and five volumes of beautifully colored plates, was pronounced by Cuvier "the most magnificent monument that art ever raised to ornithology."

Audubon returned to America in 1829, and explored the forests, lakes and coast from Canada to Florida, collecting material for another work. This was his "Ornithological Biography; or, An Account of the Habits of the Birds of the United States, Etc." He revisited England in 1831, and returned in 1839, after which he resided on the Hudson, near New York City, in which place he died January 27, 1851. During his life he issued a cheaper edition of his great work, and was, in association with Dr. Bachman, preparing a work on the quadrupeds of North America.

COMMODORE THOMAS McDONOUGH gained his principal fame from he celebrated victory which he gained over

the superior British squadron, under Commodore Downie, September 11, 1814. Commodore McDonough was born in Newcastle county, Delaware, December 23, 1783, and when seventeen years old entered the United States navy as midshipman, serving in the expedition to Tripoli, under Decatur, in 1803-4. In 1807 he was promoted to lieutenant, and in July, 1813, was made a commander. The following year, on Lake Champlain, he gained the celebrated victory above referred to, for which he was again promoted; also received a gold medal from congress, and from the state of Vermont an estate on Cumberland Head, in view of the scene of the engagement. His death occurred at sea, November 16, 1825, while he was returning from the command of the Mediterranean squadron.

CHARLES FRANCIS HALL, one of America's most celebrated arctic explorers, was born in Rochester, New Hampshire, in 1821. He was a blacksmith by trade, and located in Cincinnati, where later he became a journalist. For several years he devoted a great deal of attention to caloric. Becoming interested in the fate of the explorer, Sir John Franklin, he joined the expedition fitted out by Henry Grinnell and sailed in the ship "George Henry," under Captain Buddington, which left New London, Connecticut, in 1860. He returned in 1862, and two years later published his "Arctic Researches." He again joined the expedition fitted out by Mr. Grinnell, and sailed in the ship, "Monticello," under Captain Buddington, this time remaining in the arctic region over four years. On his return he brought back many evidences of having found trace of Franklin.

In 1871 the "Polaris" was fitted out by the United States government, and Captain

Hall again sailed for the polar regions. He died in Greenland in October, 1871, and the "Polaris" was finally abandoned by the crew, a portion of which, under Captain Tyson, drifted with the icebergs for one hundred and ninety-five days, until picked up by the "Tigress," on the 30th of April, 1873. The other portion of the crew built boats, and, after a perilous voyage, were picked up in June, 1873, by a whaling vessel.

OLIVER ELLSWORTH, the third chief justice of the United States, was born at Windsor, Connecticut, April 29, 1745. After graduating from Princeton, he took up the study of law, and was licensed to practice in 1771. In 1777 he was elected as a delegate to the Continental congress. He was judge of the superior court of his state in 1784, and was chosen as a delegate to the constitutional convention in 1787. He sided with the Federalists, was elected to the United States senate in 1789, and was a firm supporter of Washington's policy. He won great distinction in that body, and was appointed chief justice of the supreme court of the United States by Washington in 1796. The relations between this country and France having become violently strained, he was sent to Paris as envoy extraordinary in 1799, and was instrumental in negotiating the treaty that averted war. He resigned the following year, and was succeeded by Chief Justice Marshall. His death occurred November 26, 1807.

MELLVILLE WESTON FULLER, an eminent American jurist and chief justice of the United States supreme court, was born in Augusta, Maine, in 1833. His education was looked after in boyhood, and at the age of sixteen he entered Bowdoin College, and on graduation entered the law

department of Harvard University. He then entered the law office of his uncle at Bangor, Maine, and soon after opened an office for the practice of law at Augusta. He was an alderman from his ward, city attorney, and editor of the "Age," a rival newspaper of the "Journal," which was conducted by James G. Blaine. He soon decided to remove to Chicago, then springing into notice as a western metropolis. He at once identified himself with the interests of the new city, and by this means acquired an experience that fitted him for his future work. He devoted himself assiduously to his profession, and had the good fortune to connect himself with the many suits growing out of the prorogation of the Illinois legislature in 1863. It was not long before he became one of the foremost lawyers in Chicago. He made a three days' speech in the heresy trial of Dr. Cheney, which added to his fame. He was appointed chief justice of the United States by President Cleveland in 1888, the youngest man who ever held that exalted position. His income from his practice had for many years reached thirty thousand dollars annually.

CHESTER ALLEN ARTHUR, twenty-first president of the United States, was born in Franklin county, Vermont, October 5, 1830. He was educated at Union College, Schenectady, New York, from which he graduated with honor, and engaged in teaching school. After two years he entered the law office of Judge E. D. Culver, of New York, as a student. He was admitted to the bar, and formed a partnership with an old room-mate, Henry D. Gardiner, with the intention of practicing law in the west, but after a few months' search for a location, they returned to New York and opened an office, and at once entered

upon a profitable practice. He was shortly afterwards married to a daughter of Lieutenant Herndon, of the United States navy. Mrs. Arthur died shortly before his nomination for the vice-presidency. In 1856 a colored woman in New York was ejected from a street car and retained Mr. Arthur in a suit against the company, and obtained a verdict of five hundred dollars. It resulted in a general order by all superintendents of street railways in the city to admit colored people to the cars.

Mr. Arthur was a delegate to the first Republican national convention, and was appointed judge-advocate for the Second Brigade of New York, and then chief engineer of Governor Morgan's staff. At the close of his term he resumed the practice of law in New York. In 1872 he was made collector of the port of New York, which position he held four years. At the Chicago convention in 1880 Mr. Arthur was nominated for the vice-presidency with Garfield, and after an exciting campaign was elected. Four months after the inauguration President Garfield was assassinated, and Mr. Arthur was called to take the reins of government. His administration of affairs was generally satisfactory. At its close he resumed the practice of law in New York. His death occurred November 18, 1886.

ISAAC HULL was one of the most conspicuous and prominent naval officers in the early history of America. He was born at Derby, Connecticut, March 9, 1775, being the son of a Revolutionary officer. Isaac Hull early in life became a mariner, and when nineteen years of age became master of a merchant ship in the London trade. In 1798 he became a lieutenant in the United States navy, and three years later was made

first lieutenant of the frigate "Constitution." He distinguished himself by skill and valor against the French on the coast of Hayti, and served with distinction in the Barbary expeditions. July 12, 1812, he sailed from Annapolis, in command of the "Constitution," and for three days was pursued by a British squadron of five ships, from which he escaped by bold and ingenious seamanship. In August of the same year he captured the frigate "Guerriere," one of his late pursuers and for this, the first naval advantage of that war, he received a gold medal from congress. Isaac Hull was later made naval commissioner and had command of various navy yards. His death occurred February 13, 1843, at Philadelphia.

MARCUS ALONZO HANNA, famous as a prominent business man, political manager and senator, was born in New Lisbon, Columbiana county, Ohio, September 24, 1837. He removed with his father's family to Cleveland, in the same state, in 1852, and in the latter city, and in the Western Reserve College, at Hudson, Ohio, received his education. He became an employe of the wholesale grocery house of Hanna, Garrettson & Co., his father being the senior member of the firm. The latter died in 1862, and Marcus represented his interest until 1867, when the business was closed up.

Our subject then became a member of the firm of Rhodes & Co., engaged in the iron and coal business, but at the expiration of ten years this firm was changed to that of M. A. Hanna & Co. Mr. Hanna was long identified with the lake carrying business, being interested in vessels on the lakes and in the construction of them. As a director of the Globe Ship Manufacturing Company, of Cleveland, president of the

Union National Bank, of Cleveland, president of the Cleveland City Railway Company, and president of the Chapin Mining Company, of Lake Superior, he became prominently identified with the business world. He was one of the government directors of the Union Pacific Railroad, being appointed to that position in 1885 by President Cleveland.

Mr. Hanna was a delegate to the national Republican convention of 1884, which was his first appearance in the political world. He was a delegate to the conventions of 1888 and 1896, and was elected chairman of the Republican national committee the latter year, and practically managed the campaign of William McKinley for the presidency. In 1897 Mr. Hanna was appointed senator by Governor Bushnell, of Ohio, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of John Sherman.

GEORGE PEABODY was one of the best known and esteemed of all philanthropists, whose munificent gifts to American institutions have proven of so much benefit to the cause of humanity. He was born February 18, 1795, at South Danvers, Massachusetts, which is now called Peabody in honor of him. He received but a meager education, and during his early life he was a mercantile clerk at Thetford, Vermont, and Newburyport, Massachusetts. In 1814 he became a partner with Elisha Riggs, at Georgetown, District of Columbia, and in 1815 they moved to Baltimore, Maryland. The business grew to great proportions, and they opened branch houses at New York and Philadelphia. Mr. Peabody made several voyages to Europe of commercial importance, and in 1829 became the head of the firm, which was then called Peabody, Riggs & Co., and in 1838 he re-

moved to London, England. He retired from the firm, and established the celebrated banking house, in which he accumulated a large fortune. He aided Mr. Grinnell in fitting out Dr. Kane's Arctic expedition, in 1852, and founded in the same year the Peabody Institute, in his native town, which he afterwards endowed with two hundred thousand dollars. Mr. Peabody visited the United States in 1857, and gave three hundred thousand dollars for the establishment at Baltimore of an institute of science, literature and fine arts. In 1862 he gave two million five hundred thousand dollars for the erecting of lodging houses for the poor in London, and on another visit to the United States he gave one hundred and fifty thousand dollars to establish at Harvard a museum and professorship of American archæology and ethnology, an equal sum for the endowment of a department of physical science at Yale, and gave the "Southern Educational Fund" two million one hundred thousand dollars, besides devoting two hundred thousand dollars to various objects of public utility. Mr. Peabody made a final visit to the United States in 1869, and on this occasion he raised the endowment of the Baltimore Institute one million dollars, created the Peabody Museum, at Salem, Massachusetts, with a fund of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, gave sixty thousand dollars to Washington College, Virginia; fifty thousand dollars for a "Peabody Museum," at North Danvers, thirty thousand dollars to Phillips Academy, Andover; twenty-five thousand dollars to Kenyon College, Ohio, and twenty thousand dollars to the Maryland Historical Society. Mr. Peabody also endowed an art school at Rome, in 1868. He died in London, November 4, 1869, less than a month after he had returned from the United States, and his

remains were brought to the United States and interred in his native town. He made several other bequests in his will, and left his family about five million dollars.

MATTHEW S. QUAY, a celebrated public man and senator, was born at Dillsburgh, York county, Pennsylvania, September 30, 1833, of an old Scotch-Irish family, some of whom had settled in the Keystone state in 1715. Matthew received a good education, graduating from the Jefferson College at Canonsburg, Pennsylvania, at the age of seventeen. He then traveled, taught school, lectured, and studied law under Judge Sterrett. He was admitted to the bar in 1854, was appointed a prothonotary in 1855 and elected to the same office in 1856 and 1859. Later he was made lieutenant of the Pennsylvania Reserve, lieutenant-colonel and assistant commissary-general of the state, private secretary of the famous war governor of Pennsylvania, Andrew G. Curtin, colonel of the One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Pennsylvania Infantry (nine months men), military state agent and held other offices at different times.

Mr. Quay was a member of the house of representatives of the state of Pennsylvania from 1865 to 1868. He filled the office of secretary of the commonwealth from 1872 to 1878, and the position of delegate-at-large to the Republican national conventions of 1872, 1876, 1880 and 1888. He was the editor of the "Beaver Radical" and the "Philadelphia Record" for a time, and held many offices in the state conventions and on their committees. He was elected secretary of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, 1869, and served three years, and in 1885 was chosen state treasurer. In 1886 his great abilities pointed him out as the

natural candidate for United States senator, and he was accordingly elected to that position and re-elected thereto in 1892. He was always noted for a genius for organization, and as a political leader had but few peers. Cool, serene, far-seeing, resourceful, holding his impulses and forces in hand, he never quailed from any policy he adopted, and carried to success most, if not all, of the political campaigns in which he took part.

JAMES K. JONES, a noted senator and political leader, attained national fame while chairman of the national executive committee of the Democratic party in the presidential campaign of 1896. He was a native of Marshall county, Mississippi, and was born September 29, 1839. His father, a well-to-do planter, settled in Dallas county, Arkansas, in 1848, and there the subject of this sketch received a careful education. During the Civil war he served as a private soldier in the Confederate army. From 1866 to 1873 he passed a quiet life as a planter, but in the latter year was admitted to the bar and began the practice of law. About the same time he was elected to the Arkansas senate and re-elected in 1874. In 1877 he was made president of the senate and the following year was unsuccessful in obtaining a nomination as member of congress. In 1880 he was elected representative and his ability at once placed him in a foremost position. He was re-elected to congress in 1882 and in 1884, and served as an influential member on the committee of ways and means. March 4, 1885, Mr. Jones took his seat in the United States senate to succeed James D. Walker, and was afterward re-elected to the same office. In this branch of the national legislature his capabilities had a wider scope, and he was rec-

ognized as one of the ablest leaders of his party.

On the nomination of William J. Bryan as its candidate for the presidency by the national convention of the Democratic party, held in Chicago in 1896, Mr. Jones was made chairman of the national committee.

THEODORE THOMAS, one of the most celebrated musical directors America has known, was born in the kingdom of Hanover in 1835, and received his musical education from his father. He was a very apt scholar and played the violin at public concerts at the age of six years. He came with his parents to America in 1845, and joined the orchestra of the Italian Opera in New York City. He played the first violin in the orchestra which accompanied Jenny Lind in her first American concert. In 1861 Mr. Thomas established the orchestra that became famous under his management, and gave his first symphony concerts in New York in 1864. He began his first "summer night concerts" in the same city in 1868, and in 1869 he started on his first tour of the principal cities in the United States, which he made every year for many years. He was director of the College of Music in Cincinnati, Ohio, but resigned in 1880, after having held the position for three years.

Later he organized one of the greatest and most successful orchestras ever brought together in the city of Chicago, and was very prominent in musical affairs during the World's Columbian Exposition, thereby adding greatly to his fame.

CYRUS HALL McCORMICK, the famous inventor and manufacturer, was born at Walnut Grove, Virginia, February 15, 1809. When he was seven years old his

father invented a reaping machine. It was a rude contrivance and not successful. In 1831 Cyrus made his invention of a reaping machine, and had it patented three years later. By successive improvements he was able to keep his machines at the head of its class during his life. In 1845 he removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, and two years later located in Chicago, where he amassed a great fortune in manufacturing reapers and harvesting machinery. In 1859 he established the Theological Seminary of the Northwest at Chicago, an institution for preparing young men for the ministry in the Presbyterian church, and he afterward endowed a chair in the Washington and Lee College at Lexington, Virginia. He manifested great interest in educational and religious matters, and by his great wealth he was able to extend aid and encouragement to many charitable causes. His death occurred May 13, 1884.

DAVID ROSS LOCKE.—Under the pen name of Petroleum V. Nasby, this well-known humorist and writer made for himself a household reputation, and established a school that has many imitators.

The subject of this article was born at Vestal, Broome county, New York, September 30, 1833. After receiving his education in the county of his birth he entered the office of the "Democrat," at Cortland, New York, where he learned the printer's trade. He was successively editor and publisher of the "Plymouth Advertiser," the "Mansfield Herald," the "Bucyrus Journal," and the "Findlay Jeffersonian." Later he became editor of the "Toledo Blade." In 1860 he commenced his "Nasby" articles, several series of which have been given the world in book form. Under a mask of misspelling, and in a quaint

and humorous style, a keen political satire is couched—a most effective weapon. Mr. Locke was the author of a number of serious political pamphlets, and later on a more pretentious work, "The Morals of Abou Ben Adhem." As a newspaper writer he gained many laurels and his works are widely read. Abraham Lincoln is said to have been a warm admirer of P. V. Nasby, of "Confedrit X Roads" fame. Mr. Locke died at Toledo, Ohio, February 15, 1888.

RUSSELL A. ALGER, noted as a soldier, governor and secretary of war, was born in Medina county, Ohio, February 27, 1836, and was the son of Russell and Caroline (Moulton) Alger. At the age of twelve years he was left an orphan and penniless. For about a year he worked for his board and clothing, and attended school part of the time. In 1850 he found a place which paid small wages, and out of his scanty earnings helped his brother and sister. While there working on a farm he found time to attend the Richfield Academy, and by hard work between times managed to get a fair education for that time. The last two years of his attendance at this institution of learning he taught school during the winter months. In 1857 he commenced the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1859. For a while he found employment in Cleveland, Ohio, but impaired health induced him to remove to Grand Rapids, where he engaged in the lumber business. He was thus engaged when the Civil war broke out, and, his business suffering and his savings swept away, he enlisted as a private in the Second Michigan Cavalry. He was promoted to be captain the following month, and major for gallant conduct at Boonesville, Mississippi, July 1,

1862. October 16, 1862, he was made lieutenant-colonel of the Sixth Michigan Cavalry, and in February, 1863, colonel of the Fifth Michigan Cavalry. He rendered excellent service in the Gettysburg campaign. He was wounded at Boonesboro, Maryland, and on returning to his command took part with Sherman in the campaign in the Shenandoah Valley. For services rendered, that famous soldier recommended him for promotion, and he was brevetted major-general of volunteers. In 1866 General Alger took up his residence at Detroit, and prospered exceedingly in his business, which was that of lumbering, and grew quite wealthy. In 1884 he was a delegate to the Republican national convention, and the same year was elected governor of Michigan. He declined a nomination for re-election to the latter office, in 1887, and was the following year a candidate for the nomination for president. In 1889 he was elected commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, and at different times occupied many offices in other organizations.

In March, 1897, President McKinley appointed General Alger secretary of war.

CYRUS WEST FIELD, the father of submarine telegraphy, was the son of the Rev. David D. Field, D.D., a Congregational minister, and was born at Stockbridge, Massachusetts, November 30, 1819. He was educated in his native town, and at the age of fifteen years became a clerk in a store in New York City. Being gifted with excellent business ability Mr. Field prospered and became the head of a large mercantile house. In 1853 he spent about six months in travel in South America. On his return he became interested in ocean telegraphy. Being solicited to aid in the con-

struction of a land telegraph across New Foundland to receive the news from a line of fast steamers it was proposed to run from Ireland to St. Johns, the idea struck him to carry the line across the broad Atlantic. In 1850 Mr. Field obtained a concession from the legislature of Newfoundland, giving him the sole right for fifty years to land submarine cables on the shores of that island. In company with Peter Cooper, Moses Taylor, Marshall O. Roberts and Chandler White, he organized a company under the name of the New York, Newfoundland & London Telegraph Company. In two years the line from New York across Newfoundland was built. The first cable connecting Cape Breton Island with Newfoundland having been lost in a storm while being laid in 1855, another was put down in 1856. In the latter year Mr. Field went to London and organized the Atlantic Telegraph Company, furnishing one-fourth of the capital himself. Both governments loaned ships to carry out the enterprise. Mr. Field accompanied the expeditions of 1857 and two in 1858. The first and second cables were failures, and the third worked but a short time and then ceased. The people of both continents became incredulous of the feasibility of laying a successful cable under so wide an expanse of sea, and the war breaking out shortly after, nothing was done until 1865-66. Mr. Field, in the former year, again made the attempt, and the Great Eastern laid some one thousand two hundred miles when the cable parted and was lost. The following year the same vessel succeeded in laying the entire cable, and picked up the one lost the year before, and both were carried to America's shore. After thirteen years of care and toil Mr. Field had his reward. He was the recipient of many medals and honors from both home and

abroad. He gave his attention after this to establishing telegraphic communication throughout the world and many other large enterprises, notably the construction of elevated railroads in New York. Mr. Field died July 11, 1892.

GROVER CLEVELAND, the twenty-second president of the United States, was born in Caldwell, Essex county, New Jersey, March 18, 1837, and was the son of Rev. Richard and Annie (Neale) Cleveland. The father, of distinguished New England ancestry, was a Presbyterian minister in charge of the church at Caldwell at the time.

When Grover was about three years of age the family removed to Fayetteville, Onondaga county, New York, where he attended the district school, and was in the academy for a short time. His father believing that boys should early learn to labor, Grover entered a village store and worked for the sum of fifty dollars for the first year. While he was thus engaged the family removed to Clinton, New York, and there young Cleveland took up his studies at the academy. The death of his father dashed all his hopes of a collegiate education, the family being left in straightened circumstances, and Grover started out to battle for himself. After acting for a year (1853-54) as assistant teacher and bookkeeper in the Institution for the Blind at New York City, he went to Buffalo. A short time after he entered the law office of Rogers, Bowen & Rogers, of that city, and after a hard struggle with adverse circumstances, was admitted to the bar in 1859. He became confidential and managing clerk for the firm under whom he had studied, and remained with them until 1863. In the latter year he was appointed district attorney

of Erie county. It was during his incumbency of this office that, on being nominated by the Democrats for supervisor, he came within thirteen votes of election, although the district was usually Republican by two hundred and fifty majority. In 1866 Grover Cleveland formed a partnership with Isaac V. Vanderpoel. The most of the work here fell upon the shoulders of our subject, and he soon won a good standing at the bar of the state. In 1869 Mr. Cleveland associated himself in business with A. P. Laning and Oscar Folsom, and under the firm name of Laning, Cleveland & Folsom soon built up a fair practice. In the fall of 1870 Mr. Cleveland was elected sheriff of Erie county, an office which he filled for four years, after which he resumed his profession, with L. K. Bass and Wilson S. Bissell as partners. This firm was strong and popular and shortly was in possession of a lucrative practice. Mr. Bass retired from the firm in 1879, and George J. Secard was admitted a member in 1881. In the latter year Mr. Cleveland was elected mayor of Buffalo, and in 1882 he was chosen governor by the enormous majority of one hundred and ninety-two thousand votes. July 11, 1884, he was nominated for the presidency by the Democratic national convention, and in November following was elected.

Mr. Cleveland, after serving one term as president of the United States, in 1888 was nominated by his party to succeed himself, but he failed of the election, being beaten by Benjamin Harrison. In 1892, however, being nominated again in opposition to the then incumbent of the presidency, Mr. Harrison, Grover Cleveland was elected president for the second time and served for the usual term of four years. In 1897 Mr. Cleveland retired from the chair of the first magistrate of the nation, and in New York

City resumed the practice of law, in which city he had established himself in 1889.

June 2, 1886, Grover Cleveland was united in marriage with Miss Frances Folsom, the daughter of his former partner.

ALEXANDER WINCHELL, for many years one of the greatest of American scientists, and one of the most noted and prolific writers on scientific subjects, was born in Dutchess county, New York, December 31, 1824. He received a thorough collegiate education, and graduated at the Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, in 1847. His mind took a scientific turn, which manifested itself while he was yet a boy, and in 1848 he became teacher of natural sciences at the Armenian Seminary, in his native state, a position which he filled for three years. In 1851-3 he occupied the same position in the Mesopotamia Female Seminary, in Alabama, after which he was president of the Masonic Female Seminary, in Alabama. In 1853 he became connected with the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, at which institution he performed the most important work of his life, and gained a wide reputation as a scientist. He held many important positions, among which were the following: Professor of physics and civil engineering at the University of Michigan, also of geology, zoology and botany, and later professor of geology and palæontology at the same institution. He also, for a time, was president of the Michigan Teachers' Association, and state geologist of Michigan. Professor Winchell was a very prolific writer on scientific subjects, and published many standard works, his most important and widely known being those devoted to geology. He also contributed a large number of articles to scientific and popular journals.

ANDREW HULL FOOTE, of the United States navy, was a native of New England, born at New Haven, Connecticut, May 4, 1808. He entered the navy, as a midshipman, December 4, 1822. He slowly rose in his chosen profession, attaining the rank of lieutenant in 1830, commander in 1852 and captain in 1861. Among the distinguished men in the breaking out of the Civil war, but few stood higher in the estimation of his brother officers than Foote, and when, in the fall of 1861, he was appointed to the command of the flotilla then building on the Mississippi, the act gave great satisfaction to the service. Although embarrassed by want of navy yards and supplies, Foote threw himself into his new work with unusual energy. He overcame all obstacles and in the new, and, until that time, untried experiment, of creating and maintaining a navy on a river, achieved a success beyond the expectations of the country. Great incredulity existed as to the possibility of carrying on hostilities on a river where batteries from the shore might bar the passage. But in spite of all, Foote soon had a navy on the great river, and by the heroic qualities of the crews entrusted to him, demonstrated the utility of this new departure in naval architecture. All being prepared, February 6, 1862, Foote took Fort Henry after a hotly-contested action. On the 14th of the same month, for an hour and a half engaged the batteries of Fort Donelson, with four ironclads and two wooden gunboats, thereby disheartening the garrison and assisting in its capture. April 7th of the same year, after several hotly-contested actions, Commodore Foote received the surrender of Island No. 10, one of the great strongholds of the Confederacy on the Mississippi river. Foote having been wounded at Fort Donelson, and by neglect

it having become so serious as to endanger his life, he was forced to resign his command and return home. June 16, 1862, he received the thanks of congress and was promoted to the rank of rear admiral. He was appointed chief of the bureau of equipment and recruiting. June 4, 1863, he was ordered to the fleet off Charleston, to supersede Rear Admiral Dupont, but on his way to that destination was taken sick at New York, and died June 26, 1863.

NELSON A. MILES, the well-known soldier, was born at Westminister, Massachusetts, August 8, 1839. His ancestors settled in that state in 1643 among the early pioneers, and their descendants were, many of them, to be found among those battling against Great Britain during Revolutionary times and during the war of 1812. Nelson was reared on a farm, received an academic education, and in early manhood engaged in mercantile pursuits in Boston. Early in 1861 he raised a company and offered his services to the government, and although commissioned as captain, on account of his youth went out as first lieutenant in the Twenty-second Massachusetts Infantry. In 1862 he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel and colonel of the Sixty-first New York Infantry. At the request of Generals Grant and Meade he was made a brigadier by President Lincoln. He participated in all but one of the battles of the Army of the Potomac until the close of the war. During the latter part of the time he commanded the first division of the Second Corps. General Miles was wounded at the battles of Fair Oaks, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, and received four brevets for distinguished service. During the reconstruction period he commanded in North Carolina, and on the reorganization of the

regular army he was made colonel of infantry. In 1880 he was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general, and in 1890 to that of major-general. He successfully conducted several campaigns among the Indians, and his name is known among the tribes as a friend when they are peacefully inclined. He many times averted war with the red men by judicious and humane settlement of difficulties without the military power. In 1892 General Miles was given command of the proceedings in dedicating the World's Fair at Chicago, and in the summer of 1894, during the great railroad strike at the same city, General Miles, then in command of the department, had the disposal of the troops sent to protect the United States mails. On the retirement of General J. M. Schofield, in 1895, General Miles became the ranking major-general of the United States army and the head of its forces.

JUNIUS BRUTUS BOOTH, the great actor, though born in London (1796), is more intimately connected with the American than with the English stage, and his popularity in America was almost unbounded, while in England he was not a prime favorite. He presented "Richard III." in Richmond on his first appearance on the American stage in 1821. This was his greatest *role*, and in it he has never had an equal. In October of the same year he appeared in New York. After a long and successful career he gave his final performance at New Orleans in 1852. He contracted a severe cold, and for lack of proper medical attention, it resulted in his death on November 30th of that year. He was, without question, one of the greatest tragedians that ever lived. In addition to his professional art and genius, he was skilled

in languages, drawing, painting and sculpture. In his private life he was reserved, and even eccentric. Strange stories are related of his peculiarities, and on his farm near Baltimore he forbade the use of animal food, the taking of animal life, and even the felling of trees, and brought his butter and eggs to the Baltimore markets in person.

Junius Brutus Booth, known as the elder Booth, gave to the world three sons of note: Junius Brutus Booth, Jr., the husband of Agnes Booth, the actress; John Wilkes Booth, the author of the greatest tragedy in the life of our nation; Edwin Booth, in his day the greatest actor of America, if not of the world.

JAMES MONTGOMERY BAILEY, famous as the "Danbury News Man," was one of the best known American humorists, and was born September 25, 1841, at Albany, N. Y. He adopted journalism as a profession and started in his chosen work on the "Danbury Times," which paper he purchased on his return from the war. Mr. Bailey also purchased the "Jeffersonian," another paper of Danbury, and consolidated them, forming the "Danbury News," which paper soon acquired a celebrity throughout the United States, from an incessant flow of rich, healthy, and original humor, which the pen of the editor imparted to its columns, and he succeeded in raising the circulation of the paper from a few hundred copies a week to over forty thousand. The facilities of a country printing office were not so complete in those days as they are now, but Mr. Bailey was resourceful, and he put on relays of help and ran his presses night and day, and always prepared his matter a week ahead of time. The "Danbury News Man" was a new figure in literature, as his humor was so different from that of the newspaper

wits—who had preceded him, and he may be called the pioneer of that school now so familiar. Mr. Bailey published in book form “Life in Danbury” and “The Danbury News Man’s Almanac.” One of his most admirable traits was philanthropy, as he gave with unstinted generosity to all comers, and died comparatively poor, notwithstanding his ownership of a very profitable business which netted him an income of \$40,000 a year. He died March 4, 1894.

MATTHEW HALE CARPENTER, a famous lawyer, orator and senator, was born in Moretown, Vermont, December 22, 1824. After receiving a common-school education he entered the United States Military Academy at West Point, but only remained two years. On returning to his home he commenced the study of law with Paul Dillingham, afterwards governor of Vermont, and whose daughter he married. In 1847 he was admitted to practice at the bar in Vermont, but he went to Boston and for a time studied with Rufus Choate. In 1848 he moved west, settling at Beloit, Wisconsin, and commencing the practice of his profession soon obtained a wide reputation for ability. In 1856 Mr. Carpenter removed to Milwaukee, where he found a wider field for his now increasing powers. During the Civil war, although a strong Democrat, he was loyal to the government and aided the Union cause to his utmost. In 1868 he was counsel for the government in a test case to settle the legality of the reconstruction act before the United States supreme court, and won his case against Jeremiah S. Black. This gave him the election for senator from Wisconsin in 1869, and he served until 1875, during part of which time he was president *pro tempore* of the senate. Failing of a re-election Mr. Carpenter resumed the

practice of law, and when William W. Belknap, late secretary of war, was impeached, entered the case for General Belknap, and secured an acquittal. During the sitting of the electoral commission of 1877, Mr. Carpenter appeared for Samuel J. Tilden, although the Republican managers had intended to have him represent R. B. Hayes. Mr. Carpenter was elected to the United States senate again in 1879, and remained a member of that body until the day of his death, which occurred at Washington, District of Columbia, February 24, 1881.

Senator Carpenter’s real name was Decatur Merritt Hammond Carpenter but about 1852 he changed it to the one by which he was universally known.

THOMAS E. WATSON, lawyer and congressman, the well-known Georgian, whose name appears at the head of this sketch, made himself a place in the history of our country by his ability, energy and fervid oratory. He was born in Columbia (now McDuffie) county, Georgia, September 5, 1856. He had a common-school education, and in 1872 entered Mercer University, at Macon, Georgia, as freshman, but for want of money left the college at the end of his sophomore year. He taught school, studying law at the same time, until 1875, when he was admitted to the bar. He opened an office and commenced practice in Thomson, Georgia, in November, 1876. He carried on a successful business, and bought land and farmed on an extensive scale.

Mr. Watson was a delegate to the Democratic state convention of 1880, and was a member of the house of representatives of the legislature of his native state in 1882. In 1888 he was an elector-at-large on the

Cleveland ticket, and in 1890 was elected to represent his district in the fifty-second congress. This latter election is said to have been due entirely to Mr. Watson's "dashing display of ability, eloquence and popular power." In his later years he championed the alliance principles and policies until he became a leader in the movement. In the heated campaign of 1896, Mr. Watson was nominated as the candidate for vice-president on the Bryan ticket by that part of the People's party that would not endorse the nominee for the same position made by the Democratic party.

FREDERICK A. P. BARNARD, mathematician, physicist and educator, was born in Sheffield, Massachusetts, May 5, 1809. He graduated from Yale College in 1828, and in 1830 became a tutor in the same. From 1837 to 1848 he was professor of mathematics and natural philosophy in the University of Alabama, and from 1848 to 1850, professor of chemistry and natural history in the same educational institution. In 1854 he became connected with the University of Mississippi, of which he became president in 1856, and chancellor in 1858. In 1854 he took orders in the Protestant Episcopal church. In 1861 Professor Barnard resigned his chancellorship and chair in the university, and in 1863 and 1864 was connected with the United States coast survey in charge of chart printing and lithography. In May, 1864, he was elected president of Columbia College, New York City, which he served for a number of years.

Professor Barnard received the honorary degree of LL. D. from Jefferson College, Mississippi, in 1855, and from Yale College in 1859; also the degree of S. T. D. from the University of Mississippi in 1861, and that of L. H. D. from the regents of the

University of the State of New York in 1872. In 1860 he was a member of the eclipse party sent by the United States coast survey to Labrador, and during his absence was elected president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. In the act of congress establishing the National Academy of Sciences in 1863, he was named as one of the original corporators. In 1867 he was one of the United States commissioners to the Paris Exposition. He was a member of the American Philosophical Society, associate member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and many other philosophical and scientific societies at home and abroad. Dr. Barnard was thoroughly identified with the progress of the age in those branches. His published works relate wholly to scientific or educational subjects, chief among which are the following: Report on Collegiate Education; Art Culture; History of the American Coast Survey; University Education; Undulatory Theory of Light; Machinery and Processes of the Industrial Arts, and Apparatus of the Exact Sciences, Metric System of Weights and Measures, etc.

EDWIN McMASTERS STANTON, the secretary of war during the great Civil war, was recognized as one of America's foremost public men. He was born December 19, 1814, at Steubenville, Ohio, where he received his education and studied law. He was admitted to the bar in 1836, and was reporter of the supreme court of Ohio from 1842 until 1845. He removed to Washington in 1856 to attend to his practice before the United States supreme court, and in 1858 he went to California as counsel for the government in certain land cases, which he carried to a successful conclusion. Mr. Stanton was appointed

attorney-general of the United States in December, 1860, by President Buchanan. On March 4, 1861, Mr. Stanton went with the outgoing administration and returned to the practice of his profession. He was appointed secretary of war by President Lincoln January 20, 1862, to succeed Simon Cameron. After the assassination of President Lincoln and the accession of Johnson to the presidency, Mr. Stanton was still in the same office. He held it for three years, and by his strict adherence to the Republican party, he antagonized President Johnson, who endeavored to remove him. On August 5, 1867, the president requested him to resign, and appointed General Grant to succeed him, but when congress convened in December the senate refused to concur in the suspension. Mr. Stanton returned to his post until the president again removed him from office, but was again foiled by congress. Soon after, however, he retired voluntarily from office and took up the practice of law, in which he engaged until his death, on December 24, 1869.

ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, the eminent theologian and founder of the church known as Disciples of Christ, was born in the country of Antrim, Ireland, in June, 1788, and was the son of Rev. Thomas Campbell, a Scotch-Irish "Seceder." After studying at the University of Glasgow, he, in company with his father, came to America in 1808, and both began labor in western Pennsylvania to restore Christianity to apostolic simplicity. They organized a church at Brush Run, Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1811, which, however, the year following, adopted Baptist views, and in 1813, with other congregations joined a Baptist association. Some of the underlying principles and many practices of the

Campbells and their disciples were repugnant to the Baptist church and considerable friction was the result, and 1827 saw the separation of that church from the Church of Christ, as it is sometimes called. The latter then reorganized themselves anew. They reject all creeds, professing to receive the Bible as their only guide. In most matters of faith they are essentially in accord with the other Evangelical Christian churches, especially in regard to the person and work of Christ, the resurrection and judgment. They celebrate the Lord's Supper weekly, hold that repentance and faith should precede baptism, attaching much importance to the latter ordinance. On all other points they encourage individual liberty of thought. In 1841, Alexander Campbell founded Bethany College, West Virginia, of which he was president for many years, and died March 4, 1866.

The denomination which they founded is quite a large and important church body in the United States. They support quite a number of institutions of learning, among which are: Bethany College, West Virginia; Hiram College, Hiram, Ohio; Northwestern Christian University, Indianapolis, Indiana; Eureka College, Illinois; Kentucky University, Lexington, Kentucky; Oskaloosa College, Iowa; and a number of seminaries and schools. They also support several monthly and quarterly religious periodicals and many papers, both in the United States and Great Britain and her dependencies.

WILLIAM L. WILSON, the noted West Virginian, who was postmaster-general under President Cleveland's second administration, won distinction as the father of the famous "Wilson bill," which became a law under the same administration. Mr. Wilson was born May 3, 1843, in Jeffer-

son county, West Virginia, and received a good education at the Charlestown Academy, where he prepared himself for college. He attended the Columbian College in the District of Columbia, from which he graduated in 1860, and then attended the University of Virginia. Mr. Wilson served in the Confederate army during the war, after which he was a professor in Columbian College. Later he entered into the practice of law at Charlestown. He attended the Democratic convention held at Cincinnati in 1880, as a delegate, and later was chosen as one of the electors for the state-at-large on the Hancock ticket. In the Democratic convention at Chicago in 1892, Mr. Wilson was its permanent president. He was elected president of the West Virginia University in 1882, entering upon the duties of his office on September 6, but having received the nomination for the forty-seventh congress on the Democratic ticket, he resigned the presidency of the university in June, 1883, to take his seat in congress. Mr. Wilson was honored by the Columbian University and the Hampden-Sidney College, both of which conferred upon him the degree of LL. D. In 1884 he was appointed regent of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington for two years, and at the end of his term was re-appointed. He was elected to the forty-seventh, forty-ninth, fiftieth, fifty-first, fifty-second and fifty-third congresses, but was defeated for reelection to the fifty-fourth congress. Upon the resignation of Mr. Bissell from the office of postmaster-general, Mr. Wilson was appointed to fill the vacancy by President Cleveland. His many years of public service and the prominent part he took in the discussion of public questions gave him a national reputation.

CALVIN S. BRICE, a successful and noted financier and politician, was born at Denmark, Ohio, September 17, 1845, of an old Maryland family, who trace their lineage from the Bryces, or Bruces, of Airth, Scotland. The father of our subject was a prominent Presbyterian clergyman, who removed to Ohio in 1812. Calvin S. Brice was educated in the common schools of his native town, and at the age of thirteen entered the preparatory department of Miami University at Oxford, Ohio, and the following year entered the freshman class. On the breaking out of the Civil war, although but fifteen years old, he enlisted in a company of three-months men. He returned to complete his college course, but re-enlisted in Company A, Eighty-sixth Ohio Infantry, and served in the Virginia campaign. He then returned to college, from which he graduated in 1863. In 1864 he organized Company E, One Hundred and Eightieth Ohio Infantry, and served until the close of hostilities, in the western armies.

On his return home Mr. Brice entered the law department of the University of Michigan, and in 1866 was admitted to the bar in Cincinnati. In the winter of 1870-71 he went to Europe in the interests of the Lake Erie & Louisville Railroad and procured a foreign loan. This road became the Lake Erie & Western, of which, in 1887, Mr. Brice became president. This was the first railroad in which he had a personal interest. The conception, building and sale of the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, known as the "Nickel Plate," was largely due to him. He was connected with many other railroads, among which may be mentioned the following: Chicago & Atlantic; Ohio Central; Richmond & Danville; Richmond & West Point

Terminal; East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia; Memphis & Charleston; Mobile & Birmingham; Kentucky Central; Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic, and the Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon. In 1890 he was elected United States senator from Ohio. Notwithstanding his extensive business interests, Senator Brice gave a considerable time to political matters, becoming one of the leaders of the Democratic party and one of the most widely known men in the country.

BENJAMIN HARRISON, twenty-third president of the United States, was born August 20, 1833, at North Bend, Hamilton county, Ohio, in the house of his grandfather, General William Henry Harrison, afterwards president of the United States. His great-grandfather, Benjamin Harrison, was a member of the Continental congress, signed the Declaration of Independence, and was three times elected governor of Virginia.

The subject of this sketch entered Farmers College at an early age, and two years later entered Miami University, at Oxford, Ohio. Upon graduation he entered the office of Stover & Gwyne, of Cincinnati, as a law student. He was admitted to the bar two years later, and having inherited about eight hundred dollars worth of property, he married the daughter of Doctor Scott, president of a female school at Oxford, Ohio, and selected Indianapolis, Indiana, to begin practice. In 1860 he was nominated by the Republicans as candidate for state supreme court reporter, and did his first political speaking in that campaign. He was elected, and after two years in that position he organized the Seventieth Indiana Infantry, of which he was made colonel, and with his regiment joined General Sher-

man's army. For bravery displayed at Resaca and Peach Tree Creek he was made a brigadier-general. In the meantime the office of supreme court reporter had been declared vacant, and another party elected to fill it. In the fall of 1864, having been nominated for that office, General Harrison obtained a thirty-day leave of absence, went to Indiana, canvassed the state and was elected. As he was about to rejoin his command he was stricken down by an attack of fever. After his recovery he joined General Sherman's army and participated in the closing events of the war.

In 1868 General Harrison declined to be a candidate for the office of supreme court reporter, and returned to the practice of the law. His brilliant campaign for the office of governor of Indiana in 1876, brought him into public notice, although he was defeated. He took a prominent part in the presidential canvass of 1880, and was chosen United States senator from Indiana, serving six years. He then returned to the practice of his profession. In 1888 he was selected by the Republican convention at Chicago as candidate for the presidency, and after a heated campaign was elected over Cleveland. He was inaugurated March 4, 1889, and signed the McKinley bill October 1, 1890, perhaps the most distinctive feature of his administration. In 1892 he was again the nominee of the Republican party for president, but was defeated by Grover Cleveland, the Democratic candidate, and again resumed the practice of law in Indianapolis.

JOHAN CRAIG HAVEMEYER, the celebrated merchant and sugar refiner, was born in New York City in 1833. His father, William F. Havemeyer, and grandfather, William Havemeyer, were both sugar

refiners. The latter named came from Buckeburg, Germany, in 1799, and settled in New York, establishing one of the first refineries in that city. William F. succeeded his father, and at an early age retired from business with a competency. He was three times mayor of his native city, New York.

John C. Havemeyer was educated in private schools, and was prepared for college at Columbia College grammar school. Owing to failing eyesight he was unable to finish his college course, and began his business career in a wholesale grocery store, where he remained two years. In 1854, after a year's travel abroad, he assumed the responsibility of the office work in the sugar refinery of Havemeyer & Molter, but two years later established a refinery of his own in Brooklyn. This afterwards developed into the immense business of Havemeyer & Elder. The capital was furnished by his father, and, chafing under the anxiety caused by the use of borrowed money, he sold out his interest and returned to Havemeyer & Molter. This firm dissolving the next year, John C. declined an offer of partnership from the successors, not wishing to use borrowed money. For two years he remained with the house, receiving a share of the profits as compensation. For some years thereafter he was engaged in the commission business, until failing health caused his retirement. In 1871, he again engaged in the sugar refining business at Greenport, Long Island, with his brother and another partner, under the firm name of Havemeyer Brothers & Co. Here he remained until 1880, when his health again declined. During the greater part of his life Mr. Havemeyer was identified with many benevolent societies, including the New York Port Society, Missionary Society of the Methodist Church, American Bible Society,

New York Sabbath School Society and others. He was active in Young Men's Christian Association work in New York, and organized and was the first president of an affiliated society of the same at Yonkers. He was director of several railroad corporations and a trustee of the Continental Trust Company of New York.

WALTER QUINTIN GRESHAM, an eminent American statesman and jurist, was born March 17, 1833, near Corydon, Harrison county, Indiana. He acquired his education in the local schools of the county and at Bloomington Academy, although he did not graduate. After leaving college he read law with Judge Porter at Corydon, and just before the war he began to take an interest in politics. Mr. Gresham was elected to the legislature from Harrison county as a Republican; previous to this the district had been represented by a Democrat. At the commencement of hostilities he was made lieutenant-colonel of the Thirty-eighth Indiana Infantry, but served in that regiment only a short time, when he was appointed colonel of the Fifty-third Indiana, and served under General Grant at the siege of Vicksburg as brigadier-general. Later he was under Sherman in the famous "March to the Sea," and commanded a division of Blair's corps at the siege of Atlanta where he was so badly wounded in the leg that he was compelled to return home. On his way home he was forced to stop at New Albany, where he remained a year before he was able to leave. He was brevetted major-general at the close of the war. While at New Albany, Mr. Gresham was appointed state agent, his duty being to pay the interest on the state debt in New York, and he ran twice for congress against ex-Speaker Kerr, but was

defeated in both cases, although he greatly reduced the Democratic majority. He was held in high esteem by President Grant, who offered him the portfolio of the interior but Mr. Gresham declined, but accepted the appointment of United States judge for Indiana to succeed David McDonald. Judge Gresham served on the United States district court bench until 1883, when he was appointed postmaster-general by President Arthur, but held that office only a few months when he was made secretary of the treasury. Near the end of President Arthur's term, Judge Gresham was appointed judge of the United States circuit court of the district composed of Indiana, Illinois and contiguous states, which he held until 1893. Judge Gresham was one of the presidential possibilities in the National Republican convention in 1888, when General Harrison was nominated, and was also mentioned for president in 1892. Later the People's party made a strenuous effort to induce him to become their candidate for president, he refusing the offer, however, and a few weeks before the election he announced that he would support Mr. Cleveland, the Democratic nominee for president. Upon the election of Mr. Cleveland in the fall of 1892, Judge Gresham was made the secretary of state, and filled that position until his death on May 28, 1895, at Washington, District of Columbia.

ELISHA B. ANDREWS, noted as an educator and college president, was born at Hinsdale, New Hampshire, January 10, 1844, his father and mother being Erastus and Elmira (Bartlett) Andrews. In 1861, he entered the service of the general government as private and non-commissioned officer in the First Connecticut Heavy Artillery, and in 1863 was promoted to the

rank of second lieutenant. Returning home he was prepared for college at Powers Institute and at the Wesleyan Academy, and entered Brown University. From here he was graduated in 1870. For the succeeding two years he was principal of the Connecticut Literary Institute at Suffield, Connecticut. Completing a course at the Newton Theological Institute, he was ordained pastor of the First Baptist church at Beverly, Massachusetts, July 2, 1874. The following year he became president of the Denison University, at Granville, Ohio. In 1879 he accepted the professorship of homiletics, pastoral duties and church polity at Newton Theological Institute. In 1882 he was elected to the chair of history and political economy at Brown University. The University of Nebraska honored him with an LL. D. in 1884, and the same year Colby University conferred the degree of D. D. In 1888 he became professor of political economy and public economy at Cornell University, but the next year returned to Brown University as its president. From the time of his inauguration the college work broadened in many ways. Many timely and generous donations from friends and alumni of the college were influenced by him, and large additions made to the same.

Professor Andrews published, in 1887, "Institutes of General History," and in 1888, "Institutes of Economics."

JOHN WILLIAM DRAPER, the subject of the present biography, was, during his life, one of the most distinguished chemists and scientific writers in America. He was an Englishman by birth, born at Liverpool, May 5, 1811, and was reared in his native land, receiving an excellent education, graduating at the University of London. In 1833 he came to the United States, and



WINFIELD SCOTT



S.F.B. MORSE



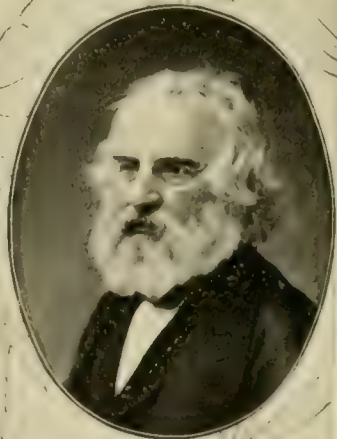
D.G. FARRAGUT



W. CULLEN BRYANT



WINFIELD S. HANCOCK



W. W. FELT



ULYSSES S. GRANT



ROBERT E. LEE



SHERMAN

settled first in Pennsylvania. He graduated in medicine at the University of Philadelphia, in 1836, and for three years following was professor of chemistry and physiology at Hampden-Sidney College. He then became professor of chemistry in the New York University, with which institution he was prominently connected for many years. It is stated on excellent authority that Professor Draper, in 1839, took the first photographic picture ever taken from life. He was a great student, and carried on many important and intricate experiments along scientific lines. He discovered many of the fundamental facts of spectrum analysis, which he published. He published a number of works of great merit, many of which are recognized as authority upon the subjects of which they treat. Among his work were: "Human Physiology, Statistical and Dynamical of the Conditions and Cause of Life in Man," "History of Intellectual Development of Europe," "History of the American Civil War," besides a number of works on chemistry, optics and mathematics. Professor Draper continued to hold a high place among the scientific scholars of America until his death, which occurred in January, 1882.

GEORGE W. PECK, ex-governor of the state of Wisconsin and a famous journalist and humorist, was born in Jefferson county, New York, September 28, 1840. When he was about three years of age his parents removed to Wisconsin, settling near Whitewater, where young Peck received his education at the public schools. At fifteen he entered the office of the "Whitewater Register," where he learned the printer's art. He helped start the "Jefferson County Republican" later on, but sold out his interest therein and set type in the office of

the "State Journal," at Madison. At the outbreak of the war he enlisted in the Fourth Wisconsin Cavalry as a private, and after serving four years returned a second lieutenant. He then started the "Ripon Representative," which he sold not long after, and removing to New York, was on the staff of Mark Pomeroy's "Democrat." Going to La Crosse, later, he conducted the La Crosse branch paper, a half interest in which he bought in 1874. He next started "Peck's Sun," which four years later he removed to Milwaukee. While in La Crosse he was chief of police one year, and also chief clerk of the Democratic assembly in 1874. It was in 1878 that Mr. Peck took his paper to Milwaukee, and achieved his first permanent success, the circulation increasing to 80,000. For ten years he was regarded as one of the most original, versatile and entertaining writers in the country, and he has delineated every phase of country newspaper life, army life, domestic experience, travel and city adventure. Up to 1890 Mr. Peck took but little part in politics, but in that year was elected mayor of Milwaukee on the Democratic ticket. The following August he was elected governor of Wisconsin by a large majority, the "Bennett School Bill" figuring to a large extent in his favor.

Mr. Peck, besides many newspaper articles in his peculiar vein and numerous lectures, bubbling over with fun, is known to fame by the following books: "Peck's Bad Boy and his Pa," and "The Grocery Man and Peck's Bad Boy."

CHARLES O'CONOR, who was for many years the acknowledged leader of the legal profession of New York City, was also conceded to be one of the greatest lawyers America has produced. He was

born in New York City in 1804, his father being an educated Irish gentleman. Charles received a common-school education, and early took up the study of law, being admitted to practice in 1824. His close application and untiring energy and industry soon placed him in the front rank of the profession, and within a few years he was handling many of the most important cases. One of the first great cases he had and which gained him a wide reputation, was that of "Jack, the Fugitive Slave," in 1835, in which his masterful argument before the supreme court attracted wide attention and comment. Charles O'Connor was a Democrat all his life. He did not aspire to office-holding, however, and never held any office except that of district attorney under President Pierce's administration, which he only retained a short time. He took an active interest, however, in public questions, and was a member of the state (New York) constitutional convention in 1864. In 1868 he was nominated for the presidency by the "Extreme Democrats." His death occurred in May, 1884.

SIMON BOLIVAR BUCKNER, a noted American officer and major-general in the Confederate army, was born in Kentucky in 1823. He graduated from West Point Military Academy in 1844, served in the United States infantry and was later assigned to commissary duty with the rank of captain. He served several years at frontier posts, and was assistant professor in the military academy in 1846. He was with General Scott in the Mexican war, and engaged in all the battles from Vera Cruz to the capture of the Mexican capital. He was wounded at Cherubusco and brevetted first lieutenant, and at Molino del Rey was brevetted captain. After the close of the

Mexican war he returned to West Point as assistant instructor, and was then assigned to commissary duty at New York. He resigned in 1855 and became superintendent of construction of the Chicago custom house. He was made adjutant-general, with the rank of colonel, of Illinois militia, and was colonel of Illinois volunteers raised for the Utah expedition, but was not mustered into service. In 1860 he removed to Kentucky, where he settled on a farm near Louisville and became inspector-general in command of the Kentucky Home Guards. At the opening of the Civil war he joined the Confederate army, and was given command at Bowling Green, Kentucky, which he was compelled to abandon after the capture of Fort Henry. He then retired to Fort Donelson, and was there captured with sixteen thousand men, and an immense store of provisions, by General Grant, in February, 1862. He was held as a prisoner of war at Fort Warren until August of that year. He commanded a division of Hardee's corps in Bragg's Army of the Tennessee, and was afterward assigned to the third division and participated in the battles of Chickamauga, and Murfreesboro. He was with Kirby Smith when that general surrendered his army to General Canby in May, 1865. He was an unsuccessful candidate for the vice-presidency on the Gold Democratic ticket with Senator John M. Palmer in 1896.

SIMON KENTON, one of the famous pioneers and scouts whose names fill the pages of the early history of our country, was born in Fauquier county, Virginia, April 3, 1755. In consequence of an affray, at the age of eighteen, young Kenton went to Kentucky, then the "Dark and Bloody Ground," and became associated with Daniel Boone and other pioneers of that region.

For a short time he acted as a scout and spy for Lord Dunmore, the British governor of Virginia, but afterward taking the side of the struggling colonists, participated in the war for independence west of the Alleghanies. In 1784 he returned to Virginia, but did not remain there long, going back with his family to Kentucky. From that time until 1793 he participated in all the combats and battles of that time, and until "Mad Anthony" Wayne swept the Valley of the Ohio, and settled the supremacy of the whites in that region. Kenton laid claim to large tracts of land in the new country he had helped to open up, but through ignorance of law, and the growing value of the land, lost it all and was reduced to poverty. During the war with England in 1812-15, Kenton took part in the invasion of Canada with the Kentucky troops and participated in the battle of the Thames. He finally had land granted him by the legislature of Kentucky, and received a pension from the United States government. He died in Logan county, Ohio, April 29, 1836.

ELIHU BENJAMIN WASHBURNE, an American statesman of eminence, was born in Livermore, Maine, September 23, 1816. He learned the trade of printer, but abandoned that calling at the age of eighteen and entered the Kent's Hill Academy at Reading, Maine, and then took up the study of law, reading in Hallowell, Boston, and at the Harvard Law School. He began practice at Galena, Illinois, in 1840. He was elected to congress in 1852, and represented his district in that body continuously until March, 1869, and at the time of his retirement he had served a greater number of consecutive terms than any other member of the house. In 1873 President Grant ap-

pointed him secretary of state, which position he resigned to accept that of minister to France. During the Franco-Prussian war, including the siege of Paris and the reign of the Commune, Mr. Washburne remained at his post, protecting the lives and property of his countrymen, as well as that of other foreign residents in Paris, while the ministers of all other powers abandoned their posts at a time when they were most needed. As far as possible he extended protection to unfortunate German residents, who were the particular objects of hatred of the populace, and his firmness and the success which attended his efforts won the admiration of all Europe. Mr. Washburne died at Chicago, Illinois, October 22, 1887.

WILLIAM CRAMP, one of the most extensive shipbuilders of this country, was born in Kensington, then a suburb, now a part of Philadelphia, in 1806. He received a thorough English education, and when he left school was associated with Samuel Grice, one of the most eminent naval architects of his day. In 1830, having mastered all the details of shipbuilding, Mr. Cramp engaged in business on his own account. By reason of ability and excellent work he prospered from the start, until now, in the hands of his sons, under the name of William Cramp & Sons' Ship and Engine Building Company, it has become the most complete shipbuilding plant and naval arsenal in the western hemisphere, and fully equal to any in the world. As Mr. Cramp's sons attained manhood they learned their father's profession, and were admitted to a partnership. In 1872 the firm was incorporated under the title given above. Until 1860 wood was used in building vessels, although pace was kept with all advances in the art of shipbuilding. At the opening of

the war came an unexpected demand for war vessels, which they promptly met. The sea-going ironclad "New Ironsides" was built by them in 1862, followed by a number of formidable ironclads and the cruiser "Chattanooga." They subsequently built several war vessels for the Russian and other governments which added to their reputation. When the American steamship line was established in 1870, the Cramps were commissioned to build for it four first-class iron steamships, the "Pennsylvania," "Ohio," "Indiana" and "Illinois," which they turned out in rapid order, some of the finest specimens of the naval architecture of their day. William Cramp remained at the head of the great company he had founded until his death, which occurred January 6, 1879.

Charles H. Cramp, the successor of his father as head of the William Cramp & Sons' Ship and Engine Building Company, was born in Philadelphia May 9, 1829, and received an excellent education in his native city, which he sedulously sought to supplement by close study until he became an authority on general subjects and the best naval architect on the western hemisphere. Many of the best vessels of our new navy were built by this immense concern.

WASHINGTON ALLSTON, probably the greatest American painter, was born in South Carolina in 1779. He was sent to school at the age of seven years at Newport, Rhode Island, where he met Edward Malbone, two years his senior, and who later became a painter of note. The friendship that sprang up between them undoubtedly influenced young Allston in the choice of a profession. He graduated from Harvard in 1800, and went to England the

following year, after pursuing his studies for a year under his friend Malbone at his home in South Carolina. He became a student at the Royal Academy where the great American, Benjamin West, presided, and who became his intimate friend. Allston later went to Paris, and then to Italy, where four years were spent, mostly at Rome. In 1809 he returned to America, but soon after returned to London, having married in the meantime a sister of Dr. Channing. In a short time his first great work appeared, "The Dead Man Restored to Life by the Bones of Elisha," which took the British Association prize and firmly established his reputation. Other paintings followed in quick succession, the greatest among which were "Uriel in the Center of the Sun," "Saint Peter Liberated by the Angel," and "Jacob's Dream," supplemented by many smaller pieces. Hard work, and grief at the death of his wife began to tell upon his health, and he left London in 1818 for America. The same year he was elected an associate of the Royal Academy. During the next few years he painted "Jeremiah," "Witch of Endor," and "Beatrice." In 1830 Allston married a daughter of Judge Dana, and went to Cambridge, which was his home until his death. Here he produced the "Vision of the Bloody Hand," "Rosalie," and many less noted pieces, and had given one week of labor to his unfinished masterpiece, "Belshazzar's Feast," when death ended his career July 9, 1843.

JOHN ROACH, ship builder and manufacturer, whose career was a marvel of industrial labor, and who impressed his individuality and genius upon the times in which he lived more, perhaps, than any other manufacturer in America. He was born at Mitchelstown, County Cork, Ire-

land, December 25, 1815, the son of a wealthy merchant. He attended school until he was thirteen, when his father became financially embarrassed and failed and shortly after died; John determined to come to America and carve out a fortune for himself. He landed in New York at the age of sixteen, and soon obtained employment at the Howell Iron Works in New Jersey, at twenty-five cents a day. He soon made himself a place in the world, and at the end of three years had saved some twelve hundred dollars, which he lost by the failure of his employer, in whose hands it was left. Returning to New York he began to learn how to make castings for marine engines and ship work. Having again accumulated one thousand dollars, in company with three fellow workmen, he purchased a small foundry in New York, but soon became sole proprietor. At the end of four years he had saved thirty thousand dollars, besides enlarging his works. In 1856 his works were destroyed by a boiler explosion, and being unable to collect the insurance, was left, after paying his debts, without a dollar. However, his credit and reputation for integrity was good, and he built the Etna Iron Works, giving it capacity to construct larger marine engines than any previously built in this country. Here he turned out immense engines for the steam ram Dunderberg, for the war vessels Winooski and Neshaning, and other large vessels. To accommodate his increasing business, Mr. Roach, in 1869, purchased the Morgan Iron Works, one of the largest in New York, and shortly after several others. In 1871 he bought the Chester ship yards, which he added to largely, erecting a rolling mill and blast furnace, and providing every facility for building a ship out of the ore and timber. This immense

plant covered a large area, was valued at several millions of dollars, and was known as the Delaware River Iron Shipbuilding and Engine Works, of which Mr. Roach was the principal owner. He built a large percentage of the iron vessels now flying the American flag, the bulk of his business being for private parties. In 1875 he built the sectional dry docks at Pensacola. He, about this time, drew the attention of the government to the use of compound marine engines, and thus was the means of improving the speed and economy of the vessels of our new navy. In 1883 Mr. Roach commenced work on the three cruisers for the government, the "Chicago," "Boston" and "Atlanta," and the dispatch boat "Dolphin." For some cause the secretary of the navy refused to receive the latter and decided that Mr. Roach's contract would not hold. This embarrassed Mr. Roach, as a large amount of his capital was involved in these contracts, and for the protection of bondsmen and creditors, July 18, 1885, he made an assignment, but the financial trouble broke down his strong constitution, and January 10, 1887, he died. His son, John B. Roach, succeeded to the shipbuilding interests, while Stephen W. Roach inherited the Morgan Iron Works at New York.

JOHN SINGLETON COPLEY, one of the two great painters who laid the foundation of true American art, was born in Boston in 1737, one year earlier than his great contemporary, Benjamin West. His education was limited to the common schools of that time, and his training in art he obtained by his own observation and experiments solely. When he was about seventeen years old he had mapped out his future, however, by choosing painting as his pro-

fession. If he ever studied under any teacher in his early efforts, we have no authentic account of it, and tradition credits the young artist's wonderful success entirely to his own talent and untiring effort. It is almost incredible that at the age of twenty-three years his income from his works aggregated fifteen hundred dollars per annum, a very great sum in those days. In 1774 he went to Europe in search of material for study, which was so rare in his native land. After some time spent in Italy he finally took up his permanent residence in England. In 1783 he was made a member of the Royal Academy, and later his son had the high honor of becoming lord chancellor of England and Lord Lyndhurst.

Many specimens of Copley's work are to be found in the Memorial Hall at Harvard and in the Boston Museum, as well as a few of the works upon which he modeled his style. Copley was essentially a portrait painter, though his historical paintings attained great celebrity, his masterpiece being his "Death of Major Pierson," though that distinction has by some been given to his "Death of Chatham." It is said that he never saw a good picture until he was thirty-five years old, yet his portraits prior to that period are regarded as rare specimens. He died in 1815.

HENRY B. PLANT, one of the greatest railroad men of the country, became famous as president of the Plant system of railway and steamer lines, and also the Southern & Texas Express Co. He was born in October, 1819, at Branford, Connecticut, and entered the railroad service in 1844, serving as express messenger on the Hartford & New Haven Railroad until 1853, during which time he had entire charge of the express business of that road.

He went south in 1853 and established express lines on various southern railways, and in 1861 organized the Southern Express Co., and became its president. In 1879 he purchased, with others, the Atlantic & Gulf Railroad of Georgia, and later reorganized the Savannah, Florida & Western Railroad, of which he became president. He purchased and rebuilt, in 1880, the Savannah & Charleston Railroad, now Charleston & Savannah. Not long after this he organized the Plant Investment Co., to control these railroads and advance their interests generally, and later established a steamboat line on the St. John's river, in Florida. From 1853 until 1860 he was general superintendent of the southern division of the Adams Express Co., and in 1867 became president of the Texas Express Co. The "Plant system" of railway, steamer and steamship lines is one of the greatest business corporations of the southern states.

WADE HAMPTON, a noted Confederate officer, was born at Columbia, South Carolina, in 1818. He graduated from the South Carolina College, took an active part in politics, and was twice elected to the legislature of his state. In 1861 he joined the Confederate army, and commanded the "Hampton Legion" at the first battle of Bull Run, in July, 1861. He did meritorious service, was wounded, and promoted to brigadier-general. He commanded a brigade at Seven Pines, in 1862, and was again wounded. He was engaged in the battle of Antietam in September of the same year, and participated in the raid into Pennsylvania in October. In 1863 he was with Lee at Gettysburg, where he was wounded for the third time. He was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general, and commanded a troop of cavalry in Lee's

army during 1864, and was in numerous engagements. In 1865 he was in South Carolina, and commanded the cavalry rear guard of the Confederate army in its stubborn retreat before General Sherman on his advance toward Richmond.

After the war Hampton took an active part in politics, and was a prominent figure at the Democratic national convention in 1868, which nominated Seymour and Blair for president and vice-president. He was governor of South Carolina, and took his seat in the United States senate in 1879, where he became a conspicuous figure in national affairs.

NIKOLA TESLA, one of the most celebrated electricians America has known, was born in 1857, at Smiljau, Lika, Servia. He descended from an old and representative family of that country. His father was a minister of the Greek church, of high rank, while his mother was a woman of remarkable skill in the construction of looms, churns and the machinery required in a rural home. Nikola received early education in the public schools of Gospich, when he was sent to the higher "Real Schule" at Karlstadt, where, after a three years' course, he graduated in 1873. He devoted himself to experiments in electricity and magnetism, to the chagrin of his father, who had destined him for the ministry, but giving way to the boy's evident genius he was allowed to continue his studies in the polytechnic school at Gratz. He inherited a wonderful intuition which enabled him to see through the intricacies of machinery, and despite his instructor's demonstration that a dynamo could not be operated without commutators or brushes, began experiments which finally resulted in his rotating field motors. After the study

of languages at Prague and Buda-Pesth, he became associated with M. Puskas, who had introduced the telephone into Hungary. He invented several improvements, but being unable to reap the necessary benefit from them, he, in search of a wider field, went to Paris, where he found employment with one of the electric lighting companies as electrical engineer. Soon he set his face westward, and coming to the United States for a time found congenial employment with Thomas A. Edison. Finding it impossible, overshadowed as he was, to carry out his own ideas he left the Edison works to join a company formed to place his own inventions on the market. He perfected his rotary field principle, adapting it to circuits then in operation. It is said of him that some of his proved theories will change the entire electrical science. It would, in an article of this length, be impossible to explain all that Tesla accomplished for the practical side of electrical engineering. His discoveries formed the basis of the attempt to utilize the water power of Niagara Falls. His work ranges far beyond the vast department of polyphase currents and high potential lighting and includes many inventions in arc lighting, transformers, pyro and thermo-magnetic motors, new forms of incandescent lamps, unipolar dynamos and many others.

CHARLES B. LEWIS won fame as an American humorist under the name of "M. Quad." It is said he owes his celebrity originally to the fact that he was once mixed up in a boiler explosion on the Ohio river, and the impressions he received from the event he set up from his case when he was in the composing room of an obscure Michigan paper. His style possesses a peculiar quaintness, and there runs through

it a vein of philosophy. Mr. Lewis was born in 1844, near a town called Liverpool, Ohio. He was, however, raised in Lansing, Michigan, where he spent a year in an agricultural college, going from there to the composing room of the "Lansing Democrat." At the outbreak of the war he enlisted in the service, remained during the entire war, and then returned to Lansing. The explosion of the boiler that "blew him into fame," took place two years later, while he was on his way south. When he recovered physically, he brought suit for damages against the steamboat company, which he gained, and was awarded a verdict of twelve thousand dollars for injuries received. It was while he was employed by the "Jacksonian" of Pontiac, Mich., that he set up his account of how he felt while being blown up. He says that he signed it "M Quad," because "a bourgeoisie em quad is useless except in its own line—it won't justify with any other type." Soon after, because of the celebrity he attained by this screed, Mr. Lewis secured a place on the staff of the "Detroit Free Press," and made for that paper a wide reputation. His sketches of the "Lime Kiln Club" and "Brudder Gardner" are perhaps the best known of his humorous writings.

HIRAM S. MAXIM, the famous inventor, was born in Sangersville, Maine, February 5, 1840, the son of Isaac W. and Harriet B. Maxim. The town of his birth was but a small place, in the woods, on the confines of civilization, and the family endured many hardships. They were without means and entirely dependent on themselves to make out of raw materials all they needed. The mother was an expert spinner, weaver, dyer and seamstress and the father a trapper, tanner,

miller, blacksmith, carpenter, mason and farmer. Amid such surroundings young Maxim gave early promise of remarkable aptitude. With the universal Yankee jack-knife the products of his skill excited the wonder and interest of the locality. His parents did not encourage his latent genius but apprenticed him to a coach builder. Four years he labored at this uncongenial trade but at the end of that time he forsook it and entered a machine shop at Fitchburg, Massachusetts. Soon mastering the details of that business and that of mechanical drawing, he went to Boston as the foreman of the philosophical instrument manufactory. From thence he went to New York and with the Novelty Iron Works Shipbuilding Co. he gained experience in those trades. His inventions up to this time consisted of improvements in steam engines, and an automatic gas machine, which came into general use. In 1877 he turned his attention to electricity, and in 1878 produced an incandescent lamp, that would burn 1,000 hours. He was the first to design a process for flashing electric carbons, and the first to "standardize" carbons for electric lighting. In 1880 he visited Europe and exhibiting, at the Paris Exposition of 1881, a self-regulating machine, was decorated with the Legion of Honor. In 1883 he returned to London as the European representative of the United States Electric Light Co. An incident of his boyhood, in which the recoil of a rifle was noticed by him, and the apparent loss of power shown, in 1881-2 prompted the invention of a gun which utilizes the recoil to automatically load and fire seven hundred and seventy shots per minute. The Maxim-Nordenfelt Gun Co., with a capital of nine million dollars, grew from this. In 1883 he patented his electric training gear for large guns. And later turned his attention to fly-

ing machines, which he claimed were not an impossibility. He took out over one hundred patents for smokeless gunpowder, and for petroleum and other motors and autocycles.

JOHN DAVISON ROCKEFELLER, one of America's very greatest financiers and philanthropists, was born in Richford, Tioga county, New York, July 8, 1839. He received a common-school education in his native place, and in 1853, when his parents removed to Cleveland, Ohio, he entered the high school of that city. After a two-years' course of diligent work, he entered the commission and forwarding house of Hewitt & Tuttle, of Cleveland, remaining with the firm some years, and then began business for himself, forming a partnership with Morris B. Clark. Mr. Rockefeller was then but nineteen years of age, and during the year 1860, in connection with others, they started the oil refining business, under the firm name of Andrews, Clark & Co. Mr. Rockefeller and Mr. Andrews purchased the interest of their associates, and, after taking William Rockefeller into the firm, established offices in Cleveland under the name of William Rockefeller & Co. Shortly after this the house of Rockefeller & Co. was established in New York for the purpose of finding a market for their products, and two years later all the refining companies were consolidated under the firm name of Rockefeller, Andrews & Flagler. This firm was succeeded in 1870 by the Standard Oil Company of Ohio, said to be the most gigantic business corporation of modern times. John D. Rockefeller's fortune has been variously estimated at from one hundred million to two hundred million dollars.

Mr. Rockefeller's philanthropy manifested itself principally through the American Baptist Educational Society. He donated

the building for the Spelman Institute at Atlanta, Georgia, a school for the instruction of negroes. His other gifts were to the University of Rochester, Cook Academy, Peddie Institute, and Vassar College, besides smaller gifts to many institutions throughout the country. His princely donations, however, were to the University of Chicago. His first gift to this institution was a conditional offer of six hundred thousand dollars in 1889, and when this amount was paid he added one million more. During 1892 he made it two gifts of one million each, and all told, his donations to this one institution aggregated between seven and eight millions of dollars.

JOHN M. PALMER.—For over a third of a century this gentleman occupied a prominent place in the political world, both in the state of Illinois and on the broader platform of national issues.

Mr. Palmer was born at Eagle Creek, Scott county, Kentucky, September 13, 1817. The family subsequently removed to Christian county, in the same state, where he acquired a common-school education, and made his home until 1831. His father was opposed to slavery, and in the latter year removed to Illinois and settled near Alton. In 1834 John entered Alton College, organized on the manual-labor plan, but his funds failing, abandoned it and entered a cooper shop. He subsequently was engaged in peddling, and teaching a district school near Canton. In 1838 he began the study of law, and the following year removed to Carlinville, where, in December of that year, he was admitted to the bar. He was shortly after defeated for county clerk. In 1843 he was elected probate judge. In the constitutional convention of 1847, Mr. Palmer was a delegate, and from 1849 to

1851 he was county judge. In 1852 he became a member of the state senate, but not being with his party on the slavery question he resigned that office in 1854. In 1856 Mr. Palmer was chairman of the first Republican state convention held in Illinois, and the same year was a delegate to the national convention. In 1860 he was an elector on the Lincoln ticket, and on the breaking out of the war entered the service as colonel of the Fourteenth Illinois Infantry, but was shortly after brevetted brigadier-general. In August, 1862, he organized the One Hundred and Twenty-second Illinois Infantry, but in September he was placed in command of the first division of the Army of the Mississippi, afterward was promoted to the rank of major-general. In 1865 he was assigned to the military administration in Kentucky. In 1867 General Palmer was elected governor of Illinois and served four years. In 1872 he went with the Liberal Republicans, who supported Horace Greeley, after which time he was identified with the Democratic party. In 1890 he was elected United States senator from Illinois, and served as such for six years. In 1896, on the adoption of the silver plank in the platform of the Democratic party, General Palmer consented to lead, as presidential candidate, the National Democrats, or Gold Democracy.

WILLIAM H. BEARD, the humorist among American painters, was born at Painesville, Ohio, in 1821. His father, James H. Beard, was also a painter of national reputation. William H. Beard began his career as a traveling portrait painter. He pursued his studies in New York, and later removed to Buffalo, where he achieved reputation. He then went to

Italy and after a short stay returned to New York and opened a studio. One of his earliest paintings was a small picture called "Cat and Kittens," which was placed in the National Academy on exhibition. Among his best productions are "Raining Cats and Dogs," "The Dance of Silenus," "Bears on a Bender," "Bulls and Bears," "Who!" "Grimalkin's Dream," "Little Red Riding Hood," "The Guardian of the Flag." His animal pictures convey the most ludicrous and satirical ideas, and the intelligent, human expression in their faces is most comical. Some artists and critics have refused to give Mr. Beard a place among the first circles in art, solely on account of the class of subjects he has chosen.

W W. CORCORAN, the noted philanthropist, was born at Georgetown, District of Columbia, December 27, 1798. At the age of twenty-five he entered the banking business in Washington, and in time became very wealthy. He was noted for his magnificent donations to charity. Oak Hill cemetery was donated to Georgetown in 1847, and ten years later the Corcoran Art Gallery, Temple of Art, was presented to the city of Washington. The uncompleted building was utilized by the government as quartermaster's headquarters during the war. The building was completed after the war at a cost of a million and a half dollars, all the gift of Mr. Corcoran. The Louise Home for Women is another noble charity to his credit. Its object is the care of women of gentle breeding who in declining years are without means of support. In addition to this he gave liberally to many worthy institutions of learning and charity. He died at Washington February 24, 1888.

ALBERT BIERSTADT, the noted painter of American landscape, was born in Dusseldorf, Germany, in 1829, and was brought to America by his parents at the age of two years. He received his early education here, but returned to Dusseldorf to study painting, and also went to Rome. On his return to America he accompanied Lander's expedition across the continent, in 1858, and soon after produced his most popular work, "The Rocky Mountains—Lander's Peak." Its boldness and grandeur were so unusual that it made him famous. The picture sold for twenty-five thousand dollars. In 1867 Mr. Bierstadt went to Europe, with a government commission, and gathered materials for his great historical work, "Discovery of the North River by Hendrik Hudson." Others of his great works were "Storm in the Rocky Mountains," "Valley of the Yosemite," "North Fork of the Platte," "Diamond Pool," "Mount Hood," "Mount Rosalie," and "The Sierra Nevada Mountains." His "Estes Park" sold for fifteen thousand dollars, and "Mount Rosalie" brought thirty-five thousand dollars. His smaller Rocky mountain scenes, however, are vastly superior to his larger works in execution and coloring.

ADDISON CAMMACK, a famous millionaire Wall street speculator, was born in Kentucky. When sixteen years old he ran away from home and went to New Orleans, where he went to work in a shipping house. He outlived and outworked all the partners, and became the head of the firm before the opening of the war. At that time he fitted out small vessels and engaged in running the blockade of southern ports and carrying ammunition, merchandise, etc., to the southern people. This

made him a fortune. At the close of the war he quit business and went to New York. For two years he did not enter any active business, but seemed to be simply an on-looker in the great speculative center of America. He was observing keenly the methods and financial machinery, however, and when, in 1867, he formed a partnership with the popular Charles J. Osborne, the firm began to prosper. He never had an office on the street, but wandered into the various brokers' offices and placed his orders as he saw fit. In 1873 he dissolved his partnership with Osborne and operated alone. He joined a band of speculative conspirators known as the "Twenty-third party," and was the ruling spirit in that organization for the control of the stock market. He was always on the "bear" side and the only serious obstacle he ever encountered was the persistent boom in industrial stocks, particularly sugar, engineered by James R. Keane. Mr. Cammack fought Keane for two years, and during the time is said to have lost no less than two million dollars before he abandoned the fight.

WALT. WHITMAN.—Foremost among the lesser poets of the latter part of the nineteenth century, the gentleman whose name adorns the head of this article takes a conspicuous place.

Whitman was born at West Hills, Long Island, New York, May 13, 1809. In the schools of Brooklyn he laid the foundation of his education, and early in life learned the printer's trade. For a time he taught country schools in his native state. In 1846-7 he was editor of the "Brooklyn Eagle," but in 1848-9 was on the editorial staff of the "Crescent," of New Orleans. He made an extended tour throughout the United States and Canada, and returned to

Brooklyn, where, in 1850, he published the "Freeman." For some years succeeding this he was engaged as carpenter and builder. During the Civil war, Whitman acted as a volunteer nurse in the hospitals at Washington and vicinity and from the close of hostilities until 1873 he was employed in various clerkships in the government offices in the nation's capital. In the latter year he was stricken with paralysis as a result of his labors in the hospital, it is said, and being partially disabled lived for many years at Camden, New Jersey.

The first edition of the work which was to bring him fame, "Leaves of Grass," was published in 1855 and was but a small volume of about ninety-four pages. Seven or eight editions of "Leaves of Grass" have been issued, each enlarged and enriched with new poems. "Drum Taps," at first a separate publication, has been incorporated with the others. This volume and one prose writing entitled "Specimen Days and Collect," constituted his whole work.

Walt. Whitman died at Camden, New Jersey, March 26, 1892.

HENRY DUPONT, who became celebrated as America's greatest manufacturer of gunpowder, was a native of Delaware, born August 8, 1812. He received his education in its higher branches at the United States Military Academy at West Point, from which he graduated and entered the army as second lieutenant of artillery in 1833. In 1834 he resigned and became proprietor of the extensive gunpowder manufacturing plant that bears his name, near Wilmington, Delaware. His large business interests interfered with his taking any active participation in political life, although for many years he served as adjutant-general of his native state, and

during the war as major-general commanding the Home Guards. He died August 8, 1889. His son, Henry A. Dupont, also was a native of Delaware, and was born July 30, 1838. After graduating from West Point in 1861, he entered the army as second lieutenant of engineers. Shortly after he was transferred to the Fifth Artillery as first lieutenant. He was promoted to the rank of captain in 1864, serving in camp and garrison most of the time. He was in command of a battery in the campaign of 1863-4. As chief of artillery of the army of West Virginia, he figured until the close of the war, being in the battles of Opequan, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek, besides many minor engagements. He afterward acted as instructor in the artillery school at Fortress Monroe, and on special duty at West Point. He resigned from the army March 1, 1875.

WILLIAM DEERING, one of the famous manufacturers of America, and also a philanthropist and patron of education, was born in Maine in 1826. His ancestors were English, having settled in New England in 1634. Early in life it was William's intention to become a physician, and after completing his common-school education, when about eighteen years of age, he began an apprenticeship with a physician. A short time later, however, at the request of his father, he took charge of his father's business interests, which included a woolen mill, retail store and grist mill, after which he became agent for a dry goods commission house in Portland, where he was married. Later he became partner in the firm, and removed to New York. The business prospered, and after a number of years, on account of failing health, Mr. Deering sold his interest to his partner, a Mr. Milner. The

business has since made Mr. Milner a millionaire many times over. A few years later Mr. Deering located in Chicago. His beginning in the manufacture of reapers, which has since made his name famous, was somewhat of an accident. He had loaned money to a man in that business, and in 1878 was compelled to buy out the business to protect his interests. The business developed rapidly and grew to immense proportions. The factories now cover sixty-two acres of ground and employ many thousands of men.

JOHN McALLISTER SCHOFIELD, an American general, was born in Chautauqua county, New York, September 29, 1831. He graduated at West Point in 1853, and was for five years assistant professor of natural philosophy in that institution. In 1861 he entered the volunteer service as major of the First Missouri Volunteers, and was appointed chief of staff by General Lyon, under whom he fought at the battle of Wilson's Creek. In November, 1861, he was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers, and was placed in command of the Missouri militia until November, 1862, and of the army of the frontier from that time until 1863. In 1862 he was made major-general of volunteers, and was placed in command of the Department of the Missouri, and in 1864 of the Department of the Ohio. During the campaign through Georgia General Schofield was in command of the Twenty-third Army Corps, and was engaged in most of the fighting of that famous campaign. November 30, 1864, he defeated Hood's army at Franklin, Tennessee, and then joined General Thomas at Nashville. He took part in the battle of Nashville, where Hood's army was destroyed. In January, 1865, he led his corps into North Carolina, captured

Wilmington, fought the battle of Kingston, and joined General Sherman at Goldsboro March 22, 1865. He executed the details of the capitulation of General Johnston to Sherman, which practically closed the war.

In June, 1868, General Schofield succeeded Edwin M. Stanton as secretary of war, but was the next year appointed major-general of the United States army, and ordered to the Department of the Missouri. From 1870 to 1876 he was in command of the Department of the Pacific; from 1876 to 1881 superintendent of the West Point Military Academy; in 1883 he was in charge of the Department of the Missouri, and in 1886 of the division of the Atlantic. In 1888 he became general-in-chief of the United States army, and in February, 1895, was appointed lieutenant-general by President Cleveland, that rank having been revived by congress. In September, 1895, he was retired from active service.

LEWIS WALLACE, an American general and famous author, was born in Brookville, Indiana, April 10, 1827. He served in the Mexican war as first lieutenant of a company of Indiana Volunteers. After his return from Mexico he was admitted to the bar, and practiced law in Covington and Crawfordsville, Indiana, until 1861. At the opening of the war he was appointed adjutant-general of Indiana, and soon after became colonel of the Eleventh Indiana Volunteers. He defeated a force of Confederates at Romney, West Virginia, and was made brigadier-general in September, 1861. At the capture of Fort Donelson in 1862 he commanded a division, and was engaged in the second day's fight at Shiloh. In 1863 his defenses about Cincinnati saved that city from capture by Kirby Smith. At Monocacy in July, 1864, he was defeated, but

his resistance delayed the advance of General Early and thus saved Washington from capture.

General Wallace was a member of the court that tried the assassins of President Lincoln, and also of that before whom Captain Henry Wirtz, who had charge of the Andersonville prison, was tried. In 1881 General Wallace was sent as minister to Turkey. When not in official service he devoted much of his time to literature. Among his better known works are his "Fair God," "Ben Hur," "Prince of India," and a "Life of Benjamin Harrison."

THOMAS FRANCIS BAYARD, an American statesman and diplomat, was born at Wilmington, Delaware, October 29, 1828. He obtained his education at an Episcopal academy at Flushing, Long Island, and after a short service in a mercantile house in New York, he returned to Wilmington and entered his father's law office to prepare himself for the practice of that profession. He was admitted to the bar in 1851. He was appointed to the office of United States district attorney for the state of Delaware, serving one year. In 1869 he was elected to the United States senate, and continuously represented his state in that body until 1885, and in 1881, when Chester A. Arthur entered the presidential chair, Mr. Bayard was chosen president *pro tempore* of the senate. He had also served on the famous electoral commission that decided the Hayes-Tilden contest in 1876-7. In 1885 President Cleveland appointed Mr. Bayard secretary of state. At the beginning of Cleveland's second term, in 1893, Mr. Bayard was selected for the post of ambassador at the court of St. James, London, and was the first to hold that rank in American diplomacy, serving until the beginning of the McKinley admin-

istration. The questions for adjustment at that time between the two governments were the Behring Sea controversy and the Venezuelan boundary question. He was very popular in England because of his tariff views, and because of his criticism of the protective policy of the United States in his public speeches delivered in London, Edinburgh and other places, he received, in March, 1896, a vote of censure in the lower house of congress.

JOHAN WORK GARRETT, for so many years at the head of the great Baltimore & Ohio railroad system, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, July 31, 1820. His father, Robert Garrett, an enterprising merchant, had amassed a large fortune from a small beginning. The son entered Lafayette College in 1834, but left the following year and entered his father's counting room, and in 1839 became a partner. John W. Garrett took a great interest in the development of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. He was elected one of the directors in 1857, and was its president from 1858 until his death. When he took charge of the road it was in an embarrassed condition, but within a year, for the first time in its existence, it paid a dividend, the increase in its net gains being \$725,385. After the war, during which the road suffered much damage from the Confederates, numerous branches and connecting roads were built or acquired, until it reached colossal proportions. Mr. Garrett was also active in securing a regular line of steamers between Baltimore and Bremen, and between the same port and Liverpool. He was one of the most active trustees of Johns Hopkins University, and a liberal contributor to the Young Men's Christian Association of Baltimore. He died September 26, 1884.

Robert Garrett, the son of John W. Garrett, was born in Baltimore April 9, 1847, and graduated from Princeton in 1867. He received a business education in the banking house of his father, and in 1871 became president of the Valley Railroad of Virginia. He was made third vice-president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad in 1879, and first vice-president in 1881. He succeeded his father as president in 1884. Robert Garrett died July 29, 1896.

CARL SCHURZ, a noted German-American statesman, was born in Liblar, Prussia, March 2, 1829. He studied at the University of Bonn, and in 1849 was engaged in an attempt to excite an insurrection at that place. After the surrender of Rastadt by the revolutionists, in the defense of which Schurz took part, he decided to emigrate to America. He resided in Philadelphia three years, and then settled in Watertown, Wisconsin, and in 1859 removed to Milwaukee, where he practiced law. On the organization of the Republican party he became a leader of the German element and entered the campaign for Lincoln in 1860. He was appointed minister to Spain in 1861, but resigned in December of that year to enter the army. He was appointed brigadier-general in 1862, and participated in the second battle of Bull Run, and also at Chancellorsville. At Gettysburg he had temporary command of the Eleventh Army Corps, and also took part in the battle of Chattanooga.

After the war he located at St. Louis, and in 1869 was elected United States senator from Missouri. He supported Horace Greeley for the presidency in 1872, and in the campaign of 1876, having removed to New York, he supported Hayes and the Republican ticket, and was appointed secre-

tary of the interior in 1877. In 1881 he became editor of the "New York Evening Post," and in 1884 was prominent in his opposition to James G. Blaine, and became a leader of the "Mugwumps," thus assisting in the election of Cleveland. In the presidential campaign of 1896 his forcible speeches in the interest of sound money wielded an immense influence. Mr. Schurz wrote a "Life of Henry Clay," said to be the best biography ever published of that eminent statesman.

GEORGE F. EDMUNDS, an American statesman of national reputation, was born in Richmond, Vermont, February 1, 1828. His education was obtained in the public schools and from the instructions of a private tutor. He was admitted to the bar, practiced law, and served in the state legislature from 1854 to 1859, during three years of that time being speaker of the lower house. He was elected to the state senate and acted as president *pro tempore* of that body in 1861 and 1862. He became prominent for his activity in the impeachment proceedings against President Johnson, and was appointed to the United States senate to fill out the unexpired term of Solomon Foot, entering that body in 1866. He was re-elected to the senate four times, and served on the electoral commission in 1877. He became president *pro tempore* of the senate after the death of President Garfield, and was the author of the bill which put an end to the practice of polygamy in the territory of Utah. In November, 1891, owing to impaired health, he retired from the senate and again resumed the practice of law.

LUCIUS Q. C. LAMAR, a prominent political leader, statesman and jurist, was born in Putnam county, Georgia, Sep-

tember 17, 1825. He graduated from Emory College in 1845, studied law at Macon under Hon. A. H. Chappell, and was admitted to the bar in 1847. He moved to Oxford, Mississippi, in 1849, and was elected to a professorship in the State University. He resigned the next year and returned to Covington, Georgia, and resumed the practice of law. In 1853 he was elected to the Georgia Legislature, and in 1854 he removed to his plantation in Lafayette county, Mississippi, and was elected to represent his district in the thirty-fifth and thirty-sixth congresses. He resigned in 1860, and was sent as a delegate to the secession convention of the state. He entered the Confederate service in 1861 as lieutenant-colonel of the Nineteenth Regiment, and was soon after made colonel. In 1863 President Davis appointed him to an important diplomatic mission to Russia. In 1866 he was elected professor of political economy and social science in the State University, and was soon afterward transferred to the professorship of the law department. He represented his district in the forty-third and forty-fourth congresses, and was elected United States senator from Mississippi in 1877, and re-elected in 1882. In 1885, before the expiration of his term, he was appointed by President Cleveland as secretary of the interior, which position he held until his appointment as associate justice of the United States supreme court, in 1888, in which capacity he served until his death, January 23, 1894.

BENJAMIN PENHALLOW SHILLABER won fame in the world of humorists under the name of "Mrs. Partington." He was born in 1841 at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and started out in life as a printer. Mr. Shillaber went to Dover,

where he secured employment in a printing office, and from there he went to Demerara, Guiana, where he was employed as a compositor in 1835-37. In 1840 he became connected with the "Boston Post," and acquired quite a reputation as a humorist by his "Sayings of Mrs. Partington." He remained as editor of the paper until 1850, when he printed and edited a paper of his own called the "Pathfinder," which he continued until 1852. Mr. Shillaber became editor and proprietor of the "Carpet Bag," which he conducted during 1850-52, and then returned to the "Boston Post," with which he was connected until 1856. During the same time he was one of the editors of the "Saturday Evening Gazette," and continued in this line after he severed his connection with the "Post," for ten years. After 1866 Mr. Shillaber wrote for various newspapers and periodicals, and during his life published the following books: "Rhymes with Reason and Without," "Poems," "Life and Sayings of Mrs. Partington," "Knitting Work," and others. His death occurred at Chelsea, Massachusetts, November 25, 1890.

EASTMAN JOHNSON stands first among painters of American country life. He was born in Lovell, Maine, in 1824, and began his work in drawing at the age of eighteen years. His first works were portraits, and, as he took up his residence in Washington, the most famous men of the nation were his subjects. In 1846 he went to Boston, and there made crayon portraits of Longfellow, Emerson, Sumner, Hawthorne and other noted men. In 1849 he went to Europe. He studied at Dusseldorf, Germany; spent a year at the Royal Academy, and thence to The Hague, where he spent four years, producing there his first pictures

of consequence, "The Card-Players" and "The Savoyard." He then went to Paris, but was called home, after an absence from America of six years. He lived some time in Washington, and then spent two years among the Indians of Lake Superior. In 1858 he produced his famous picture, "The Old Kentucky Home." He took up his permanent residence at New York at that time. His "Sunday Morning in Virginia" is a work of equal merit. He was especially successful in coloring, a master of drawing, and the expression conveys with precision the thought of the artist. His portrayal of family life and child life is unequalled. Among his other great works are "The Confab," "Crossing a Stream," "Chimney Sweep," "Old Stage Coach," "The New Bonnet," "The Drummer Boy," "Childhood of Lincoln," and a great variety of equally familiar subjects.

PIERCE GUSTAVE TOUTANT BEAUREGARD, one of the most distinguished generals in the Confederate army, was born near New Orleans, Louisiana, May 28, 1818. He graduated from West Point Military Academy in 1838, and was made second lieutenant of engineers. He was with General Scott in Mexico, and distinguished himself at Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, and the battles near the City of Mexico, for which he was twice brevetted. After the Mexican war closed he was placed in charge of defenses about New Orleans, and in 1860 was appointed superintendent of the United States Military Academy at West Point. He held this position but a few months, when he resigned February 20, 1861, and accepted a commission of brigadier-general in the Confederate army. He directed the attack on Fort Sumter, the first engagement of the Civil war. He was

in command of the Confederates at the first battle of Bull Run, and for this victory was made general. In 1862 he was placed in command of the Army of the Mississippi, and planned the attack upon General Grant at Shiloh, and upon the death of General Johnston he took command of the army and was only defeated by the timely arrival of General Buell with reinforcements. He commanded at Charleston and successfully defended that city against the combined attack by land and sea in 1863. In 1864 he was in command in Virginia, defeating General Butler, and resisting Grant's attack upon Petersburg until reinforced from Richmond. During the long siege which followed he was sent to check General Sherman's march to the sea, and was with General Joseph E. Johnston when that general surrendered in 1865. After the close of the war he was largely interested in railroad management. In 1866 he was offered chief command of the Army of Roumania, and in 1869, that of the Army of Egypt. He declined these offers. His death occurred February 20, 1893.

HENRY GEORGE, one of America's most celebrated political economists, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, September 2, 1839. He received a common-school education and entered the high school in 1853, and then went into a mercantile office. He made several voyages on the sea, and settled in California in 1858. He then worked at the printer's trade for a number of years, which he left to follow the editorial profession. He edited in succession several daily newspapers, and attracted attention by a number of strong essays and speeches on political and social questions. In 1871 he edited a pamphlet, entitled "Our Land and Policy," in which he outlined a

theory, which has since made him so widely known. This was developed in "Progress and Poverty," a book which soon attained a large circulation on both sides of the Atlantic, which has been extensively translated. In 1880 Mr. George located in New York, where he made his home, though he frequently addressed audiences in Great Britain, Ireland, Australia, and throughout the United States. In 1886 he was nominated by the labor organizations for mayor of New York, and made a campaign notable for its development of unexpected power. In 1887 he was candidate of the Union Labor party for secretary of state of New York. These campaigns served to formulate the idea of a single tax and popularize the Australian ballot system. Mr. George became a free trader in 1888, and in 1892 supported the election of Grover Cleveland. His political and economic ideas, known as the "single tax," have a large and growing support, but are not confined to this country alone. He wrote numerous miscellaneous articles in support of his principles, and also published: "The Land Question," "Social Problems," "Protection or Free Trade," "The Condition of Labor, an Open Letter to Pope Leo XIII.," and "Perplexed Philosopher."

THOMAS ALEXANDER SCOTT.—This name is indissolubly connected with the history and development of the railway systems of the United States. Mr. Scott was born December 28, 1823, at London, Franklin county, Pennsylvania. He was first regularly employed by Major James Patton, the collector of tolls on the state road between Philadelphia and Columbia, Pennsylvania. He entered into the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in 1850, and went through all the different branches of work until he had mastered all the details

of the office work, and in 1858 he was appointed general superintendent. Mr. Scott was the next year chosen vice-president of the road. This position at once brought him before the public, and the enterprise and ability displayed by him in its management marked him as a leader among the railroad men of the country. At the outbreak of the rebellion in 1861, Mr. Scott was selected by Governor Curtin as a member of his staff, and placed in charge of the equipment and forwarding of the state troops to the seat of war. On April 27, 1861, the secretary of war desired to establish a new line of road between the national capital and Philadelphia, for the more expeditious transportation of troops. He called upon Mr. Scott to direct this work, and the road by the way of Annapolis and Perryville was completed in a marvelously short space of time. On May 3, 1861, he was commissioned colonel of volunteers, and on the 23d of the same month the government railroads and telegraph lines were placed in his charge. Mr. Scott was the first assistant secretary of war ever appointed, and he took charge of this new post August 1, 1861. In January, 1862, he was directed to organize transportation in the northwest, and in March he performed the same service on the western rivers. He resigned June 1, 1862, and resumed his direction of affairs on the Pennsylvania Railroad. Colonel Scott directed the policy that secured to his road the control of the western roads, and became the president of the new company to operate these lines in 1871. For one year, from March, 1871, he was president of the Union Pacific Railroad, and in 1874 he succeeded to the presidency of the Pennsylvania Company. He projected the Texas Pacific Railroad and was for many years its president. Colonel Scott's health failed

him and he resigned the presidency of the road June 1, 1880, and died at his home in Darby, Pennsylvania, May 21, 1881.

ROBERT TOOMBS, an American statesman of note, was born in Wilkes county, Georgia, July 2, 1810. He attended the University of Georgia, and graduated from Union College, Schenectady, New York, and then took a law course at the University of Virginia. In 1830, before he had attained his majority, he was admitted to the bar by special act of the legislature, and rose rapidly in his profession, attracting the attention of the leading statesmen and judges of that time. He raised a volunteer company for the Creek war, and served as captain to the close. He was elected to the state legislature in 1837, re-elected in 1842, and in 1844 was elected to congress. He had been brought up as a Jeffersonian Democrat, but voted for Harrison in 1840 and for Clay in 1844. He made his first speech in congress on the Oregon question, and immediately took rank with the greatest debaters of that body. In 1853 he was elected to the United States senate, and again in 1859, but when his native state seceded he resigned his seat in the senate and was elected to the Confederate congress. It is stated on the best authority that had it not been for a misunderstanding which could not be explained till too late he would have been elected president of the Confederacy. He was appointed secretary of state by President Davis, but resigned after a few months and was commissioned brigadier-general in the Confederate army. He won distinction at the second battle of Bull Run and at Sharpsburg, but resigned his commission soon after and returned to Georgia. He organized the militia of Georgia to resist Sherman, and was made

brigadier-general of the state troops. He left the country at the close of the war and did not return until 1867. He died December 15, 1885.

AUSTIN CORBIN, one of the greatest railway magnates of the United States, was born July 11, 1827, at Newport, New Hampshire. He studied law with Chief Justice Cushing and Governor Ralph Metcalf, and later took a course in the Harvard Law School, where he graduated in 1849. He was admitted to the bar, and practiced law, with Governor Metcalf as his partner, until October 12, 1851. Mr. Corbin then removed to Davenport, Iowa, where he remained until 1865. In 1854 he was a partner in the banking firm of Macklot & Corbin, and later he organized the First National bank of Davenport, Iowa, which commenced business June 29, 1863, and which was the first national bank open for business in the United States. Mr. Corbin sold out his business in the Davenport bank, and removed to New York in 1865 and commenced business with partners under the style of Corbin Banking Company. Soon after his removal to New York he became interested in railroads, and became one of the leading railroad men of the country. The development of the west half of Coney Island as a summer resort first brought him into general prominence. He built a railroad from New York to the island, and built great hotels on its ocean front. He next turned his attention to Long Island, and secured all the railroads and consolidated them under one management, became president of the system, and under his control Long Island became the great ocean suburb of New York. His latest public achievement was the rehabilitation of the Reading Railroad, of Pennsylvania, and

during the same time he and his friends purchased the controlling interest of the New Jersey Central Railroad. He took it out of the hands of the receiver, and in three years had it on a dividend-paying basis. Mr. Corbin's death occurred June 4, 1896.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, SR., was one of the greatest journalists of America in his day. He was born September 1, 1795, at New Mill, near Keith, Scotland. At the age of fourteen he was sent to Aberdeen to study for the priesthood, but, convinced that he was mistaken in his vocation, he determined to emigrate. He landed at Halifax, Nova Scotia, in 1819, where he attempted to earn a living by teaching bookkeeping. Failing in this he went to Boston and found employment as a proof reader. Mr. Bennett went to New York about 1822 and wrote for the newspapers. Later on he became assistant editor in the office of the "Charleston Courier," but returned to New York in 1824 and endeavored to start a commercial school, but was unsuccessful in this, and again returned to newspaper work. He continued in newspaper work with varying success until, at his suggestion, the "Enquirer" was consolidated with another paper, and became the "Courier and Enquirer," with James Watson Webb as editor and Mr. Bennett for assistant. At this time this was the leading American newspaper. He, however, severed his connection with this newspaper and tried, without success, other ventures in the line of journalism until May 6, 1835, when he issued the first number of the "New York Herald." Mr. Bennett wrote the entire paper, and made up for lack of news by his own imagination. The paper became popu-

lar, and in 1838 he engaged European journalists as regular correspondents. In 1841 the income derived from his paper was at least one hundred thousand dollars. During the Civil war the "Herald" had on its staff sixty-three war correspondents and the circulation was doubled. Mr. Bennett was interested with John W. Mackay in that great enterprise which is now known as the Mackay-Bennett Cable. He had collected for use in his paper over fifty thousand biographies, sketches and all manner of information regarding every well-known man, which are still kept in the archives of the "Herald" office. He died in the city of New York in 1872, and left to his son, James Gordon, Jr., one of the greatest and most profitable journals in the United States, or even in the world.

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, a noted American, won distinction in the field of literature, in which he attained a world-wide reputation. He was born at Cambridge, Massachusetts, August 29, 1809. He received a collegiate education and graduated from Harvard in 1829, at the age of twenty, and took up the study of law and later studied medicine. Dr. Holmes attended several years in the hospitals of Europe and received his degree in 1836. He became professor of anatomy and physiology in Dartmouth in 1838, and remained there until 1847, when he was called to the Massachusetts Medical School at Boston to occupy the same chair, which position he resigned in 1882. The first collected edition of his poems appeared in 1836, and his "Phi Beta Kappa Poems," "Poetry," in 1836; "Terpsichore," in 1843; "Urania," in 1846, and "Astræa," won for him many fresh laurels. His series of papers in the "Atlantic Monthly," were:

"Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," "Professor at the Breakfast Table," "Poet at the Breakfast Table," and are a series of masterly wit, humor and pathos. Among his medical papers and addresses, are: "Currents and Counter-currents in the Medical Science," and "Borderland in Some Provinces of Medical Science." Mr. Holmes edited quite a number of works, of which we quote the following: "Else Venner," "Songs in Many Keys," "Soundings from the Atlantic," "Humorous Poems," "The Guardian Angel," "Mechanism in Thoughts and Morals," "Songs of Many Seasons," "John L. Motley"—a memoir, "The Iron Gate and Other Poems," "Ralph Waldo Emerson," "A Moral Antipathy." Dr. Holmes visited England for the second time, and while there the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Edinburgh. His death occurred October 7, 1894.

RUFUS CHOATE, one of the most eminent of America's great lawyers, was born October 1, 1799, at Essex, Massachusetts. He entered Dartmouth in 1815, and after taking his degree he remained as a teacher in the college for one year. He took up the study of law in Cambridge, and subsequently studied under the distinguished lawyer, Mr. Wirt, who was then United States attorney-general at Washington. Mr. Choate began the practice of law in Danvers, Massachusetts, and from there he went to Salem, and afterwards to Boston, Massachusetts. While living at Salem he was elected to congress in 1832, and later, in 1841, he was chosen United States senator to succeed Daniel Webster, Mr. Webster having been appointed secretary of state under William Henry Harrison.

After the death of Webster, Mr. Choate

was the acknowledged leader of the Massachusetts bar, and was looked upon by the younger members of the profession with an affection that almost amounted to a reverence. Mr. Choate's powers as an orator were of the rarest order, and his genius made it possible for him to enchant and interest his listeners, even while discussing the most ordinary theme. He was not merely eloquent on the subjects that were calculated to touch the feelings and stir the passions of his audience in themselves, but could at all times command their attention. He retired from active life in 1858, and was on his way to Europe, his physician having ordered a sea voyage for his health, but had only reached Halifax, Nova Scotia, when he died, July 13, 1858.

DWIGHT L. MOODY, one of the most noted and effective pulpit orators and evangelists America has produced, was born in Northfield, Franklin county, Massachusetts, February 5, 1837. He received but a meager education and worked on a farm until seventeen years of age, when he became clerk in a boot and shoe store in Boston. Soon after this he joined the Congregational church and went to Chicago, where he zealously engaged in missionary work among the poor classes. He met with great success, and in less than a year he built up a Sunday-school which numbered over one thousand children. When the war broke out he became connected with what was known as the "Christian Commission," and later became city missionary of the Young Men's Christian Association at Chicago. A church was built there for his converts and he became its unordained pastor. In the Chicago fire of 1871 the church and Mr. Moody's house and furniture, which had been given him, were destroyed. The

church edifice was afterward replaced by a new church erected on the site of the old one. In 1873, accompanied by Ira D. Sankey, Mr. Moody went to Europe and excited great religious awakenings throughout England, Ireland and Scotland. In 1875 they returned to America and held large meetings in various cities. They afterward made another visit to Great Britain for the same purpose, meeting with great success, returning to the United States in 1884. Mr. Moody afterward continued his evangelistic work, meeting everywhere with a warm reception and success. Mr. Moody produced a number of works, some of which had a wide circulation.

JOHAN PIERPONT MORGAN, a financier of world-wide reputation, and famous as the head of one of the largest banking houses in the world, was born April 17, 1837, at Hartford, Connecticut. He received his early education in the English high school, in Boston, and later supplemented this with a course in the University of Göttingen, Germany. He returned to the United States, in 1857, and entered the banking firm of Duncan, Sherman & Co., of New York, and, in 1860, he became agent and attorney, in the United States, for George Peabody & Co., of London. He became the junior partner in the banking firm of Dabney, Morgan & Co., in 1864, and that of Drexel, Morgan & Co., in 1871. This house was among the chief negotiators of railroad bonds, and was active in the reorganization of the West Shore Railroad, and its absorption by the New York Central Railroad. It was conspicuous in the reorganization of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, in 1887, which a syndicate of capitalists, formed by Mr. Morgan, placed on a sound financial basis. After that time

many other lines of railroad and gigantic financial enterprises were brought under Mr. Morgan's control, and in some respects it may be said he became the foremost financier of the century.

THOMAS BRACKETT REED, one of the most eminent of American statesmen, was born October 18, 1839, at Portland, Maine, where he received his early education in the common schools of the city, and prepared himself for college. Mr. Reed graduated from Bowdoin College in 1860, and won one of the highest honors of the college, the prize for excellence in English composition. The following four years were spent by him in teaching and in the study of law. Before his admission to the bar, however, he was acting assistant paymaster in the United States navy, and served on the "tin-clad" *Sybil*, which patrolled the Tennessee, Cumberland and Mississippi rivers. After his discharge in 1865, he returned to Portland, was admitted to the bar, and began the practice of his profession. He entered into political life, and in 1868 was elected to the legislature of Maine as a Republican, and in 1869 he was re-elected to the house, and in 1870 was made state senator, from which he passed to attorney-general of the state. He retired from this office in 1873, and until 1877 he was solicitor for the city of Portland. In 1876 he was elected to the forty-fifth congress, which assembled in 1877. Mr. Reed sprung into prominence in that body by one of the first speeches which he delivered, and his long service in congress, coupled with his ability, gave him a national reputation. His influence each year became more strongly marked, and the leadership of his party was finally conceded to him, and in the forty-ninth and fiftieth

congresses the complimentary nomination for the speakership was tendered him by the Republicans. That party having obtained the ascendancy in the fifty-first congress he was elected speaker on the first ballot, and he was again chosen speaker of the fifty-fourth and fifth-fifth congresses. As a writer, Mr. Reed contributed largely to the magazines and periodicals, and his book upon parliamentary rules is generally recognized as authority on that subject.

CLARA BARTON is a celebrated character among what might be termed as the highest grade of philanthropists America has produced. She was born on a farm at Oxford, Massachusetts, a daughter of Captain Stephen Barton, and was educated at Clinton, New York. She engaged in teaching early in life, and founded a free school at Bordentown, the first in New Jersey. She opened with six pupils, but the attendance had grown to six hundred up to 1854, when she went to Washington. She was appointed clerk in the patent department, and remained there until the outbreak of the Civil war, when she resigned her position and devoted herself to the alleviation of the sufferings of the soldiers, serving, not in the hospitals, but on the battle field. She was present at a number of battles, and after the war closed she originated, and for some time carried on at her own expense, the search for missing soldiers. She then for several years devoted her time to lecturing on "Incidents of the War." About 1868 she went to Europe for her health, and settled in Switzerland, but on the outbreak of the Franco-German war she accepted the invitation of the grand duchess of Baden to aid in the establishment of her hospitals, and Miss Barton afterward followed the German army. She was deco-

rated with the golden cross by the grand duke of Baden, and with the iron cross by the emperor of Germany. She also served for many years as president of the famous Red Cross Society and attained a world-wide reputation.

CARDINAL JAMES GIBBONS, one of the most eminent Catholic clergymen in America, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, July 23, 1834. He was given a thorough education, graduated at St. Charles College, Maryland, in 1857, and studied theology in St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore, Maryland. In 1861 he became pastor of St. Bridget's church in Baltimore, and in 1868 was consecrated vicar apostolic of North Carolina. In 1872 our subject became bishop of Richmond, Virginia, and five years later was made archbishop of Baltimore. On the 30th of June, 1885, he was admitted to the full degree of cardinal and primate of the American Catholic church. He was a fluent writer, and his book, "Faith of Our Fathers," had a wide circulation.

CHAUNCEY MITCHELL DEPEW.—This name is, without doubt, one of the most widely known in the United States. Mr. Depew was born April 23, 1834, at Peekskill, New York, the home of the Depew family for two hundred years. He attended the common schools of his native place, where he prepared himself to enter college. He began his collegiate course at Yale at the age of eighteen and graduated in 1856. He early took an active interest in politics and joined the Republican party at its formation. He then took up the study of law and went into the office of the Hon. William Nelson, of Peekskill, for that purpose, and in 1858 he was admitted to the bar.

He was sent as a delegate by the new party to the Republican state convention of that year. He began the practice of his profession in 1859, but though he was a good worker, his attention was detracted by the campaign of 1860, in which he took an active part. During this campaign he gained his first laurels as a public speaker. Mr. Depew was elected assemblyman in 1862 from a Democratic district. In 1863 he secured the nomination for secretary of state, and gained that post by a majority of thirty thousand. In 1866 he left the field of politics and entered into the active practice of his law business as attorney for the New York & Harlem Railroad Company, and in 1869 when this road was consolidated with the New York Central, and called the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad, he was appointed the attorney for the new road. His rise in the railroad business was rapid, and ten years after his entrance into the Vanderbilt system as attorney for a single line, he was the general counsel for one of the largest railroad systems in the world. He was also a director in the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, Michigan Central, Chicago & Northwestern, St. Paul & Omaha, West Shore, and Nickel Plate railroad companies. In 1874 Mr. Depew was made regent of the State University, and a member of the commission appointed to superintend the erection of the capitol at Albany. In 1882, on the resignation of W. H. Vanderbilt from the presidency of the New York Central and the accession to that office by James H. Rutter, Mr. Depew was made second vice-president, and held that position until the death of Mr. Rutter in 1885. In this year Mr. Depew became the executive head of this great corporation. Mr. Depew's greatest fame grew from his ability

and eloquence as an orator and "after-dinner speaker," and it has been said by eminent critics that this country has never produced his equal in wit, fluency and eloquence.

PHILIP KEARNEY.—Among the most dashing and brilliant commanders in the United States service, few have outshone the talented officer whose name heads this sketch. He was born in New York City, June 2, 1815, and was of Irish ancestry and imbued with all the dash and bravery of the Celtic race. He graduated from Columbia College and studied law, but in 1837 accepted a commission as lieutenant in the First United States Dragoons, of which his uncle, Stephen W. Kearney, was then colonel. He was sent by the government, soon after, to Europe to examine and report upon the tactics of the French cavalry. There he attended the Polytechnic School, at Samur, and subsequently served as a volunteer in Algiers, winning the cross of the Legion of Honor. He returned to the United States in 1840, and on the staff of General Scott, in the Mexican war, served with great gallantry. He was made a captain of dragoons in 1846 and made major for services at Contreras and Cherubusco. In the final assault on the City of Mexico, at the San Antonio Gate, Kearney lost an arm. He subsequently served in California and the Pacific coast. In 1851 he resigned his commission and went to Europe, where he resumed his military studies. In the Italian war, in 1859, he served as a volunteer on the staff of General Maurier, of the French army, and took part in the battles of Solferino and Magenta, and for bravery was, for the second time, decorated with the cross of the Legion of Honor. On the opening of the Civil war he hastened home, and, offering his services to the general gov-

ernment, was made brigadier-general of volunteers and placed in command of a brigade of New Jersey troops. In the campaign under McClellan he commanded a division, and at Williamsburg and Fair Oaks his services were valuable and brilliant, as well as in subsequent engagements. At Harrison's Landing he was made major-general of volunteers. In the second battle of Bull Run he was conspicuous, and at the battle of Chantilly, September 1, 1862, while leading in advance of his troops, General Kearney was shot and killed.

RUSSELL SAGE, one of the financial giants of the present century and for more than an average generation one of the most conspicuous and celebrated of Americans, was born in a frontier hamlet in central New York in August, 1816. While Russell was still a boy an elder brother, Henry Risley Sage, established a small grocery store at Troy, New York, and here Russell found his first employment, as errand boy. He served a five-years apprenticeship, and then joined another brother, Elisha M. Sage, in a new venture in the same line, which proved profitable, at least for Russell, who soon became its sole owner. Next he formed the partnership of Sage & Bates, and greatly extended his field of operations. At twenty-five he had, by his own exertions, amassed what was, in those days, a considerable fortune, being worth about seventy-five thousand dollars. He had acquired an influence in local politics, and four years later his party, the Whigs, elected him to the aldermanic board of Troy and to the treasuryship of Rensselaer county. In 1848 he was a prominent member of the New York delegation to the Whig convention at Philadelphia, casting his first votes for Henry Clay, but joining the "stampede" which

nominated Zachary Taylor. In 1850 the Whigs of Troy nominated him for congress, but he was not elected—a failure which he retrieved two years later, and in 1854 he was re-elected by a sweeping majority. At Washington he ranked high in influence and ability. Fame as a speaker and as a political leader was within his grasp, when he gave up public life, declined a renomination to congress, and went back to Troy to devote himself to his private business. Six years later, in 1863, he removed to New York and plunged into the arena of Wall street. A man of boundless energy and tireless pertinacity, with wonderful judgment of men and things, he soon took his place as a king in finance, and, it is said, during the latter part of his life he controlled more ready money than any other single individual on this continent.

ROGER QUARLES MILLS, a noted United States senator and famous as the father of the "Mills tariff bill," was born in Todd county, Kentucky, March 30, 1832. He received a liberal education in the common schools, and removed to Palestine, Texas, in 1849. He took up the study of law, and supported himself by serving as an assistant in the post-office, and in the offices of the court clerks. In 1850 he was elected engrossing clerk of the Texas house of representatives, and in 1852 was admitted to the bar, while still a minor, by special act of the legislature. He then settled at Corsicana, Texas, and began the active practice of his profession. He was elected to the state legislature in 1859, and in 1872 he was elected to congress from the state at large, as a Democrat. After his first election he was continuously returned to congress until he resigned to accept the position of United States senator, to which he

was elected March 23, 1892, to succeed Hon. Horace Chilton. He took his seat in the senate March 30, 1892; was afterward re-elected and ranked among the most useful and prominent members of that body. In 1876 he opposed the creation of the electoral commission, and in 1887 canvassed the state of Texas against the adoption of a prohibition amendment to its constitution, which was defeated. He introduced into the house of representatives the bill that was known as the "Mills Bill," reducing duties on imports, and extending the free list. The bill passed the house on July 21, 1888, and made the name of "Mills" famous throughout the entire country.

HAZEN S. PINGREE, the celebrated Michigan political leader, was born in Maine in 1842. Up to fourteen years of age he worked hard on the stony ground of his father's small farm. Attending school in the winter, he gained a fair education, and when not laboring on the farm, he found employment in the cotton mills in the vicinity. He resolved to find more steady work, and accordingly went to Hopkinton, Massachusetts, where he entered a shoe factory, but on the outbreak of the war he enlisted at once and was enrolled in the First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery. He participated in the battle of Bull Run, which was his initial fight, and served creditably his early term of service, at the expiration of which he re-enlisted. He fought in the battles of Fredricksburg, Harris Farm, Spottsylvania Court House and Cold Harbor. In 1864 he was captured by Mosby, and spent five months at Andersonville, Georgia, as a prisoner, but escaped at the end of that time. He re-entered the service and participated in the battles of Fort Fisher, Boyden, and Sailor's Creek. He

was honorably mustered out of service, and in 1866 went to Detroit, Michigan, where he made use of his former experience in a shoe factory, and found work. Later he formed a partnership with another workman and started a small factory, which has since become a large establishment. Mr. Pingree made his entrance into politics in 1889, in which year he was elected by a surprisingly large majority as a Republican to the mayoralty of Detroit, in which office he was the incumbent during four consecutive terms. In November, 1896, he was elected governor of the state of Michigan. While mayor of Detroit, Mr. Pingree originated and put into execution the idea of allowing the poor people of the city the use of vacant city lands and lots for the purpose of raising potatoes. The idea was enthusiastically adopted by thousands of poor families, attracted wide attention, and gave its author a national reputation as "Potato-patch Pingree."

THOMAS ANDREW HENDRICKS, an eminent American statesman and a Democratic politician of national fame, was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, September 7, 1819. In 1822 he removed, with his father, to Shelby county, Indiana. He graduated from the South Hanover College in 1841, and two years later was admitted to the bar. In 1851 he was chosen a member of the state constitutional convention, and took a leading part in the deliberations of that body. He was elected to congress in 1851, and after serving two terms was appointed commissioner of the United States general land-office. In 1863 he was elected to the United States senate, where his distinguished services commanded the respect of all parties. He was elected governor of Indiana in 1872, serving four years, and in

1876 was nominated by the Democrats as candidate for the vice-presidency with Tilden. The returns in a number of states were contested, and resulted in the appointment of the famous electoral commission, which decided in favor of the Republican candidates. In 1884 Mr. Hendricks was again nominated as candidate for the vice-presidency, by the Democratic party, on the ticket with Grover Cleveland, was elected, and served about six months. He died at Indianapolis, November 25, 1885. He was regarded as one of the brainiest men in the party, and his integrity was never questioned, even by his political opponents.

GARRETT A. HOBART, one of the many able men who have held the high office of vice-president of the United States, was born June 3, 1844, in Monmouth county, New Jersey, and in 1860 entered the sophomore class at Rutgers College, from which he graduated in 1863 at the age of nineteen. He then taught school until he entered the law office of Socrates Tuttle, of Paterson, New Jersey, with whom he studied law, and in 1869 was admitted to the bar. He immediately began the active practice of his profession in the office of the above named gentleman. He became interested in political life, and espoused the cause of the Republican party, and in 1865 held his first office, serving as clerk for the grand jury. He was also city counsel of Paterson in 1871, and in May, 1872, was elected counsel for the board of chosen freeholders. He entered the state legislature in 1873, and was re-elected to the assembly in 1874. Mr. Hobart was made speaker of the assembly in 1876, and and in 1879 was elected to the state senate. After serving three years in the same, he was elected president of that body in 1881,

and the following year was re-elected to that office. He was a delegate-at-large to the Republican national convention in 1876 and 1880, and was elected a member of the national committee in 1884, which position he occupied continuously until 1896. He was then nominated for vice-president by the Republican national convention, and was elected to that office in the fall of 1896 on the ticket with William McKinley.

WILLIAM MORRIS STEWART, noted as a political leader and senator, was born in Lyons, Wayne county, New York, August 9, 1827, and removed with his parents while still a small child to Mesopotamia township, Trumbull county, Ohio. He attended the Lyons Union school and Farmington Academy, where he obtained his education. Later he taught mathematics in the former school, while yet a pupil, and with the little money thus earned and the assistance of James C. Smith, one of the judges of the supreme court of New York, he entered Yale College. He remained there until the winter of 1849-50, when, attracted by the gold discoveries in California he wended his way thither. He arrived at San Francisco in May, 1850, and later engaged in mining with pick and shovel in Nevada county. In this way he accumulated some money, and in the spring of 1852 he took up the study of law under John R. McConnell. The following December he was appointed district attorney, to which office he was chosen at the general election of the next year. In 1854 he was appointed attorney-general of California, and in 1860 he removed to Virginia City, Nevada, where he largely engaged in early mining litigation. Mr. Stewart was also interested in the development of the "Comstock lode," and in 1861 was chosen a

member of the territorial council. He was elected a member of the constitutional convention in 1863, and was elected United States senator in 1864, and re-elected in 1869. At the expiration of his term in 1875, he resumed the practice of law in Nevada, California, and the Pacific coast generally. He was thus engaged when he was elected again to the United States senate as a Republican in 1887 to succeed the late James G. Fair, a Democrat, and took his seat March 4, 1887. On the expiration of his term he was again re-elected and became one of the leaders of his party in congress. His ability as an orator, and the prominent part he took in the discussion of public questions, gained him a national reputation.

GEORGE GRAHAM VEST, for many years a prominent member of the United States senate, was born in Frankfort, Kentucky, December 6, 1848. He graduated from Center College in 1868, and from the law department of the Transylvania University of Lexington, Kentucky, in 1853. In the same year he removed to Missouri and began the practice of his profession. In 1860 he was an elector on the Democratic ticket, and was a member of the lower house of the Missouri legislature in 1860-61. He was elected to the Confederate congress, serving two years in the lower house and one in the senate. He then resumed the practice of law, and in 1879 was elected to the senate of the United States to succeed James Shields. He was re-elected in 1885, and again in 1891 and 1897. His many years of service in the National congress, coupled with his ability as a speaker and the active part he took in the discussion of public questions, gave him a wide reputation.

HANNIBAL HAMLIN, a noted American statesman, whose name is indissolubly connected with the history of this country, was born in Paris, Maine, August 27, 1809. He learned the printer's trade and followed that calling for several years. He then studied law, and was admitted to practice in 1833. He was elected to the legislature of the state of Maine, where he was several times chosen speaker of the lower house. He was elected to congress by the Democrats in 1843, and re-elected in 1845. In 1848 he was chosen to the United States senate and served in that body until 1861. He was elected governor of Maine in 1857 on the Republican ticket, but resigned when re-elected to the United States senate the same year. He was elected vice-president of the United States on the ticket with Lincoln in 1860, and inaugurated in March, 1861. In 1865 he was appointed collector of the port of Boston. Beginning with 1869 he served two six-year terms in the United States senate, and was then appointed by President Garfield as minister to Spain in 1881. His death occurred July 4, 1891.

ISHAM G. HARRIS, famous as Confederate war governor of Tennessee, and distinguished by his twenty years of service in the senate of the United States, was born in Franklin county, Tennessee, and educated at the Academy of Winchester. He then took up the study of law, was admitted to the bar, and commenced practice at Paris, Tennessee, in 1841. He was elected to the state legislature in 1847, was a candidate for presidential elector on the Democratic ticket in 1848, and the next year was elected to congress from his district, and re-elected in 1851. In 1853 he was renominated by the Democrats of his

district, but declined, and removed to Memphis, where he took up the practice of law. He was a presidential elector-at-large from Tennessee in 1856, and was elected governor of the state the next year, and again in 1859, and in 1861. He was driven from Nashville by the advance of the Union armies, and for the last three years of the war acted as aid upon the staff of the commanding general of the Confederate army of Tennessee. After the war he went to Liverpool, England, where he became a merchant, but returned to Memphis in 1867, and resumed the practice of law. In 1877 he was elected to the United States senate, to which position he was successively re-elected until his death in 1897.

NELSON DINGLEY, JR., for nearly a quarter of a century one of the leaders in congress and framer of the famous "Dingley tariff bill," was born in Durham, Maine, in 1832. His father as well as all his ancestors, were farmers, merchants and mechanics and of English descent. Young Dingley was given the advantages first of the common schools and in vacations helped his father in the store and on the farm. When twelve years of age he attended high school and at seventeen was teaching in a country school district and preparing himself for college. The following year he entered Waterville Academy and in 1851 entered Colby University. After a year and a half in this institution he entered Dartmouth College and was graduated in 1855 with high rank as a scholar, debater and writer. He next studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1856. But instead of practicing his profession he purchased the "Lewistown (Me.) Journal," which became famous throughout the New England States as a leader in the advocacy of Repub-

lican principles. About the same time Mr. Dingley began his political career, although ever after continuing at the head of the newspaper. He was soon elected to the state legislature and afterward to the lower house of congress, where he became a prominent national character. He also served two terms as governor of Maine.

OLIVER PERRY MORTON, a distinguished American statesman, was born in Wayne county, Indiana, August 4, 1823. His early education was by private teaching and a course at the Wayne County Seminary. At the age of twenty years he entered the Miami University at Oxford, Ohio, and at the end of two years quit the college, began the study of law in the office of John Newman, of Centerville, Indiana, and was admitted to the bar in 1847.

Mr. Morton was elected judge on the Democratic ticket, in 1852, but on the passage of the "Kansas-Nebraska Bill" he severed his connection with that party, and soon became a prominent leader of the Republicans. He was elected governor of Indiana in 1861, and as war governor became well known throughout the country. He received a paralytic stroke in 1865, which partially deprived him of the use of his limbs. He was chosen to the United States senate from Indiana, in 1867, and wielded great influence in that body until the time of his death, November 1, 1877.

JOHN B. GORDON, a brilliant Confederate officer and noted senator of the United States, was born in Upson county, Georgia, February 6, 1832. He graduated from the State University, studied law, and took up the practice of his profession. At the beginning of the war he entered the Confederate service as captain of infantry, and rapidly

rose to the rank of lieutenant-general, commanding one wing of the Confederate army at the close of the war. In 1868 he was Democratic candidate for governor of Georgia, and it is said was elected by a large majority, but his opponent was given the office. He was a delegate to the national Democratic conventions in 1868 and 1872, and a presidential elector both years. In 1873 he was elected to the United States senate. In 1886 he was elected governor of Georgia, and re-elected in 1888. He was again elected to the United States senate in 1890, serving until 1897, when he was succeeded by A. S. Clay. He was regarded as a leader of the southern Democracy, and noted for his fiery eloquence.

STEPHEN JOHNSON FIELD, an illustrious associate justice of the supreme court of the United States, was born at Haddam, Connecticut, November 4, 1816, being one of the noted sons of Rev. D. D. Field. He graduated from Williams College in 1837, took up the study of law with his brother, David Dudley Field, becoming his partner upon admission to the bar. He went to California in 1849, and at once began to take an active interest in the political affairs of that state. He was elected alcalde of Marysville, in 1850, and in the autumn of the same year was elected to the state legislature. In 1857 he was elected judge of the supreme court of the state, and two years afterwards became its chief justice. In 1863 he was appointed by President Lincoln as associate justice of the supreme court of the United States. During his incumbency, in 1873, he was appointed by the governor of California one of a commission to examine the codes of the state and for the preparation of amendments to the same for submission to the legislature.

In 1877 he was one of the famous electoral commission of fifteen members, and voted as one of the seven favoring the election of Tilden to the presidency. In 1880 a large portion of the Democratic party favored his nomination as candidate for the presidency. He retired in the fall of 1897, having served a greater number of years on the supreme bench than any of his associates or predecessors, Chief Justice Marshall coming next in length of service.

JOHN T. MORGAN, whose services in the United States senate brought him into national prominence, was born in Athens, Tennessee, June 20, 1824. At the age of nine years he emigrated to Alabama, where he made his permanent home, and where he received an academic education. He then took up the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1845. He took a leading part in local politics, was a presidential elector in 1860, casting his ballot for Breckenridge and Lane, and in 1861 was a delegate to the state convention which passed the ordinance of secession. In May, of the same year, he joined the Confederate army as a private in Company I, Cahawba Rifles, and was soon after made major and then lieutenant-colonel of the Fifth Regiment. In 1862 he was commissioned colonel, and soon after made brigadier-general and assigned to the command of a brigade in Virginia. He resigned to join his old regiment whose colonel had been killed. He was soon afterward again made brigadier-general and given command of the brigade that included his regiment.

After the war he returned to the practice of law, and continued it up to the time of his election to the United States senate, in 1877. He was a presidential elector in 1876 and cast his vote for Tilden and Hendricks.

He was re-elected to the senate in 1883, and again in 1889, and 1895. His speeches and the measures he introduced, marked as they were by an intense Americanism, brought him into national prominence.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY, the twenty-fifth president of the United States, was born at Niles, Trumbull county, Ohio, January 29, 1844. He was of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and received his early education in a Methodist academy in the small village of Poland, Ohio. At the outbreak of the war Mr. McKinley was teaching school, earning twenty-five dollars per month. As soon as Fort Sumter was fired upon he enlisted in a company that was formed in Poland, which was inspected and mustered in by General John C. Fremont, who at first objected to Mr. McKinley, as being too young, but upon examination he was finally accepted. Mr. McKinley was seventeen when the war broke out but did not look his age. He served in the Twenty-third Ohio Infantry throughout the war, was promoted from sergeant to captain, for good conduct on the field, and at the close of the war, for meritorious services, he was brevetted major. After leaving the army Major McKinley took up the study of law, and was admitted to the bar, and in 1869 he took his initiation into politics, being elected prosecuting attorney of his county as a Republican, although the district was usually Democratic. In 1876 he was elected to congress, and in a call upon the President-elect, Mr. Hayes, to whom he went for advice upon the way he should shape his career, he was told that to achieve fame and success he must take one special line and stick to it. Mr. McKinley chose tariff legislation and he became an authority in regard to import duties. He was a member of congress for

many years, became chairman of the ways and means committee, and later he advocated the famous tariff bill that bore his name, which was passed in 1890. In the next election the Republican party was overwhelmingly defeated through the country, and the Democrats secured more than a two thirds majority in the lower house, and also had control of the senate, Mr. McKinley being defeated in his own district by a small majority. He was elected governor of Ohio in 1891 by a plurality of twenty-one thousand, five hundred and eleven, and two years later he was re-elected by the still greater plurality of eighty thousand, nine hundred and ninety-five. He was a delegate-at-large to the Minneapolis Republican convention in 1892, and was instructed to support the nomination of Mr. Harrison. He was chairman of the convention, and was the only man from Ohio to vote for Mr. Harrison upon the roll call. In November, 1892, a number of prominent politicians gathered in New York to discuss the political situation, and decided that the result of the election had put an end to McKinley and McKinleyism. But in less than four years from that date Mr. McKinley was nominated for the presidency against the combined opposition of half a dozen rival candidates. Much of the credit for his success was due to Mark A. Hanna, of Cleveland, afterward chairman of the Republican national committee. At the election which occurred in November, 1896, Mr. McKinley was elected president of the United States by an enormous majority, on a gold standard and protective tariff platform. He was inaugurated on the 4th of March, 1897, and called a special session of congress, to which was submitted a bill for tariff reform, which was passed in the latter part of July of that year.

CINCINNATUS HEINE MILLER, known in the literary world as Joaquin Miller, "the poet of the Sierras," was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1841. When only about thirteen years of age he ran away from home and went to the mining regions in California and along the Pacific coast. Some time afterward he was taken prisoner by the Modoc Indians and lived with them for five years. He learned their language and gained great influence with them, fighting in their wars, and in all modes of living became as one of them. In 1858 he left the Indians and went to San Francisco, where he studied law, and in 1860 was admitted to the bar in Oregon. In 1866 he was elected a county judge in Oregon and served four years. Early in the seventies he began devoting a good deal of time to literary pursuits, and about 1874 he settled in Washington, D. C. He wrote many poems and dramas that attracted considerable attention and won him an extended reputation. Among his productions may be mentioned "Pacific Poems," "Songs of the Sierras," "Songs of the Sun Lands," "Ships in the Desert," "Adrienne, a Dream of Italy," "Danites," "Unwritten History," "First Families of the Sierras" (a novel), "One Fair Woman" (a novel), "Songs of Italy," "Shadows of Shasta," "The Gold-Seekers of the Sierras," and a number of others.

GEORGE FREDERICK ROOT, a noted music publisher and composer, was born in Sheffield, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, on August 30, 1820. While working on his father's farm he found time to learn, unaided, several musical instruments, and in his eighteenth year he went to Boston, where he soon found employment as a teacher of music. From 1839

until 1844 he gave instructions in music in the public schools of that city, and was also director of music in two churches. Mr. Root then went to New York and taught music in the various educational institutions of the city. He went to Paris in 1850 and spent one year there in study, and on his return he published his first song, "Hazel Dell." It appeared as the work of "Wurzel," which was the German equivalent of his name. He was the originator of the normal musical institutions, and when the first one was started in New York he was one of the faculty. He removed to Chicago, Illinois, in 1860, and established the firm of Root & Cady, and engaged in the publication of music. He received, in 1872, the degree of "Doctor of Music" from the University of Chicago. After the war the firm became George F. Root & Co., of Cincinnati and Chicago. Mr. Root did much to elevate the standard of music in this country by his compositions and work as a teacher. Besides his numerous songs he wrote a great deal of sacred music and published many collections of vocal and instrumental music. For many years he was the most popular song writer in America, and was one of the greatest song writers of the war. He is also well-known as an author, and his work in that line comprises: "Methods for the Piano and Organ," "Handbook on Harmony Teaching," and innumerable articles for the musical press. Among his many and most popular songs of the war time are: "Rosalie, the Prairie-flower," "Battle Cry of Freedom," "Just Before the Battle," "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp, the Boys are Marching," "The Old Folks are Gone," "A Hundred Years Ago," "Old Potomac Shore," and "There's Music in the Air." Mr. Root's cantatas include "The Flower Queen" and "The Haymakers." He died in 1896.

BIOGRAPHICAL RECORD
OF
SCHUYLER COUNTY
NEW YORK



G. C. C.

BIOGRAPHICAL

GENERAL GEORGE J. MAGEE.

Honored and respected by all, there has been no resident of Schuyler county who has occupied a more important position in industrial and commercial circles than did General George Jefferson Magee of Watkins, not alone on account of the brilliant success he achieved, but also because of the honorable, straightforward business policy he ever followed. He possessed untiring energy, was quick of perception, formed his plans readily and was determined in their execution and his close application to business and his excellent management brought to him a high degree of prosperity. In a large measure he pushed forward the wheels of progress, upon which rested the material and substantial upbuilding of the state. He controlled interests of vast magnitude with an ability that indicated a master mind, a clear calm judgment, and accurate recognition of possibility.

General Magee was born in Bath, Steuben county, New York, March 17, 1840. His father was the late John Magee, a successful banker of Bath, who became the owner of extensive coal mines in Pennsylvania and was likewise interested in the or-

ganization and construction of railroads in New York and in the Keystone state. He also figured prominently in public affairs and for four years represented his district in the council chambers of the nation as a member of congress. His paternal ancestors came from County Antrim, Ireland, in 1756, and settled near Easton, Pennsylvania, and the family history is given more fully on another page of this volume. His mother's people came from Ayrshire, Scotland, and his mother from the north of England, settling in Loudoun county, Virginia, about the time the Magee family was established here.

In the public schools of Bath General Magee began his education, which he continued in Albany and in Lawrenceville, New Jersey, and in 1860 he was graduated in Princeton College. He then entered upon his business career as an employe of the Steuben County Bank at Bath, and later became connected with the mining interests at Fall Brook, Pennsylvania. Subsequently he spent about eighteen months in traveling in Europe, after which he returned to the office of the Fall Brook Coal Company in Watkins, New York, and became familiar with his father's extensive business invest-

ments and interests, so that he was well qualified to assume an important business relation in these connections, at his father's death. On the death of John Magee, the president of the Fall Brook Coal Company and of the Blossburg & Corning Railroad Company, General Magee became the vice president of each and upon the death of Duncan S. Magee, in June, 1869, he succeeded to the presidency of both concerns.

At the death of his father, on the 5th of April, 1868, General Magee inherited a large property and was thereafter accupied with the interests which engrossed his father's attention. He became a trustee of his father's estate, which included the entire ownership of the bituminous coal interests represented by the Fall Brook Coal Company in Tioga county, Pennsylvania, together with the railroad property connected with the mines. The development and extension of these interests formed the life work of General Magee. He was instrumental in the building of the Wellsboro & Lawrenceville Railroad, later a part of the Fall Brook Railway system and now a part of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad, projected and secured the building of the Syracuse, Geneva & Corning Railway, also the Beech Creek Railway, and the Pine Creek Railway, so that beginning with the ownership by the estate of his father of a railroad line of fifteen miles in length, capitalized at less than five hundred thousand dollars, having an equipment of ten locomotives and a corresponding number of cars, the lines of railroad now owned by the same interests aggregate about one hundred miles with a capital stock of five million dollars and an equipment of seventy-six locomotives and three thousand three hundred cars used in operating

two hundred and fifty miles of owned and leased lines. The old Blossburg Railroad, fifteen miles in length, was the nucleus and later a part of through system of railroad known as the Fall Brook line, reaching from the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad at Lyons and from Geneva to Williamsport, Pennsylvania, a distance of one hundred and eighty-five miles, connecting with the Philadelphia & Reading road. These extensions and connections were made during the presidency of General Magee and were planned and carried to a successful completion by him. The Cowanesque Valley branch of the same system was built in the same period from the main line to Ulysses in Potter county, Pennsylvania.

In connection with his railroad building General Magee had other extensive business interests, which proved of great value and importance to the state as well as contributing to his individual prosperity. He was the projector, contractor and first general manager of the well known Beech Creek Railroad, having one hundred and fifty miles of line and now a part of the New York Central system, reaching from Jersey Shore on the Pine Creek Railway to the coal mines in Clearfield and Cambria counties, Pennsylvania. He was also the president of the Fall Brook Coal Company, the Fall Brook Railroad, the Morris Run Coal Mining Company, the Tioga Improvement Company, and the Syracuse, Geneva & Corning Railroad Company; vice president of the Pine Creek Railroad; and a director of the Chest Creek Land & Improvement Company, of Cambria county, Pennsylvania, the Beech Creek Cannel Coal Company, of Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, the Beech Creek Railroad, the Cen-

tral Dock & Terminal Company, of Buffalo, New York, the North River Coal & Wharf Company, of Jersey City, and of the Knickerbocker Trust Company, of New York city. These but serve to indicate the volume and importance of the business interests with which General Magee was associated.

In 1865 General Magee was united in marriage to Miss Emma Stothoff, of Burdett, Schuyler county, New York, and unto them were born seven children: Anna Stothoff, John, Kathleen, Stewart, Arabella Helen, Emma Marie, Lusyd and George J. To a man of domestic tastes, such as Mr. Magee possessed, one of the greatest pleasures which came to him from his wealth, was in providing royally for his family. No other interest was so dear to his heart as the welfare of his wife and children. He had social relations, too, of a very pleasant character and was a popular and honored member of a number of the leading clubs of the Empire state, including the Lawyers, the University, the Manhattan and the Princeton Clubs of New York city. His military title was received in 1869 under appointment of Governor Hoffman to the position of paymaster general of the state of New York. It is almost impossible to summarize a life record such as that of General Magee, for so varied were his business interests and so active was he in lines of life, pertaining to the general progress of his native state. His career was ever such as to warrant the trust and confidence of the business world, for he ever conducted all transactions on the strictest principles of honor and integrity. His devotion to the public good was unquestioned and arose from a sincere interest in the welfare of his fellow men. Moreover, in the community where he lived and in the localities where he was

best known, there existed between him and his associates the warmer ties of friendship and of love. He was very charitable, never refusing any worthy person who applied to him for aid.



WILLIAM HENRY BALDWIN

William Henry Baldwin is the editor of the Watkins Democrat, of Watkins, New York, and has long been connected with journalistic interests here. Through the columns of his paper he has promoted every movement and enterprise which he believed would contribute to the general good, and his journal exercises a strong influence in the community.

Mr. Baldwin was born in Deerfield, Herkimer county, New York, June 28, 1835, a son of Henry Downs and Mary Jane (Pease) Baldwin, who were the parents of ten children, of whom nine are still living; eight sons and one daughter, all residents of Watkins, and the sons are all Democrats. When our subject was about two years old the family came to Schuyler county, locating in Watkins, where during the winter months he was a student in the public schools until he arrived at the age of eighteen. He then started out in life on his own account and whatever success he has achieved and to whatever position he has attained he has the satisfaction of knowing that his own diligence, labor and capability have been the means of advancement.

For one year Mr. Baldwin worked upon a farm and the following year began work with his father, who was a boatman and boat-builder. He followed that life for four years and in 1848 he began his newspaper career as a printer's devil on the Jefferson

Eagle at Jefferson, New York, a paper then published in Jefferson, now Watkins, and owned by John Wesley Smith. In 1859 Mr. Baldwin went to Ovid, Seneca county, New York, where he entered into partnership with John M. Riley and purchased the Seneca County Sentinel, which they conducted until 1861, when Mr. Baldwin sold his interest and entered the employ of George D. A. Bridgman, in Watkins. In August, 1863, he went to Troy, Pennsylvania, where he purchased the Troy Times, a defunct paper, neglected and deserted by Azro C. Lombard, a former Watkins man. Mr. Baldwin purchased the plant and in a short time had the Times upon a paying basis. This was during the memorable discussion of the Wilmot Proviso bill, of which David Wilmot was the author. Through the aid of that gentleman and M. C. Murker, of Towanda, Pennsylvania, and other friends of Troy, Mr. Baldwin succeeded in establishing a newspaper of much prominence and remained at Troy until October, 1865. In the latter part of that month he went to Hornellsville, New York, where he purchased the Democratic Vidette. Subsequently he sold a half interest in the Troy Times to A. S. Hooker, who was a strong Republican, and took up his residence in Hornellsville, where he remained until the 10th of January, 1866, when he sold the Vidette, which has become a flourishing paper, to the firm of Thacher & Tuttle, men of easy means and thirsting for newspaper lore.

At that time Mr. Baldwin removed to Motts Corners in Tompkins county, remaining there during the winter as a part of the family of John Losey, his father-in-law, but on the 22d of May returned to Watkins. Here five days later he purchased the

Schuyler County Democrat of Duncan S. and George J. Magee, and associated with him in the publication of an independent paper J. B. Look, who remained a factor in the enterprise for only four months. Mr. Baldwin then transformed the paper into a Democratic organ and was supported by the friendship and encouragement of the Magees, well known and prominent representatives of the Democracy in this portion of the state. The paper was enlarged from seven columns to nine columns and was a prominent factor in the great campaign of Horatio Seymour, in 1869. The Democrat was afterward decreased to an eight column paper and thus published until the 22d of February, 1891, when the plant was entirely destroyed by fire, with a loss of thirteen thousand dollars, on which there was only twenty-eight hundred dollars insurance. With borrowed money, Mr. Baldwin built what is known as the Baldwin block, on the corner of Second and Franklin streets. It is seventy-five by seventy-five feet and three stories in height with a cupola on top. The second and third floors were used in his business. In 1893, however, his uncle Samuel G. Baldwin, of Cleveland, Ohio, who was in partnership with him, died and as the affairs were in a somewhat involved condition it was necessary for our subject to re-deed the building to the parties who had loaned the money, and thus he found himself with very little capital. However, he purchased a lot on his present site and on the 5th of November, 1895, commenced the erection of the building which he now occupies, taking possession of it on the 19th of January, 1896. That year the Chicago convention nominated W. J. Bryan for the presidency and endorsed a platform in favor of free silver, and together with many others of the Democratic

party who were leaders throughout the country, he refused to support the platform. In the spring of 1896 some free silver men purchased of John Corbitt the Schuyler County Advocate and merged it into a Democratic opposition, later changing it to the Review, which is now published here. Through the instrumentality of the Democratic supervisors and the Democratic county committee the opposition paper was given the session laws with the view of squelching the Democrat. Soon afterward General Magee, who had been the chief friend of the Democrat, died and Mr. Baldwin was thus left to fight his own way against the opposition and the free silver attitude of the old party. The paper, however, has a good circulation and is published weekly. It is neat and attractive in its make-up and is always found the earnest advocate of Watkins' prosperity and its improvement and progress. When Mr. Baldwin came to Watkins there were but three papers in the county, but at the present writing in 1903 there is one paper in Montour Falls, three in Watkins, one in Burdett and one in Odessa. He does all kinds of job printing and has a thoroughly complete and modern plant, the building being seventy-five by twenty-five feet and three stories high. It is heated by steam, lighted by gas and electricity, is supplied with city water and connected with the sewer system and has excellent plumbing arrangements.

On the 3d of January, 1863, Mr. Baldwin was united in marriage to Miss Louise E. Losey, a daughter of John and Laura (Johnson) Losey. They became the parents of four children: Donna Madelon, who died at the age of twelve years; John, who died at the age of five years; Marian P., the wife of Alfred C. Woodward, of

Watkins; and William, who died when five years of age.

Mr. Baldwin has served as trustee of his village for one term, has been clerk of the board and canal collector and was postmaster during President Cleveland's first term. He attends the Presbyterian church and at one time was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias. He has taken particular interest in supporting any enterprise calculated to advance the welfare of Watkins. Through his paper he strongly advocated the system of water and sewerage for the city, which measures were adopted and the work successfully completed. He also agitated and encouraged the establishment of the electric light plant and telephone system and the building of the electric railway between Watkins and Elmira. When he erected the Baldwin block he put in hot and cold water, sewerage and steam pipes, the building being quite modern in all its appointments, and this resulted in compelling other business blocks to make improvements that were never thought of before. The erection of the Baldwin block was the initiation of a period of business block building in Watkins, so that the village now has a number of architectural structures supplied with modern conveniences that any town might be proud of.

OTIS R. CORBETT.

The Corbetts of the British Isles and America are descendants of the family of whom was Hugh Corbet or Corbeau, seated in Normandy in 1040. There are twelve county families bearing the name of Corbet

or Corbett, now seated in England, of whom Burke's Peerage states: "This is one of the few families still existing, who trace in the male line an undoubted descent from an ancient race of the same name in Normandy."

Hugh Corbet or Corbeau had issue four sons, Hugh, Roger, Robert and Reginald. Of these Hugh, the eldest son, succeeded to the lands in Normandy and was ancestor of the Corbets of that country. Reginald, the youngest son, accompanied Hugh, Count de Saint Paul, to the Holy Land in 1096, and was ancestor of the Corbets of Artois and of Flanders; Chatelaines de Saint Paul. The two other sons, Roger and Robert, accompanied their father into England, at the Norman invasion under William the Conqueror, in 1066. Robert, the third son, received large estates in Shropshire and elsewhere, and had issue one son, Robert Corbet, Lord of Alcester, County Warwick, who died without issue, and two daughters, Sibil, ancestress of the Earls of Pembroke, and Alice, ancestress of the Earls of Huntingdon.

Roger Corbet, the second son of Hugh Corbet or Corbeau, held at the general survey no less than twenty-four lordships in Shropshire, or, as it was anciently known, the County Salop. He left a son William Corbet of Caus Castle, who was the father of Sir Robert Corbet, from whom descended Peter Corbet, who was summoned to Parliament as a Baron by Edward I. The eldest son, Thomas Corbet, was grandfather of Sir Richard Corbet, who settled at Moreton-Corbet, and his direct line continues still to reside there, the present senior representative being Sir Walter Orlando Corbet. Moreton-Corbet is a parish in the hundred of North Bradford, County Salop.

The church dedicated to St. Bartholomew is an ancient structure, and contains effigies and monuments to the Corbet family. Near it are the ruins of Moreton-Corbet castle, which was erected on the site of an older one in the sixteenth century, and was burned during the civil wars.

Robert Corbett, soldier of King Philip's war, in service on the Connecticut river in 1675-76, is the first of the family of record in America. He married Priscilla Rockwood in 1682, and by her became possessed of large land holdings in the town of Mendon, Worcester county, Massachusetts. Of his sons, Daniel Corbett married Sarah Jones in 1717. He was an elder of the Congregational church and a man of prominence in affairs of community. His children were two sons, Daniel and Nathaniel, and seven daughters. His youngest daughter Alice, married Dudley Chase, and was the grandmother of Secretary Salmon P. Chase. Daniel Corbett, Jr., was born in 1720, and by Mary, his wife, had seven sons and five daughters. He was a deacon in the Congregational church, of which his father had been an elder, and his death occurred in 1761, the same year as the birth of his youngest son, John Corbett. The sons of Daniel Corbett, Jr., were Robert Corbett, Nathaniel, Daniel, Peter, Joseph, Eldad and John, and all but Joseph were soldiers of the Revolution.

Robert Corbett of the Revolution, great-grandson of Robert Corbett of King Philip's war, was born in 1745, and married Elizabeth Daniels in 1769. They were the parents of eleven children, eight of whom became heads of families. Robert Corbett was born in that portion of the town of Mendon which was set off as Milford, and in 1790 he named his settlement on the Salt

Lack creek, near the great bend of the Susquehanna river, as New Milford, in honor of his former home. He left Pennsylvania in 1801 and founded Corbettsville, now in Broome county, New York, where his death occurred in 1823. Of his sons, Asaph Corbett, Sewell and Cooper, the latter two remained with him, and were jointly interested in extensive timber operations. On their large land holdings in Potter county, Pennsylvania, is located Corbett, the site of the largest wood alcohol factory in America, and in which the great-grandsons of Robert Corbett, Marshall Corbett and Julius Corbett Fish, have ownership. Another great-grandson was the late Elias J. Beardsley, for many years superintendent of public instruction in Elmira. A granddaughter, Charlotte Leach Drake, who died in 1901, aged eighty-six years, was the author of a descriptive poem on Watkins Glen.

Asaph Corbett, eldest son of Robert Corbett, was born in Milford, Massachusetts, in 1769, and there married Matilda Read in 1790. He accompanied his father to New Milford, Pennsylvania, and built the first frame house in the place. He bought a farm in the town of Catharine, now in Schuyler county, New York, in 1804, but in 1812, having sold it, he purchased lands on the west shore of Seneca lake, in the town of Reading, and made it his home until his death in 1847. His son, Chester Corbett, was with him in all his business operations and inherited the homestead. His daughters were Betsey, who became the wife of Charles Deming; Nancy, wife of William Lord; and Emma, wife of Daniel Miller. Chester Corbett was born in 1795 and married Sally LeFevre in 1818. She was the daughter of Lewis LeFevre of the Huguenot family of Ulster

county, New York, and a pioneer of the town of Hector in 1804 and the town of Reading in 1812. Her birth occurred in 1800 and her death in 1864, Chester Corbett dying in 1869. Their children who became heads of families were Otis Read Corbett; Matilda, wife of Samuel K. Gilbert; Nancy, wife of John W. Warner; Charles M. Corbett, and John Wallace Corbett, all of whom remained in the town of Reading.

Otis R. Corbett was born September 27, 1818, and is still in the enjoyment of good health and all his faculties at the age of eighty-four years. He has exemplified the principles of his father, who was a Whig and a Republican and an advocate of temperance reform, having as early as 1828 desisted from furnishing spirits in the haying and harvest fields. He was an exemplary member of the Methodist Episcopal church, long holding official position in the organization, and ever active in town affairs, and in these respects his son has emulated his example. After receiving a good common school education, Otis R. Corbett, at the age of eighteen, entered an artillery company, commanded by Captain Reuben LeFevre, of Reading, and in 1839 was orderly under Captain John Royce, of Eddytown. In 1842 he was promoted to first lieutenant, and to captain in 1844, the following year he being appointed president of the board of court martial. Having satisfied not only the requirements of the law by ten years of military service, but his own aspirations in that line, he turned his attention to the more important duties of life. In 1860 and for six years thereafter he was assessor of the town of Reading, and during the Civil war, under the direction of the adjutant general, rendered efficient service in the enrollment of troops. In 1878

he was the Republican candidate for supervisor of his town, but was defeated by a coalition of the Greenback and Democratic parties. His son, John Corbett, retrieved the political field, having been Republican supervisor of Reading in 1896-97.

Otis R. Corbett and Adelia B. Chase were united in marriage October 1, 1846. She was born in Oneida county, New York, November 21, 1827, and came to the town of Reading as a school teacher. She is a descendant of the Chase family of New England, of whom was Dudley Chase, who married Alice Corbett in Mendon, Massachusetts. A brother, the late Hiram W. Chase, was long a leading attorney of La Fayette, Indiana. The children of Otis R. and Adelia Corbett numbered ten, of whom five are deceased. Three sons grew to exemplary manhood before their demise, and none but called them friends. They were Walter S. Corbett, aged twenty-seven years; Chester L. Corbett, aged forty-seven years, and George A. Corbett, aged thirty-eight years. A daughter and a son died in infancy. The living children are John Corbett, who has somewhat of a reputation as a newspaper writer on local historical subjects, and is now with the Elmira Advertiser; Mary T. Corbett, Sophia C. Corbett and William Corbett, of the homestead; and Joseph J. Corbett of the Topeka, Kansas, Mail and Breeze. The farm which has been the home of this family for half a century, is a monument of the enterprise and industry of the father and the co-operative efforts of the mother and children. Reverses have come at times, the home having been destroyed by fire in 1874, but advancement has always ensued. From the heights of Seneca, near the family dwelling, the shores and surface of this peerless lake are

visible for a score of miles. At the water front of the old farm a great salt plant is in operation, and on the original homestead one mile northward, a test well is now being driven, through the co-operation of the Corbetts and others. A man's life cannot be fully written until it is past, and there may be important events yet in store for Otis R. Corbett, despite his advanced age.

CLARK WICKHAM.

One of the richest farming sections of the great Empire state is that comprised within Schuyler county. Its rich and arable land furnishes excellent opportunities to the agriculturist or to the market gardener. The soil is productive and yields an excellent return for the labors of the man who cultivates it. Clark Wickham is among the number who is now successfully carrying on agricultural work in this portion of the state.

He was born in Hector, Schuyler county, on the 3d of November, 1836, and is a son of Erastus and Almeda (Everets) Wickham, in whose family were eight children: Clark, Mary, Martha, Marion, Clarissa, Harriet, Charles and Emma. Marion married Emeline Gardner and they had three children—Frederick, who is now deceased; Ford and Lavern. Martha D. married Osborn Everets and their children are Walter, Ira, Emma and Theodore. Harriet is the wife of Charles Stottle and resides in Odessa. Charles married Amelia Keep and their children are William W., Vina, May and Nellie. Emma is the widow of Charles Keep, who died in 1900, leaving two children. Almedia and Anna.

In the common schools Clark Wickham pursued his education but put aside his books at the age of eighteen in order to earn his own living. He then went to Montour Falls and began farming, which occupation he has followed throughout his entire life, finding in it a profitable source of income. He resides in Montour township, near Odessa, where he owns about one hundred acres of land. This he has placed under high state of cultivation and it yields to him a golden tribute for the care and labor he bestows upon it.

In 1858 Mr. Wickham was united in marriage to Miss Maryette Pratt, a daughter of Seth and Sarah (Runyan) Pratt, who were residents of Burdett at one time. In 1875 Mr. Wickham was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, who died in that year. Six years later he married Helen Herrick, of Catharine, New York. The children by his first marriage are Clarence, Alice, Oscar, Carrie, Henry, May, Cornelius and Cora. Clarence is now engaged in the grocery business, which he has followed for thirteen years. He married Alice Shoemaker and they have four children: Edward and Randolph, twins; and Clarence Ely and Amelia, also twins. Alice is the wife of Clark Smith, proprietor of a hotel in Elmira, and they have one son, Harry. Oscar is a resident farmer residing in Odessa, and his wife bore the maiden name of Kate Montgomery. Carrie is the wife of Clarence Dunham, of Montour Falls. Henry married Almira Fowler and has one child, Clarence. By his second marriage our subject has three children: Omar Clark, Emma Elvira and Miner Loyal. Mr. and Mrs. Wickham have a pleasant home upon their farm, and through the exercise of industry, enterprise

and capable management he has met with well merited success and is now numbered among the substantial agriculturists of his community, widely known and valued for his sterling worth.

A. I. MARTIN.

An enterprising business man connected with the industrial business interests of Schuyler county, Mr. Martin, as proprietor of the Watkins Chilled Plow Works, is carrying on a prosperous undertaking. He is a native of Pennsylvania, his birth having occurred near Bradford, October 23, 1861. His paternal great-grandfather, William Martin, familiarly known as Uncle Billy in the community where he so long resided, was born in Connecticut, and when a young man removed to what was then considered the "far west," settling in Schuyler county, New York, near Burdett. There he took up a large tract of land—a soldier's claim—and to the development and cultivation of his farm he devoted his energies until he had reached an advanced age, when he removed to Horseheads, this state, and there spent his remaining days. Archibald Martin, the grandfather of our subject, was a farmer and lived and died in Schuyler county. Among his children was W. S. Martin, the father of our subject, who was born in this county, November 20, 1832, and has always lived in this portion of the state with the exception of a few years passed in Pennsylvania. In politics he is a Democrat but has never been a politician in the sense of office seeking, giving his entire attention to his agricultural pursuits. He married Abigail Davis.

When about seven or eight years of age

Mr. Martin of this review accompanied his parents on their return to Schuyler county and upon the home farm he was reared, acquiring a common school education. When sixteen years of age he accepted a clerkship in a railroad office and was promoted to positions of responsibility. When the road changed hands he left his position and returned to Schuyler county in 1902. In July of the same year, in company with others, he leased the plant of the Watkins Chilled Plow Company and has since been manager of the business. When running to its full capacity the business requires the services of ten men. Under the capable control of the men who are at its head, the enterprise has already made an encouraging start and has a bright outlook before it.

On the 1st of May, 1889, Mr. Martin was united in marriage to Miss Fannie Maltby, a native of Corning, and a daughter of Jerome and Mary (Beers) Maltby. Our subject and his wife now have three children: Anna and William S., both born in Corning; and Wellington, born in Watkins. Mr. Martin is a Republican, having supported the party since he cast his first vote for James G. Blaine in 1884. He belongs to one of the oldest families of this part of the state, the name of Martin having been associated with the history of Schuyler county from the pioneer epoch down to the present.

DANIEL HOWARD

Daniel Howard is now living a retired life. The fitting rewards of an active and useful career have been vouchsafed to him—rest from further labor and the enjoyment of the fruits of former toil. Import-

ant and extensive business affairs claimed his attention and energies and were conducted with marked enterprise and skill. Thereby he won a handsome competence and, moreover, he commanded the respect of all with whom he was associated because his methods were honorable and would bear the closest investigation.

Mr. Howard was born in Steuben county, near Watkins, in what is now Schuyler county, New York, March 24, 1816, and is a son of Joseph and Christine (Hill) Howard. His father was born in New Hampshire in 1792 and when a young man removed to Steuben county. His paternal grandfather, Joseph Howard, was one of the heroes of the Revolutionary war, and the father was a soldier of the war of 1812. The family has ever been noted for loyalty to the country and for fidelity to the public good and this reputation has been well sustained by the subject of this review.

Daniel Howard pursued his early education in the subscription schools common at that day and also in the district schools, which were established. At the age of fourteen years he started out in life for himself, going to live with a cousin, Jonathan T. Able, a merchant at Rock Stream, Yates county, for whom he clerked until his removal to Tyrone. Several years later he went to Albany with Mr. Able's brother-in-law, Mr. Patterson, who was also a merchant, and had full control of his business for four years. At the end of that time he returned to his former employer, with whom he remained until eighteen years of age, when he went to Italy, Yates county, and embarked in business on his own account under the firm style of D. Howard & Company but fourteen days later his store was destroyed by fire, so that he lost every-

thing, being left seven thousand dollars in debt. Later he resumed merchandising at that place, erected a nice store building, and was there engaged in business for twenty years with good success. While a resident of Italy he became converted and joined the Methodist Episcopal church, becoming one of its most active and influential members. He contributed almost the entire amount required to erect the church there and at different times filled all of its offices.

Selling out at that place, Mr. Howard bought a farm near Geneva, New York, where he spent five years engaged in speculation, and then disposed of his interests there and removed to Watkins, where he was engaged in the hardware business for four years, at the end of which time he sold out to his partner, J. D. Payne. He was one of the organizers of the Second National Bank of Watkins and became its president, serving in that capacity for four years. He then resigned that position and built a large and magnificent residence on his farm adjoined the village, where he has since resided, looking after his business interests.

In 1847 Mr. Howard was united in marriage to Miss Hannah P. Robinson, a native of Yates county, New York, and a daughter of Andrew and Phyllis (Straughan) Robinson. Her mother was born in England. Our subject and his wife have two children: Mary, now the wife of Edwin Rumsey, a resident of Watkins; and Alice, the wife of DeWitt C. Jansen, who is operating her father's farm.

In his political views Mr. Howard was a Whig in early life and upon the dissolution of the party he joined the ranks of the new Republican party, of which he has been a stalwart advocate. At present he is serv-

ing as steward and a class leader in the Methodist Episcopal church of Watkins and has ever put forth effective effort to promote the welfare and upbuilding of the same. At one time he was identified with the Odd Fellows society and was one of the organizers of the lodge in Yates county. He has now passed the eighty-sixth milestone on life's journey and he receives the veneration and respect which should ever be accorded to one of advanced years, whose life has been honorable and upright. Mr. Howard has ever been loyal in citizenship, true to the duties and obligations of home life, faithful in friendship and reliable in business. Such qualities have made his career one well worthy of emulation.



ALLEN GEORGE BECKER.

Throughout his entire life Allen George Becker has devoted his energies to agricultural pursuits and is to-day classed among the leading, progressive, and successful farmers of his native town of Hector. He was born here on the 28th of August, 1831, his parents being George and Anna (Garrison) Becker. His grandfather, Peter Becker, was of Holland-Dutch lineage and it is supposed he served as a soldier in the war of 1812, probably enlisting from Dutchess county, New York. His wife belonged to an old Knickerbocker family. George Becker, the father of our subject, was born in December, 1799, in Dutchess county, and in the year 1824 he came from Rensselaer county to Schuyler county, casting in his lot with the early settlers who laid broad and deep the foundation for the present development and prosperity of this

portion of the state. He was a farmer by occupation and cut the first stick of timber on his own farm. He also rolled up the logs with which to build the house and soon his family were established in a comfortable log cabin, which in later years was replaced by a more commodious residence. With characteristic energy he continued the task of clearing his land, preparing it for the plow and in cultivating the fields, and ultimately became the owner of a very valuable tract of one hundred and thirty acres, also one hundred acres in the town of Catlin, Chemung county, New York. He was a prominent and influential citizen of the community and left the impress of his individuality upon many lines of public improvement. Having located near Bennettsburg, he assisted in organizing the Baptist church there, became one of its charter members and served as one of its deacons until his death. The organization has since been maintained and the present house of worship stands on the ground where the first church building was erected. His death occurred in 1863 and his wife passed away on the 11th of November, 1879. For many years he served as superintendent of the poor and was also prominent in military circles, serving for many years as captain of the state militia. He married Anna Garrison, a member of an old Connecticut family, and she was born November 1, 1803. They had nine children: Elizabeth, Harlow, LeRoy, Marium G., Allen G., Maretta R., Amanda M., Charles E. and Julia E. Of their sons, all were farmers with the exception of the youngest, Charles E., who became a minister of the Baptist church and devoted his life to the work of proclaiming the Gospel until he was called to his final rest.

Allen George Becker is indebted to the early subscription schools and to the district schools of his town for the educational privileges which he enjoyed and when he completed his own literary course he then turned his attention to teaching in this county for five years. He proved a capable educator, being accurate and concise in imparting his knowledge to others. When he left the school room he turned his attention to farming, which he has since followed in his native town with credible and gratifying success, and upon the farm he has reared his family. He has one hundred and two acres of fine farming land upon which he has lived continuously for a third of a century. Here he carries on general farming and he also has a large apple orchard, from which he annually gathers good crops that find a ready sale on the market.

He was united in marriage on the 1st of July, 1856, to Lydia Maria Vaughan, a daughter of Samuel and Ann (Raub) Vaughan. Mrs. Becker's grandfather, Daniel Vaughan, was born June 17, 1746, and was one of three brothers who came from England to America, settling in New Jersey, where the grandfather died. He was twice married, his first union being with Dinah Watkins, who was born March 8, 1748, and for his second wife he chose Hannah Reed, who was the widow of Benjamin Ogden. By the first marriage of Daniel Vaughan there were eleven children: Elizabeth, Jacob, Rachel, Richard, Lydia, Sarah, Rhoda, Dinah, Daniel, David and John. The children of the second marriage were: Samuel, Benjamin, Azubah, Hannah, Phoebe, William and Amanda. By her first marriage Mrs. Hannah Vaughan had four children: Amos, Mary, Joseph and Sarah. Mr. Vaughan was a Baptist

minister. Samuel Vaughan, the father of Mrs. Becker, was born in December, 1795, and came from Blairstown, Warren county, New Jersey, to Schuyler county, New York, in the year 1822, taking up his abode in the town of Hector. Throughout his entire life he carried on agricultural pursuits and at one time he owned five hundred acres of valuable land, of which three hundred acres was in the town of Hector, while two hundred acres were situated in the town of Big Flats, Chemung county. He was also quite prominent in public affairs and filled a number of local offices with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents. He died in April, 1864, and his wife, who was born in 1797, passed away in November, 1876, at the advanced age of seventy-nine years. They were the parents of twelve children: Michael, Hannah, William K., Daniel, Sally Ann, Amos O., Johnson, Rachel, Rhoda, Lydia M., Azubah and Catharine, all of whom reached years of maturity. The father of this family was a member of the Presbyterian church and for many years served as its elder, holding the position up to the time of his death, when he was succeeded by his son, Daniel. He aided in laying out the various roads of Schuyler county and was one of the leading agriculturists of the county. His sons also became farmers.

Mr. and Mrs. Becker hold membership in the Presbyterian church and are worthy Christian people. In politics he was a Whig in early life and cast his first presidential vote for General Scott. When the Republican party was formed in 1856 he joined its ranks and has since been one of its stalwart advocates. In 1882 he was elected supervisor of the town of Hector and his term of service extended to the year of

1884. During his term he was the promoter and organizer of the first board of health of the town, the records of which stand among those of the first boards of health in the state. For many years he was a notary public and through a long period he was a member of the town board of health. He has actively co-operated in many measures for the public good, his efforts proving of benefit and value to the community in which his entire life has been passed and of which he is known to be a progressive and reliable citizen.

THOMAS RYAN CLARK.

Thomas Ryan Clark, now deceased, was for many years a leading merchant of Watkins, where he was engaged in the wholesale and retail grocery trade. He was a man of enterprise, of keen discrimination in business affairs and one whose strenuous life led to marked success. His birth occurred in Vermont on the 15th of June, 1847, his parents being Owen and Mary (Ryan) Clark, who removed to Schuyler county in the year 1840, locating on a farm in the town of Reading. There the son, Thomas R., was reared to manhood, acquiring a common-school education. His father was a stone mason and laborer, and being in somewhat limited financial circumstances, the son was early forced to begin work on his own account. At the age of eighteen he went west, joining a surveying party, and for a number of years he followed that profession, visiting various cities. In this time he accumulated some capital, and, upon his return from the west, he engaged in the grocery trade, establishing a small retail business. This he developed as the

years passed by until he became the leading wholesale and retail merchant of Schuyler county. When he arrived here he leased a business property which he afterward purchased and about 1898 he erected a fine brick block, in which he was doing business at the time of his death, and in it his widow now maintains her home. Mr. Clark's business methods were such as neither required nor sought disguise, but would bear the most rigid investigation and scrutiny. He gained his success along legitimate lines of trade, and through his perseverance, energy and sound business judgment he won prosperity.

Mr. Clark was first married in the year 1875 to Miss Nora Powers, who died about eight years later. They were the parents of three children: Ada, a graduate of the business college at Elmira, was married in Watkins on the 22d of September, 1902, to Michael Haubner, of Clifton Springs, New York. Helen was married on Thanksgiving day of 1900 to William Rooney, a resident of Watkins, and they have one child, Thomas Clark. Francis, the youngest child, of the first marriage, is about twenty years of age and is now learning the machinist's trade. On the 14th of September, 1888, in the town of Watkins, Mr. Clark was again married, his second union being with Miss Ella Maloney, who was born in the town of Dix, Schuyler county, and is a daughter of Richard and Bridget (Hicky) Maloney. This union was blessed with one child, Alice, who was born in Watkins.

Mr. Clark was an active worker in the ranks of the Democratic party but was never an office seeker. He and his wife were reared in the faith and were communicants of the Catholic church. He died August 11, 1900, and was laid to rest in the

Catholic cemetery of Watkins. In his life there was much that was commendable and worthy of emulation. His strong force of character enabled him to overcome the difficulties with which he was surrounded in his business career, and to work his way upward until he stood among the most successful men of his adopted county.

COLONEL JOHN MAGEE.

An enumeration of those men of the present generation who have won honor and public recognition for themselves and at the same time have honored the state to which they belong, would incomplete were their failure to make prominent reference to the one whose name initiates this paragraph. His business interests have been of a most important and extensive character, and his marked enterprise and extensive control of industrial and commercial interests have made him a leading factor in the Empire state and one whose influence is felt even beyond its borders. He has been and is distinctively a man of affairs and one who has wielded a wide influence. A strong mentality, an invincible courage, a most determined individuality have so entered into his make-up as to render him a natural leader of men and a director of opinion. It is true that he became interested in a business already established, but in controlling and enlarging business enterprises many a man of even considerable resolute purpose, courage and industry has failed. Colonel Magee has demonstrated the truth of the maxim that success is not the result of genius but the outcome of a clear judgment and experience.

On the 2d of December, 1867, in the

town of Watkins. Mr. Magee was born, his parents being General George and Emma S. (Stothoff) Magee. His distinguished father is mentioned on another page of this volume. At the usual age Colonel Magee entered the public schools, where he pursued his studies for a number of years, and for four years was a student at Lawrenceville, New Jersey, afterward completing his education in Europe under the direction of a private tutor. After his return to America he became identified with the Fall Brook Coal Company and for one year was located in Antrim, Pennsylvania. Although the son of a wealthy father he did not choose to become a simple looker-on in the business world but desired to become a factor in controlling extensive business interests and to this end he closely applied himself to the mastery of the business in all of its branches, both in principle and detail. Removing from Antrim to Corning, New York, he was there identified with the shops of the Fall Brook Railway Company for a year and later he spent several months in the Schenectady Locomotive Works, of Schenectady, New York, returning thence to Corning. He familiarized himself with the work of the many offices of the Fall Brook Railway Company, gaining a practical knowledge of all branches of railroading and of the coal and coke business which was operated by his father, General Magee. Subsequently the son was made secretary of the Fall Brook Railway and acted in that capacity until his father's death in 1897, when he was chosen to the presidency of the Fall Brook Coal Company, the Morris Run Coal Company, the Chest Creek Land and Improvement Company, and the Tioga Improvement Company, of which he was also a director. His previous thorough training well fitted him

to take up the onerous and responsible duties which now devolve upon him. With broad foresight he looked over the business field, recognized its possibilities and became an active factor in directing the work. He was also elected the president of the Syracuse, Geneva & Corning Railroad. The extent and volume of his business interests indicate his marked capability and the workings of a master mind. He is a director of the Knickerbocker Trust Company, of New York City; the Troy Trust Company, of Troy, New York; the North River Coal & Wood Company, the Philadelphia Dock and Terminal Company; the Elmira Trust Company, of Elmira, New York; the Clark Hoisting & Barge Company; the Beech Creek Coal & Coke Company of New York; the Pocahontas Collieries Company of Pocahontas, Virginia; and is identified with many other business enterprises of broad scope and magnitude.

On the 4th of November, 1891, Colonel Magee was united in marriage to Miss Florence Wetmore Seeley, a daughter of Dr. N. R. and Mary (Stewart) Seeley, of Elmira, New York. He has many social relations, being connected with a large number of the most influential clubs of the city, of which the following is but a partial list: The Union, Racquet, Tennis, Calumet, Midday, Jockey, Jekyl Island, Elmira City, Elmira Country, Corning City, Corning Country, Genesee Valley, Watkins City, Ardsley, Casino and many other clubs. While Colonel Magee has never sought political prominence he has figured to some extent in public affairs relating to the welfare of the state. In 1891 he was appointed state engineer for New York by Governor Flower, and later resigned that position to accept the position of aid de camp to Governor Flower, acting in

that capacity for three years. Colonel Magee stands today as one of the best known men of New York and Pennsylvania, and his influence is felt in business relations throughout much of the east. His career has ever been such as to warrant the trust and confidence of the business world, for he has ever conducted all transactions on the strictest principles of honor and integrity. His devotion to the public good is unquestioned and arises from a sincere interest in his fellow men. He has a wonderful capacity for work and the supervision of the details as well as the principles in his extensive business affairs. What the world needs is such men—men capable of managing extensive concerns and conducting business on terms that are alike fair to the employer and to the employe. His personal characteristics are such as made him a social favorite and those who meet him in such relation are glad to number him as a friend.

CLARENCE NEWELL ELLIS.

Clarence Newell Ellis, who is occupying the position of station agent of Watkins on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad system, was born October 12, 1864, at Roaring Branch, Pennsylvania, and is a son of Charles B. and Lucy (Newell) Ellis. The father was born in Enfield, Tompkins county, New York, October 26, 1824, was a well educated man and had a wide acquaintance and reputation as a successful teacher in both Lycoming and Tioga counties of Pennsylvania, where he followed his chosen profession for many years. Later in life he retired to a farm in Tioga county, where he spent his remaining days.

Mr. Ellis, of this review, was born upon that farm and there passed the period of his boyhood and youth, acquiring his education in the country schools, his father being his teacher a part of the time. At seventeen years of age he was himself qualified for teaching and for a year he followed that profession. He then entered the telegraph office of Roaring Branch in May, 1883, and had so thoroughly mastered the business by the following September that he was appointed station agent at Fields, Pennsylvania. He worked in various offices and from 1885 until 1892 he was serving as station agent at Roaring Branch.

While there Mr. Ellis was united in marriage on the 24th of October, 1885, to Miss Fanny J. Gray, of Newark, New Jersey, and unto them was born one daughter, Marion F. The wife and mother died in Roaring Branch and Mr. Ellis was again married in April, 1888, his second union being with Miss Kathryn De Courcy, of that place. Two children graced this union: Hazel R. and Edna K., the former born in Roaring Branch and the latter in Montour Falls, to which place Mr. Ellis was transferred in 1892. There he remained until 1900, when he came to Watkins, where he has since lived.

Mr. Ellis is independent in his political views, and has never taken any active part in in politics. From the age of about twenty-two he has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and while residing at Montour Falls he served as a member of the board of stewards and was superintendent of the Sunday-school for several years. In Watkins he has also served as steward, trustee and Sunday-school superintendent and he is very active in church work, doing everything in his power to promote the

growth of the church and extend its influence. In February, 1894, he became a member of the Masonic fraternity at Montour Falls and there filled the office of junior warden and senior warden. In 1897 he was elected master and served also in the years of 1898 and 1899, during which time the lodge was greatly strengthened in both membership and interest, the lodge room enlarged and refurnished and a banquet room completely equipped. On the 2d of July, 1901, Mr. Ellis was exalted to the degree of a Royal Arch Mason in Watkins Chapter. In the years 1901 and 1902 he was honored by the grand lodge of the state of New York with the appointment of district deputy grand master of the twenty-ninth district. At the last annual convocation of Watkins Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, he was elected to the highest office in the chapter, that of high priest. Mr. Ellis is also a Knight Templar, being a member of St. Omer's Commandery of Elmira, New York.

JOHN W. TOWNSEND.

John W. Townsend, who is an honored veteran of the Civil war and upon the battlefields of the south manifested his loyalty to the Union, is a representative of one of the prominent families of Schuyler county. In days of peace he has been equally faithful to his country and is now regarded as one of the leading representatives and valued citizens of Schuyler county, making his home in North Hector, where he is capably filling the office of justice of the peace and is also engaged in the real estate business.

John Wesley Townsend was born in

Hector, Schuyler county, June 11, 1838, and is a son of Jeremiah and Belinda (Bailey) Townsend. The father was a native of Delaware and when a young man came to New York, becoming one of the early settlers of Schuyler county. He was a soldier of the war of 1812 and was taken prisoner at Black Rock near Buffalo. He was married in Schuyler county to Miss Belinda Bailey, a daughter of John Bailey, who came here from Connecticut at an early day.

Our subject pursued his education in the early subscription schools and when he had put aside his text books he began learning the wagon-maker's trade, which he followed continuously until after the Civil war broke out. Being unable to content himself longer at home while the Union was in danger, he offered his services to the government, enlisting as one of the boys in blue of Company A, Fiftieth Regiment of Volunteer Engineers. He was mustered in at Elmira as a musician. It was on the 18th of September, 1861, and he served continuously until June, 1865, in the meantime being promoted to the rank of corporal July 28, 1862. He was made sergeant on the 5th of January, 1863, and on the 22d of February, 1864, he re-enlisted at Washington, D. C., as sergeant, being mustered out with that company on the 13th of June, 1865, at Fort Barry, Virginia. He participated in the battle of Yorktown and those of the peninsular campaign under General McClellan. He took part in the battle of Fredericksburg under General Burnside, December 11, 1862; the battle of Chancellorsville; Franklin Crossing, June 5, 1863; the Gettysburg campaign; and the engagement at Harper's Ferry. After the battle of Fredericksburg a pontoon bridge was swung across the Rappahannock river, the

Union troops being on one side, the Confederates on the other. One night at a council of the Union officers it was decided to send the Fiftieth New York Infantry to take this bridge, but before sending the whole regiment it was deemed advisable to send a dozen men as scouts into the hollow where the bridge spanned the stream to see what was to be seen, and Mr. Townsend was one of the brave men who volunteered. Before the battle of Fredericksburg Captain Perkins had been shot and killed on the bridge, and our subject was one of the four chosen for the daring undertaking of bringing the body to the shore. He was with the company and regiment in all of their campaigns, and was ever a faithful soldier, always found at his post of duty, whether in the thickest of the fight or on the lonely picket line. He then returned to Hector, where he engaged in wagon-making, following that pursuit for many years, but for the past twenty years he has devoted his attention to the undertaking business, and has the patronage of many of the best families of this portion of the county.

Mr. Townsend was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Milliman, a daughter of Andrew and Cornelia (Henry) Milliman. Two children were born unto them: Bert M., who is now living in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; and Walter J., who makes his home in New York City, so that Mr. and Mrs. Townsend are again as they were when they started out upon their married life—alone in their own home.

In religious faith Mr. Townsend is a Methodist, belonging to the church at North Hector, in which he has served as steward for a number of years. He is a staunch Republican in his political views, unswerving in his allegiance to the party and

he has been honored with a number of local offices. For fifteen years he has held the office of justice of the peace and he discharges his duties without fear or favor, his decisions being strictly fair and impartial. In 1898 he was appointed postmaster of North Hector so that he is holding the office at the present time. He was also appointed justice of the sessions and held that office for one year. Socially he is identified with Daniel B. Smith Post, No. 423, G. A. R., of North Hector, and has served as officer of the day almost continuously since the organization of the post. Mr. Townsend is a gentleman of genuine worth of character and genial manner and of marked enterprise. His record as a soldier, as a private citizen and as a public official is above reproach and all who know him entertain for him warm regard. Both he and his wife have a large circle of friends in Schuyler county and the hospitality of the best homes of North Hector and the community is extended to them.

JOHN HALWICK.

Among the men who have been numbered as valued and representative citizens of Schuyler county, and who have now passed away, is John Halwick. He is, however, remembered by many friends because of the sterling traits of character which he possessed and which endeared him to those with whom he came in contact. A native son of the Empire state, he was born in Ulster county on the 20th of April, 1825. His parents were also natives of Ulster county, while his paternal grandparents were born in England, whence they emigrated to

America about 1800, settling in Ulster county.

At the usual age John Halwick entered the public schools, there to acquire the education which would fit him for life's practical and responsible duties. When fourteen years of age he left school and began farming, continuously following that pursuit until after the beginning of the Civil war, when, feeling that his duty was to his country, he offered his services to the government and joined the army in 1862. He served for three years as a member of the One Hundred and Seventh Regiment of New York Volunteers, under the command of Captain Slocum, of Elmira, the regiment being attached to the command of General Mulford. He took part in a number of important engagements and was ever found as a faithful and loyal soldier, facing danger and death in defense of the Union. At the close of the war he received an honorable discharge and at once returned to his home and family.

Mr. Halwick had been married on the 10th of January, 1855, to Miss Mary Ann Turner, who was born in New Boston, New York, on the 1st of December, 1834. Her father, Samuel Turner, and his wife Elizabeth, came from England to America at a very early day and took up their abode in the Empire state. Our subject and his wife began keeping house in Croton, and for forty-seven years Mrs. Halwick has resided in the house which she now occupies. Their marriage was blessed with two children. Maria, the elder, became the wife of Joshua Hoxie, on the 8th of February, 1870, and they began their domestic life in Croton, where for eighteen years Mr. Hoxie followed farming. On the expiration of that period he removed with his family to near Odessa where they now reside. Abbie Hal-

wick, the younger daughter, became the wife of Jake Williams and their home is in Burdett, New York.

After his return from the war Mr. Halwick resumed farming, which he followed continuously until his death, which occurred in the year 1895. He lived a quiet, unassuming life, yet he commanded the respect and confidence of his fellow men by reason of his genuine worth, his industry and his fidelity to duty. He was therefore a valued citizen to the community and his death was deeply mourned by many friends as well as by his immediate family.

OLIN TRACY NYE.

The career of Olin Tracy Nye has been an honor to the state which has honored him. Although but thirty years of age, he is regarded as one of the leading and influential representatives of the Republican party of New York and is equally distinguished as a member of the legal fraternity. Of strong mentality, of laudable ambition and untiring energy, he has risen to prominence both as a statesman and as a lawyer. He has studied closely the questions affecting the welfare of the commonwealth and the nation, and his labors have been directed along lines of general progress, improvement and reform. Schuyler county is proud to number him among her native sons.

Mr. Nye was born near Beaver Dams in 1873, and is a son of E. M. W. and Margaret (Sharpe) Nye, who are residents of Watkins. The father was born in the town of Hector about 1830 and the mother is also a native of this county. E. M. W. Nye acquired a common-school education,

and both he and his wife were successfully engaged in teaching in early life. After his marriage he settled upon a farm in the town of Dix, and while devoting his energies to agricultural pursuits he also became an active worker in the ranks of the Republican party and his influence was widely felt in its behalf. Elected to the office of justice of the peace, he served in that capacity for about twenty-one years with marked capability, his decisions being strictly fair and impartial. Taking up the reading of law, he became well informed concerning the principles of jurisprudence and as a result of his study but few of the decisions which he rendered were ever reversed. He also practiced law and at the present time he has an office in the city of Watkins. He established this some years before his removal to the city, which occurred in 1895. While living in the village of Cayutaville he filled the office of postmaster and also filled the same position in Beaver Dams for several years. He is a man of strong character, loyal in citizenship and public spirited in all that pertains to the general good, and Schuyler county numbers him among its valued representatives. Fraternally he is connected with Myrtle Lodge, F. & A. M., of Montour Falls. In his family were nine children, eight of whom are still living. Orrin S., who is a graduate of the medical department of the Michigan University at Ann Arbor, is now a practicing physician of Rutland, Pennsylvania. Otis H. is engaged in farming in the town of Dix. Sylvan V., whose home is in Buffalo, New York, is a graduate of the Indianapolis General Hospital, and was superintendent of the hospital of the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, for two years. Later she served as superintendent of

the Wilcox private hospital of Buffalo and was president of the New York State Nurse's Association. She is now engaged in the life insurance business at Buffalo, and has been very prominent in securing legislation for the establishment of a uniform system of capability before one can take up the business of professional nursing. Jane S., another sister of our subject, is a graduate of the Dundee Preparatory School and Buffalo Normal School. She afterward taught in the former institution, was preceptress of Starkey Seminary and then became preceptress of Keuka College. She is now connected with the Truant school of Buffalo. Elizabeth B. was graduated at the Indianapolis General Hospital and is now the wife of Dr. L. E. A. Storch, of Indianapolis. John Hamilton, who is a graduate of the Indianapolis Medical College, also pursued a post-graduate course in the Philadelphia Medical College, and post-graduate course in the eye, ear and diseases of children department at Baltimore, and is now a physician in Cromwell, Indiana. Olin T. is the next in the family and eighth in order of birth. Bertrand W., the youngest, is a graduate of the Dundee Preparatory School of Keuka College and of the Buffalo Law School. He is now located in Buffalo, and is practicing his profession, with offices at Nos. 402 and 404 Prudentia Building.

Olin Tracy Nye spent his boyhood days upon the home farm and acquired his preliminary education in the district schools. At the age of fifteen he entered the Dundee Preparatory School, where he was graduated on the completion of the three years' course. In the meantime he had determined to study law, and as a means to this end he engaged in teaching school for two years.

He afterward entered the office of the surrogate in the capacity of clerk, remaining there for three years, under Judge Keeler. In 1896 he entered the Albany Law School, and while a student there successfully passed the examination which admitted him to practice at the bar of New York. From that time forward he has steadily risen in his profession until he now ranks among the eminent young men connected with the legal fraternity of the Empire state.

In the year of his admission to the bar he was nominated by the Republican party in convention for the office of district prosecuting attorney for Schuyler county, and served in that capacity for three years. Before the expiration of his term he was nominated in 1899 for the position of representative to the general assembly, but in that year was defeated. The next year, however, he again became the party nominee and was elected to the legislature, where he has since served. Already he has been a member of the house for two terms, and in 1902 he was re-nominated by acclamation for a third term. Although one of the younger members in the New York assembly, Mr. Nye is recognized as an active working member and one of much influence. He is now serving on the judiciary, public health and revision committees, and is not only an active worker in the committee room but also upon the floor of the house and is leaving the impress of his individuality upon much of the legislation that has been enacted during his service. The Elmira Daily Gazette, in speaking of his legislative career, said: "He secured the passage of a number of important bills of local benefit, and although some were vetoed most of them became laws and all were

strongly approved by his constituents. Among these was the Watkins Glen reservation bill, one amending the village charter and providing for the election of a village president directly, one amending the charter of Montour Falls, one appropriating fifteen thousand dollars and six thousand dollars for improvements in Watkins harbor and Glen creek, one permitting fishing on Seneca lake with seines of two-inch mesh and extending the season of seining to correspond with the open season for trout, one preventing adulteration and deception in the sale of drugs, and several other measures of equal importance. Mr. Nye won the confidence and good will of his fellow members and was a strong man in the halls of legislation."

While Mr. Nye is prominent in political circles he has by no means neglected the profession which he has chosen as a life work, and he has already secured a distinctively representative clientage. He is remarkable among lawyers for the wide research and provident care with which he prepares his cases. In no instance has his reading ever been confined to the limitations of the question at issue; it has gone beyond and compassed every contingency and provided not alone for the expected, but for the unexpected, which happens in the courts quite as frequently as out of them. His logical grasp of facts and principles and of the law applicable to them has been another potent element in his success, and a remarkable clearness of expression, an adequate and precise diction which enables him to make others understand not only the salient points of his argument but his every fine gradation of meaning, may be accounted one of his most conspicuous gifts and ac-

complishments. Mr. Nye has his offices in a pleasant suite of rooms on Franklin street, in Watkins.

He is a valued member of Chequaga Lodge, K. P., of Montour Falls, which he joined on its organization. He has passed all of the chairs of the local lodge and has taken the Grand Orient degree at Elmira. In 1893 he became a member of Chequaga Tribe of Red Men in Watkins, and at the present time is the great senior sagamore of the state and is in line for the highest office of the order. He also belongs to Canadasaga Lodge, I. O. O. F., at Watkins. Perhaps no better summary of his character can be given than that which appeared in an editorial, as follows: "Mr. Nye is a man among men and his cordial greeting to all and generous traits have given him a strong personal following all over Schuyler county. He has already achieved the highest success and his many friends anticipate for him an even more distinguished career as a typical statesman of the Empire state. But be that as it may, the Hon. Olin T. Nye possesses the true metal of a man which will stand the trials of adversity as well as shine in the hour of success, and so let the hand of fate shape his career as it will, his future is safe and his career will reflect honor upon the county of Schuyler."

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JOHN FERRO.

John Ferro, a well known citizen of Watkins, is numbered among the native sons of the Empire state, his birth having occurred on the 20th of January, 1855, in Hornby. His parents were Abram and Catharine (Arnot) Ferro. The family is of English extraction and at an early day was founded

in America, the ancestors of our subject removing from Orange county, New York, to Hornby, Steuben county. In the district schools John Ferro obtained his education and on putting aside his text books he followed farming until he was fifteen years of age, when, at that time, he located in Watkins. Here he entered the employ of Andrew Stull in the livery business, remaining with him for three years. He was afterward employed by Washington Wilmot for two years and subsequently entered the service of Hon. Baker, being employed at the hotel and livery barn for three years. On the expiration of that period he began business for himself, securing a hack and team, and was for many years a representative of the transfer business in Watkins. His patronage steadily grew until, owing to his capable management and enterprise, his business was a very extensive and successful one. He kept twenty-four horses and had a large hitching shed which would accommodate one hundred and fifty teams. He purchased property and in 1894 erected thereon a large livery barn, but in 1902 he sold out to a Mr. Forbes. At that time he was controlling the most extensive business in his line in this part of the state. For twenty-one years he was in charge of the transfer business for the Mountain House. At the present time Mr. Ferro is engaged in the cockroach exterminating business and has already secured many large annual contracts, having a preparation that thoroughly exterminates waterbugs. He has become well known not only to the residents of Watkins, but to many of the visitors to this portion of the state, and his genial manner, unfailing courtesy and sterling worth have commanded for him the confidence and respect of all.

In 1877 Mr. Fero was united in marriage to Miss Matilda Kniffen, a daughter of Ferris and Louise (Butcher) Kniffen. Two children have been born unto them: Stella, now the wife of David Houtaling, of Watkins; and Nettie, who died at the age of five years. Mr. Fero is a Republican in his political affiliations and keeps well informed on the issues of the day, although he has never sought or desired political office. He attends the services of the Presbyterian church.



M. LA FAYETTE WICKHAM.

More than a century has passed since the Wickham family was established in this county, for William Wickham, the grandfather of our subject, took up his abode in the town of Hector in 1791, becoming its first settler. He made his way westward from Orange county, New York, and settled on the land now owned by our subject, erecting a log cabin on what is now the Lake road near the present home of his grandson. At the rate of ten shillings per acre he purchased six hundred and forty acres from his cousin, George Wickham, who was an Orange county banker and also dealt in real estate. John Waldron (better known as Deacon Waldron) brought the first team into the town of Hector—a pair of three-year-old steers—which were subsequently purchased by William Wickham. He then did all the teaming for his neighbors, who were widely scattered at that time, living miles apart. While yoking his cattle one day the staple dropped from the yoke broken, and in order to get it welded he was compelled to walk to Elmira, a distance of twenty-eight miles, the only path

being an Indian trail. That city contained the nearest blacksmith shop at that time. William Wickham bought fifteen sheep, which he brought from Easton, Pennsylvania. These he usually herded at night, but one evening they were not to be found and during the night the flock was entirely destroyed by a pack of wolves. At that time Indians were quite numerous but friendly, and had a peach orchard on the point that extends into the lake about a mile north of the Wickham log cabin. It was from this orchard that the little village on the Lake road directly above derived its name of Peach Orchard.

On coming west William Wickham was accompanied by his wife, who bore the maiden name of Phebe Rose and was a native of Long Island. They became the parents of seven children: Esther, who remained in Orange county, New York; Fannie, Phebe and Samuel, who went to Ohio; William, Jr., the father of our subject; Mary; and Clark. The last three always remained in Schuyler county, living on adjoining farms. The father of this family was drowned in the inlet of Watkins in November, 1799, at the age of fifty-two years, and his was the first death in the town. His widow remained in the wilderness and paid for the farm by the proceeds which she realized from raising cattle and driving them to market at Easton, Pennsylvania. The nearest settlers to the pioneer home of the Wickham family were near Lodi, but the Livingston family came soon afterward and settled in the same portion of the county. Then came the Jackson family, who were also from Orange county.

Upon the home farm William Wickham, Jr., the father of our subject, was reared and he assisted in the arduous task of de-

veloping the wild land and transforming it into productive fields. Throughout his entire life he carried on agricultural pursuits. He was the last survivor of his father's family, passing away at the age of eighty years. In his family were thirteen children, of whom M. La Fayette is the youngest. There are three daughters still living, Mrs. Catherine Dunham, Mrs. Esther Howell and Mrs. Ann Dunham, all residents of the town of Hector.

M. La Fayette Wickham was educated in the early subscription and district schools and in an academy at Groton, New York, acquiring a good education for that time. Before he attained his majority he was engaged in teaching school in Niagara county, New York, and also in the town of Hector. When this work was completed he turned his attention to farming and has developed his land into one of the finest farms of the county. He now has in his possession sixty-eight acres of the old original tract of an entire section which belonged to his grandfather, William Wickham.

Mr. Wickham, of this review, was born on the 13th of August, 1836, and when about twenty-nine years of age was married. It was on the 17th of January, 1866, that he led to the marriage altar Miss Pruda A. Erway, a daughter of Benjamin and Mary (Dunham) Erway. The lady was born in Steuben county, New York, and they became the parents of twelve children: Mary E., now the wife of Wilmer La Fever, a resident of Corning, New York; Cassie D., the wife of Frank Lowe, a farmer living a mile and a half east of North Hector; Carrie, the wife of E. D. Holden, whose home is in Boston, Massachusetts; Harry, who is living in Boston, where he is employed as an assistant in electrical

engineering; Harriet, the wife of Claude L. Carr, a resident of Knoxville, Pennsylvania; Edith, at home; Benjamin and Randolph, who are also with their parents; one who died in infancy; Frances Augusta, who died at the age of two years; George G., who died at the age of ten months; and Ira, who departed this life when but a year old.

In his religious views Mr. Wickham is a Methodist, attending the services of the church. Politically he is independent, supporting the men and measures that he believes are for the best good of the country, community, state and nation, without regard to party affiliations. He owns one of the finest farms of Schuyler county, having a beautiful place which commands a splendid view of Seneca lake and the surrounding country for many miles. He has always lived a quiet, retired, unostentatious life, but is one of the best known men of the county and is considered one of the influential fruit growers of this portion of the state.

DUNCAN S. MAGEE.

A representative of one of the most prominent families of Schuyler county, the life record of Duncan S. Magee reflected additional credit upon the untarnished family name. He was born in Bath, New York, November 21, 1831, and died in Watkins May 8, 1869, at the early age of thirty-eight years. His parents were John and Arabella (Stuart) Magee. In the schools of his native place he acquired a good education and while still a youth engaged in business with his father, who was then controlling many extensive and important enterprises. Although his father was a man of

wealth, the son did not feel that he could enter the office as a mere looker-on, but became a valuable assistant, familiarizing himself with the various departments of the business and proving capable in the control of its branches. In the purchase and improvement of the Blossburg Railroad he took a leading part and was also especially active in the purchase and development of the coal mines of Tioga county, Pennsylvania, which subsequently became one of the most important of the interests controlled by his father. The opening of the Fall Brook mines in 1850 was largely the result of his business sagacity and foresight, as was also the introductions and subsequent extensive use of the celebrated Blossburg coal. A large market was created for this product and the enterprise of Duncan Magee enabled him to supply this.

When twenty-two years of age Mr. Magee was united in marriage to Catherine E. Gansevoort, a daughter of Dr. Ten Eyck Gansevoort. Unto them were born two children: Arabella S., now the wife of Alfred L. Edwards of New York; and Helen G., the wife of Lewis Edwards, of New York city. After his marriage Mr. Magee resided for a time in Corning, New York, but later removed to Watkins, where in conjunction with his father's interests he pursued an active and successful career until his death. He doubtless inherited from his father the marked ability he displayed in grasping and executing plans of great magnitude. He entered upon no project without duly weighing in his mind the difficulties presented, but once having decided upon a plan of action he threw his whole energies into it and rarely, if ever, failed of success. He possessed broad and unselfish views and constantly bore in mind the public weal,

even in enterprises he conducted for his personal gain. The remarkable hold he had upon the affection and esteem of his neighbors was due to qualities of heart as well as head for he was uniformly kind-hearted and generous and was the possessor of many other noble traits of character.

For several years Mr. Magee was a member of the Democratic state committee and prominent in the councils of that party. To few has it been given to accomplish so much in so brief a career and the premature termination of his life was justly regarded with genuine sorrow in the community which his energy and ability had done so much to develop.

ISAAC E. DOTY.

Isaac E. Doty has taken advantage of the excellent opportunities which Schuyler county affords for the raising of grain, vegetables and fruit. Its rich lands are very productive and it is one of the garden spots of the great Empire state. Our subject is engaged in the production of vegetables for the city markets and in his business he is meeting with very creditable and well merited success.

Mr. Doty was born in the town of Cayuta, Schuyler county, New York, then Tompkins county, on the 11th of February, 1836. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Doty, came from Dryden, New York, and settled in Catlin in a very early day. The father was a blacksmith by trade and followed that pursuit in eastern New York for sixteen years. On the expiration of that period he removed to Cayuta, where he made his home for a quarter of a century.

He next located in Havana, New York, where he yet carries on farming and is accounted one of the leading and enterprising residents of that locality. His children are Nathaniel, John, Mary, Isaac and Elizabeth. Of this number John and Isaac are the only ones now living. The former resides in the town of Candor, Tioga county, New York, and is engaged in hunting. Early in the spring he goes to the woods, where he carries on his work as a hunter until the return of winter makes further labor in that direction impossible. He wedded Matilda McCarthy and unto them have been born four children: Mary, Loraine, Frank and Edward.

In taking up the personal history of Mr. Doty, whose name introduces this review, we present to our readers the life record of one who is widely and favorably known in Schuyler county, where his entire life has been passed. At the usual age he entered the public schools, acquiring a common-school education and when seventeen years of age he entered upon his business career. He began farming and has followed various other pursuits, although the greater part of his attention has been devoted to agriculture. In 1862 he sought a companion and helpmate for life's journey and in that year was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Carey. Her father, Alanson Carey, had married Margaret Henderson and their children were: Elizabeth, Ellen, Nettie, Frances, William and George. In 1872 Mr. Doty was called upon to mourn the loss of his first wife, who died in that year leaving two children. He afterward married Miss Ellen Carey of the town of Catharine, their wedding being celebrated in 1877. They have one child, Margaret, who is still under the parental roof. Having always lived in

Schuyler county, Mr. Doty has a wide acquaintance here with whom he has been brought in contact through both business and social relations. He is known as a man of genuine worth, trustworthy in his trade transactions and deserving the esteem of his fellow men, because of his fidelity to duty in every relation of life.



AMOS BEARDSLEE.

Amos Beardslee, who follows farming in Schuyler county, was born in the town of Newfield in 1841, and acquired a common-school education. He put aside his textbooks at the age of fifteen to take his place in the business world, and throughout the greater part of his life he has carried on agricultural pursuits. After the Civil war broke out he left the plow and shouldered the musket in defense of his country, enlisting on the 13th of June, 1862. He was assigned to the One Hundred and Thirty-seventh New York Volunteer Infantry and participated in many important battles which had marked effect in winning the splendid victories of the north. He remained in the army for three years and eleven days, and was never in the hospital during all that time. He was one of the first men to plant the American flag on the top of Lookout Mountain and was always found at his post of duty, whether it led him into the thickest of the fight or caused him to stand as a picket in the lonely hours of the night. He was in the battles of Chancellorsville, Virginia, May 1, 2, 3, 4, 1863; Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 1, 2, 3, 1863; Wauhatchie, Tennessee, October 29, 1863; Lookout Mountain, Tennessee,

November 24, 1863; Mission Ridge, Tennessee, November 25, 1863; Pea Vine Creek, Georgia, November 26, 1863; Ringgold, Georgia, November 27, 1863; Resaca, Georgia, May 14, 15, 1864; Newhope Church, Georgia, May 25, 26, 1864; Lost Mountain, Georgia, June 13, 14, 1864; Pine Knob, Georgia, June 15, 1864; Moses Creek, Georgia, June 17, 1864; Kulp's Farm, Georgia, June 22, 1864; Kenesaw Mountain, Georgia, June 27, 1864; Peach Tree Creek, Georgia, July 20, 1864; siege of Atlanta, Georgia, July 22 to September 2, 1864; siege of Savannah, December 10th to December 21, 1864; and South Edisto river, South Carolina, February 12, 1865.

After his return home Mr. Beardslee resumed blacksmithing, which he has followed since the age of thirteen years. In the year 1872 he was united in marriage to Miss Christine Henderson, who died March 8, 1899, since which time he has lived alone. He has two children, Annie and Estella. The former married William Young in 1897, and they reside in New York city, her husband being a prominent and bright young business man there. The other daughter also resides in New York city, and is a professional nurse, making her home with her sister. Mr. Beardslee has spent his entire life in Schuyler county and has a wide acquaintance, many of those who have known him from boyhood being numbered among his staunch friends.



FREMONT COLE

One of the most distinguished members of the bar of the Empire state, Fremont Cole is almost equally well known on the

northern Pacific coast and in both sections of the country his leadership in political circles is recognized. Schuyler county is proud to number him among her residents, but while he makes Watkins his headquarters, he is a man of too great talent and ability to belong to one community.

Mr. Cole is yet a young man. He was born on the 18th of September, 1856, on a farm in the town of Covert, Seneca county, a son of Ira H. and Caroline (Dennison) Cole. The father, who was born in 1817, is still living at the age of eighty-five years on the farm on which his birth occurred and on which the grandfather of our subject had settled in the year 1801. Upon the ancestral farm Fremont Cole spent the days of his boyhood and youth, attending first the district schools and later the Union school of Farmersville, then taught by Professor Isaac H. Stout, now supervisor of the teachers' institutes of the state of New York. After completing his education Mr. Cole was employed in railway offices for a few months, but his ambition was to become a lawyer and in April, 1877, he entered the law office of Judge Oliver P. Hurd, of Watkins, under whose direction he continued his reading until admitted to the bar in May, 1880. Entering upon practice in connection with W. L. Norton, the district attorney, under the firm name of Norton & Cole, the partnership was continued for about a year, after which Mr. Cole was alone until his brother was admitted to the bar and joined him in a partnership relation that was continued until 1890, when, attracted by the northwest, our subject removed to Seattle, where he practiced for five years. He then established an office in New York and now has an extensive practice, reaching across the continent. His is a distinguished reputation

tive clientage, connecting him with much of the important litigation tried in the courts of the Empire state.

In 1888, in Watkins, Mr. Cole married Miss Charlotte Roberts, a daughter of Cyrus and Frances (Shepperd) Roberts, both of whom belonged to prominent pioneer families of the town of Reading, Schuyler county. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Cole has been born a daughter, Faith, whose birth occurred in Watkins.

From the time of attaining his majority down to the present Mr. Cole has figured in political circles, his leadership in the local ranks of the Republican party being followed by prominence in the state organization, nor is his reputation limited by the boundaries of New York. Of the questions concerning the public welfare, of the dominant issues before the people and of the concerns of public policy, he has been a close, earnest and discriminating student, and as a logical, forceful speaker and with natural fitness for leadership, he soon became a potent factor in the councils of his party. In 1884 he was chosen to represent his district in the general assembly, where he served for five successive terms, and in 1888-9 he was the speaker of the house. An excellent parliamentarian, a man of profound legal learning, and one who placed the good of the commonwealth before partisanship or personal aggrandizement, he proved one of the best presiding officers the house has ever had, and while an active working member of the house he secured the passage of a number of legislative measures of much value, which were heartily endorsed by his constituents, as shown by the many times he was re-elected to the office. In 1894, while living in Seattle, he became the candidate of his party for state senator, but ow-

ing to the fusion of the Democratic and Populist forces on the silver issue he was defeated by ninety-two votes, being a pronounced advocate of the gold standard. Soon afterward Mr. Cole returned to Watkins and while making his home here he has since engaged in the practice of law in the courts of the state, being one of the eminent members of the New York bar.

WILLIAM JOHN TUCKER.

William John Tucker is well entitled to representation in the history of Schuyler county, for he is a citizen of distinction and prominence who many times has been honored with offices of public trust and who in the Masonic fraternity has attained to high rank and is widely known as a worthy exemplar of the craft which is based upon mutual helpfulness and brotherly kindness. He is now filling the position of county sheriff and no more worthy incumbent has ever held the office. Discharging his duties without fear or favor, such a man is regarded as a bulwark of safety by the law abiding citizens and is a menace to all evil doers.

Mr. Tucker was born in the town of Orange, Schuyler county, on the 17th of December, 1853, and is a son of Alonzo and Selecta (Matthews) Tucker. During his early boyhood his parents removed to Wellsboro, Pennsylvania, and in 1872 the father went to Monterey, New York. He served as supervisor of the town of Orange and was elected county superintendent of the poor. He was a tinner by trade and for many years was engaged in the hardware business but at length met with disaster, his store being destroyed by fire. Widely known as an enter-

prising, reliable merchant and as a capable official, he commanded the respect and confidence of his fellow men and at his death, which occurred in October, 1888, the community felt that it had lost a valued citizen. His wife died in February, 1900. They were the parents of three children: William J., of this review; Hattie, who is the wife of E. V. Moore, a business man of Beaver Dams; and Frank, who is engaged in merchandising in Odessa, New York.

William J. Tucker began his education in the district schools of the town of Orange and afterward continued his studies in Wellsboro, Pennsylvania, to which place he had accompanied his parents during boyhood. For fourteen years he worked at the tinner's trade, having learned the business under the direction of his father, and later he went to Savona, where he embarked in the hardware business, conducting his enterprise there for some years. On the expiration of that period he removed to Beaver Dams and four years later to Monterey, continuing to successfully carry on that business until his election to the office of county sheriff. As a merchant he studied closely the needs and demands of the public and by his courteous treatment of his customers, his reasonable prices and his fair and honest dealing he won a liberal patronage.

Mr. Tucker's worth and ability being recognized by his fellow townsmen he has been frequently called to public office, and in the discharge of his official duties he has shown loyalty and public spirit. He is a stalwart Republican and keeps well informed on the issues of the day, and is inflexible in his support of the principles of the party. He was first elected town constable and has since served as town clerk, constable and collector, and chairman of the board of

supervisors for one year. He was elected supervisor by a majority of forty in a Democratic township. On the expiration of his first term he was again nominated, running against the man who had been his first opponent, and that he received the endorsement of the public is shown by the fact that he was once more elected, the second time receiving a majority of twenty-six. De Zeng Seaman was his opponent during his race for the office of sheriff, and at that election, which occurred in 1900, he defeated his opponent by a majority of three hundred and twenty-seven. He is now serving in the office in a manner that shows that the trust reposed in him is well placed. He displays neither fear nor favor in discharging his official duties but stands for law, order and justice.

On the 22d of June, 1882, Mr. Tucker was united in marriage to Miss Dorothy Moore, a daughter of Martin and Catherine (Putnam) Moore, natives of Fulton county, New York. Unto our subject and his wife have been born three children: Ola, who is now a student in the schools of Watkins; Frank B., who is also attending school; and Clayton A., a little lad of four summers.

When but twenty-two years of age Mr. Tucker was made a member of the Masonic fraternity, becoming a member of Orange Lodge, No. 621, F. & A. M. He passed all of the chairs and served as master in that lodge. After his removal to Steuben county, New York, he also served as master of Savona Lodge, No. 762, filling that position with marked ability until his return to Schuyler county. He raised forty-eight Masons in four years. He has passed all of the chairs of Orange Lodge and is one of the distinguished members of the craft in this

portion of the state. He has also taken the degrees of the chapter and belongs to St. Omer's Commandery, No. 19, K. T. of Elmira, and to Kalurah Temple, of Binghamton. Mr. Tucker is likewise connected with Tomoka Lodge, No. 196, I. O. O. F. He is widely and favorably known throughout this portion of the state, his ability well fitting him for leadership in political, business and fraternal life. The terms progress and patriotism might well be considered the keynote of his character, for throughout his career he has labored for the improvement of every line of business or public interest with which he has been associated and at all times has been actuated by fidelity to his country and welfare.

HON. JOHN MAGEE.

Hon. John Magee, of Watkins, was born near Easton, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, September 3, 1794, and died in Schuyler county, New York, April 5, 1868. His parents, Henry and Sarah (Mulholland) Magee, in 1794 emigrated from County Antrim, Ireland, to America, taking up their abode in what was known as the Irish settlement in the vicinity of Easton, Pennsylvania. Henry Magee was descended from an ancient Irish family, one of considerable note and often mentioned in the early annals of Ireland. His immediate connections were highly respectable people, one of them, a first cousin, being the Rev. William Magee, D. D., a Protestant archbishop of Dublin, widely known as an author. In 1805 Henry Magee removed with his family from Pennsylvania to Groveland, Livingston county, New York,

where he successfully engaged in farming and was rapidly attaining a competence when, through the failure of a neighbor whose notes he had endorsed, he was reduced to almost penury. Everything he possessed was sold by the sheriff. He was left without any resources for the support of his family, save his own strength and energy. Unfortunately, too, his wife died in the fall of 1805, and thus he had the training of his children in addition to his business cares. In 1858 he removed with his family to Michigan, settling in the vicinity of Detroit, then a frontier village. The county was but sparsely inhabited and many difficulties and privations were endured and dangers were experienced by the Magees in their new home. In the early part of 1812 Mr. Magee entered the American army, and in May his son John, though not yet eighteen years of age, also enlisted for twelve months, in the rifle company of Captain A. De Quenebra, which was recruited at Detroit. His army experience was a stirring one. The company immediately went into active service, had a number of skirmishes with hostile Indians and took part in the battle of Brownstown, August 8, and as a part of General Hull's army was surrendered to the British on the 16th of the same month. John Magee remained a prisoner on parole until January, 1813, when he was sent with a body of captured troops at St. Catherine's, Canada West, and thence across the country to Fort George. In March, 1813, he obtained his release, and at once joined the mounted rangers under command of Major Cyrenius Chapin. The capture of Forts Erie and George by the American army under General Dearborn forced the British troops to retreat, and scattered their supplies all over the country.



Wm. Hagee

The supplies the mounted rangers busied themselves in gathering and found further occupation in making numerous foraging expeditions between Lake Erie and Lake Ontario. At the battle of Beaver Dam, near St. Catherine's, in June, 1813, John Magee was again taken prisoner. The irksomeness of confinement, coupled with a natural desire for youthful freedom, proved more potent than the logic of his commanding officer, who attempted to dissuade him from trying to regain his freedom. Obtaining possession of a horse he lost no time in mounting and, although discovered, set off at full speed across the lines to Fort George, followed by a perfect hail of bullets. On the way his companions were excited by the piteous pleadings of a small boy who begged to be permitted to ride behind him on the horse and takes his chances for escape. The poor lad was, however, killed by the fire of the sentinels, while young Magee escaped with slight injuries, although his clothing was pierced in several places by the balls, and his horse, wounded, fell under him just as he gained the American lines. On reaching the fort he reported the disaster at Beaver Dam. Admiring his courage and address, the officer in command immediately appointed him a messenger to carry dispatches between Fort Niagara and Washington and to points along the frontier. His skill and endurance in performing this duty, attended almost constantly by hardships and peril, were truly remarkable. On one occasion, when intrusted with dispatches of great importance to carry to the war department at Washington, he continued in his saddle forty-eight hours, procuring fresh horses from time to time as required until he arrived at Northumberland, Pennsylvania, when, becoming com-

pletely exhausted, he procured a reliable person to proceed to Washington with the papers and to obtain the requisite answers, with which, being refreshed by his rest, he returned in like speedy manner to headquarters. General Wilkinson, then in command, was so astonished at this feat that he could scarcely believe it possibly, until inspection of the dispatches themselves proved it. His astonishment then gave way to admiration and, proceeding at once to his military chest, he took therefrom five hundred dollars in gold, which he presented to the young man as the only reward in his power to give, commensurate with the important service he had rendered the army. This was a large sum of money for the young messenger, and would have given him a splendid start in life, but his heart was so deeply touched by the sufferings of the poor widows and children of those who had been killed by the Indians that he gave them every dollar of it, and left the army as he had entered it, with nothing but health, strength and intelligence.

In the spring of 1816 he left the service of the government and with his brother, Jefferson, set out from Buffalo to Bath, Steuben county, New York, traversing the wilderness on foot, their only guide a great part of the distance being a path designated by marked trees. Nothing more advantageous offering, John began his career in his home by cutting wood for Captain William Bull, receiving twenty-five cents per cord for his work. He walked daily two miles to his labor and cut regularly two cords of wood a day, his only companion being his rifle, which he often found good opportunity to use, as the wood abounded with game. His biographer, the Rev. F. S. Howe, pastor of the Presbyterian church, in Watkins,

New York, alluding to a visit paid to this place late in life by Mr. Magee, says: "Some three years previous to his decease he requested a friend to accompany him to the spot, known as the Deer Lick, from which he had cut the entire growth of timber in 1816, but which he found again covered with young trees. 'Here,' he said to his friend, 'I cut one hundred cords of wood, and hereabouts, at different times, I must have shot at least one hundred deer.'" Young Magee felt keenly the want of education, which the removals and vicissitudes of his earlier life had entailed, but, with the same degree of resolution which had marked every previous effort of his life, he set to work, when just entering manhood, to overcome his deficiencies in this respect. The religious training given him by his pious mother was not without its effect and rendered it easy for him to lead a quiet, orderly life. His only leisure, while engaged in chopping, was on Sunday, part of which he devoted to attending church, the remainder being given to an attempt to gather education from such books as were obtainable. In addition to chopping wood, he spent the time between 1816 and 1818 partly in farming with his brother-in-law, Adam Haverling, at eighteen dollars per month partly in the purchase and slaughter of animals for the market. In the spring of the latter year he married Miss Sarah, daughter of Hon. Thomas McBurney, then county judge. This lady, who possessed many natural endowments, the advantages of a thorough education, and such amiable and excellent qualities as fitted her to become the companion and helper of one who had already engaged in such important public duties, died on the 15th of May, 1828, leaving no children.

In the performance of his duties as marshal Mr. Magee displayed his usual energy and developed remarkable powers of memory. "It was his practice," says the Rev. Howe, "simply to take the names of the inhabitants, making no record of answers to required questions, but carrying them with unfailing exactness in his mind, until he returned home in the evening, when the ready pen of one to whose scholarly abilities he was often indebted, transferred them to the return books." In recognition of the faithfulness and accuracy of his returns he received the public thanks of the local authorities, accompanied by a handsome set of table silver. In 1821 he was appointed high sheriff in place of Henry Schriver, deceased, and two years later, the office having become elective, was chosen to the same position by the votes of the people and served until 1826. His discharge of the duties of sheriff was marked by courage, vigilance and energy, and principally by his vigorous action a gang of desperadoes who had long infested the vicinity of Hornellsville was broken up, and one of their number, Douglass by name, was convicted of murder and hanged. While holding this office Mr. Magee engaged with Judge Cook and others, of Bath, in establishing lines of mail coaches between principal towns of southwestern New York and Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington. His connection with this enterprise strongly impressed him with the importance of railroad facilities, in the promotion of which he subsequently took a conspicuous part.

Mr. Magee was devotedly attached to the Democratic party, and in 1826 was a nominee for congress in his district. Essentially popular, he won the election by a large vote, and, at the conclusion of his term

of office, was re-elected. In congress he was not long in taking a front rank. His views on all public questions were characterized by intelligence, good sense, intense love of country and a profound belief in rapid progress of the nation. On the subject of the tariff, then one of the most important issues of the day, he took ground in favor of a modification of the laws then in force, so as to equalize their operation. The subject of internal improvements likewise found in him a powerful advocate, and in the support of the cause of education he was both logical and enthusiastic. President Andrew Jackson, who reposed every confidence in his judgment, made him his trusted friend and adviser, frequently consulting with him upon most important national questions. Desiring to have the constant benefit of his advice, he offered him the position of secretary of state, but this honor Mr. Magee felt obliged to decline, owing to the demands of his rapidly extending private business. An earnest advocate of integrity and economy in the administration of the government, he was watchful to detect and denounce all manner of jobbery and corruption; and it was through his unceasing vigilance in this respect that fraudulent contracts in the post office department were exposed and prevented, the result being a large saving to the government.

On the 22d of February, 1831, Mr. Magee married Miss Arabella Stuart, at Washington. The lady bore him ten children, six of whom she followed to the grave before her own death, which took place in Watkins May 16, 1864. Of those who survived her was Duncan S., who later died; George J., also deceased; John, who has also passed away; and Hebe P., also deceased. Mrs. Magee was an earnest member of the

Presbyterian church, a generous friend to the poor, and during her thirty-three years of married life the sympathizing confidant and intelligent counsellor of her husband.

In 1831 Mr. Magee was chosen president of the Steuben County Bank, then just organized. He displayed so much aptitude for financial affairs and such skill and fidelity in conducting the business of the bank that the directors, by common consent, intrusted him with its entire management, and until his death, thirty-five years from his acceptance of the presidency, he continued in the principal oversight of its interests.

While residing in Bath he cleared and cultivated a large farm, and also engaged in milling and in the manufacture of woolen goods. He was one of the projectors of the New York & Erie Railroad and especially active in carrying forward that great enterprise. He was a contractor for the construction of the road from Binghamton to Hornellsville, a distance of one hundred and seventeen miles, and from the latter place to Genesee, a distance of twenty-six miles; and during the early struggles of the stockholders and directors to complete the road he was their liberal and judicious co-laborer. He was also one of the principal promoters of the Cohocton Valley Railroad from Corning to Buffalo; and the Blossburg & Corning Railroad, in which he became interested in 1851, was chiefly indebted to his energetic co-operation for its completion. In 1859 he turned his attention to coal mining and gave a great impetus to that industry in Tioga county by an extensive purchase of coal lands. In the same year he opened the mines at Fall Brook. Overcoming obstacles which to others appeared insurmountable, he gradually developed this work until

it attained such proportions as to demand nearly his whole time and attention. The village of Fall Brook, laid out under his direction, contained at the time of his death an aggregate of two hundred and fifty buildings, and a population of twenty-five hundred persons. All the men residing in the place were employed in the mining business, or its necessary adjuncts, and, including those at Corning and Watkins, made an aggregate force in Mr. Magee's service of about six hundred.

Mr. Magee resided at Watkins, Schuyler county, a step rendered necessary by a variety of considerations, principal among which was the large increase in his mining business. At Watkins he displayed the same energy and public spirit which had marked his residence in Bath. He made extensive purchases of village property at the head of Seneca lake, for the location of trestle works, basins, etc., for the delivery and shipment of coal; for the purpose of boat building; for a steam flouring mill; for dwellings for his workmen; for his own residence and other purposes. These improvements demanded a great outlay of money and furnished employment to a large number of men, and gave the business interests of the village an impulse from the very start, which has since continued and which Mr. Magee, always in the most cordial manner, sought to promote. In a number of ways he proved to be a most valuable acquisition to Watkins. He was a liberal contributor to the fund for erecting county buildings, and likewise gave liberally to aid in the purchase and improvements to the cemetery grounds and for the improvement of streets and highways.

Mr. Magee's adherence to the Democratic party lasted throughout his life, although

his own views occasionally led him to dissent from some of its measures. During the Civil war he was conspicuous for his loyalty to the national government, and, in a public letter, urged his fellow citizens to do the same. He was also untiring in his efforts to aid the needy families of those who lost their lives in defense of the Union. He was a liberal benefactor of the cause of education, which he had intention of promoting in a substantial manner, by founding an institution of learning, or by the endowment of a department of science in some existing college, and was actually contemplating a large gift to Hamilton College for this purpose, when he was stricken down by his last illness, an event which also prevented his carrying out a frequently expressed desire to set aside a large sum of money for the promotion of religion at large. A monument to his interest in religion already exists in the First Presbyterian church of Watkins, a magnificent edifice, erected at a cost of upward of sixty thousand dollars, the expense of which he bore, and the construction of which he personally superintended until his infirmities rendered further activity impossible. A handsomely inscribed marble tablet, bearing the name of John Magee, adorns the front of this edifice and reminds the beholder of this noble act of Christian liberality.

Mr. Magee's last public service was rendered as a member of the constitutional convention of 1867, although the precarious state of his health prevented his constant attendance at its sessions. The part he bore in its deliberations was marked by his characteristic regard for public economy, and for a wise and honest administration of the affairs of the state, and his influence as a member was conservative and valuable. In the

spring of 1868 his illness assumed a fatal character, and on the 5th of April death released him from his sufferings. In almost every respect Mr. Magee may be taken as a typical American and a representative of the great inherent powers of manhood to combat successfully every variety of disadvantage, whether natural, artificial or social, when living under free institutions. His energies, of which abundant proofs have already been adduced, were equalled only by the unswerving honesty which characterized his whole life. Underlying a nervous excitability was a heart easily moved to compassion and generous under all circumstances, but particularly so to the helpless and to those who manifested their worthiness by industry, economy and self-reliance. Almost his last thought was to intrust a large sum of money to a judicious friend for the relief of the poor and needy. Prominent among his bequests was the sum of five thousand dollars to the American Bible Society and a like sum to the American Tract Society for the dissemination of the word of God, which, from his earliest youth, he had ever regarded with love and reverence.



WILLIAM V. SMITH.

The business ability and executive force which enable one to control important commercial or industrial concerns is manifest in the career of William Vaughn Smith, who is occupying the important position of manager of the Seneca Lake Malt House and makes his home in Watkins. The responsibilities which devolve upon him are well met and in the performance of his business duties he has displayed marked executive ability and keen foresight.

Mr. Smith was born in the town of Hector, Tompkins county, New York, now a part of Schuyler county, January 15, 1822, his parents being Thomas and Susan (Foot) Smith. The father of our subject was born August 30, 1795, and about 1815 became a resident of Chemung county, removing from Orange county in company with other members of the family. He was drafted for service in the war of 1812, but did not reach the front before the cessation of hostilities. Four representatives of the Smith family were in the Civil war, loyally defending the Union cause. With pioneer conditions and experiences in Schuyler county Thomas Smith was very familiar. He assisted in the arduous task of reclaiming this district for the uses of the white man. He lived in a log house at a time when all buildings were heated by immense fireplaces, stoves having not then come into use. He married Miss Susan Foot, who was born November 30, 1801. She was of German ancestry and her people purchased a thousand acres of land in Chemung county, arriving there prior to the year 1800. Her father was one of the prominent and leading pioneers of this portion of the state, and Foot's Hill was named in his honor. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Smith were born the following children: Josiah, born February 1, 1818; John F., born February 15, 1820; William V., born January 15, 1822; Daniel K., born September 27, 1823; Hannah, born July 4, 1825; Catherine, born August 11, 1827; Jessie S., born March 22, 1829; Sylvester, born March 8, 1831; Marcus D., born November 11, 1832; Eli W., born December 28, 1834; Ruby, born October 1, 1836; Deborah, born July 21, 1838; Charles G., born May 7, 1840; George S., born May 7, 1841; and Phebe J., born June 30, 1843.

Four of this family are still living: Sylvester, of Elmira; George C., of Otsego Lake, Michigan; Phebe Jane, of Tacoma, Washington; and William V., of this review.

William Vaughn Smith, whose name introduces this sketch, pursued his education in the early district schools, which he attended through the winter months, and in the summer seasons he worked upon his father's farm and in the employ of other farmers of the neighborhood until he was nineteen years of age, when he went into the lumber regions of Chemung county, driving a team and hauling logs through the following winter. He was connected with the lumber business altogether for about six years, but not continuously. The second season after he went into the lumber woods he abandoned the work for a time and in 1841 took up his abode in Corning, New York. Later he went to Blossburg, but in the fall he returned to Chemung county and again secured employment in the lumber regions. In the summer of 1846 he floated timber from Port Deposit, near the Chesapeake Bay, to New York city. In 1846 he came to Watkins (then Jefferson) and engaged in the grocery business and also in boatbuilding on the Chemung canal, following the dual pursuit until 1851. At length he sold out, after having built five boats. Retaining the possession of one of these boats, he began the boating business between Corning, Elmira and New York city, doing a regular freight business. He thus followed the canals from 1843 until 1856. In the latter year he went upon a farm and in connection with the cultivation of his land he also engaged in lumbering to some extent. In those days he could buy the timber upon an acre of land for five

dollars. In connection with a partner, Daniel McClure, he purchased ten acres of timber and placed thereon a number of workmen who were engaged in cutting steamboat wood and also timber for boat building, but small prices were paid for the wood in those days. The business, however, was carried on through the winter, and the following summer Mr. Smith used the timber which had been cut, in building boats, delivering the wood to the steamboat companies at Watkins, where he received nine shillings per cord. He also carried lumber from Corning to Albany at eight dollars per thousand in the summer of 1847. In the fall of 1850 Mr. Smith arrived in Watkins, laid up his boats and purchased a grocery store. At this time the Canandaigua & Watkins railroad was being built and he furnished supplies for the men. Other enterprises have claimed his attention. He dealt in live stock, which he drove across the country, that being the only means of transferring in those days. At that time he followed the grocery business for about a year, after which he disposed of his store and went upon his father-in-law's farm in the town of Catharine, Chemung county, which he operated for one season. Returning then to Watkins he again engaged in the grocery trade for eight months, after which he resumed boating, which he followed until 1856. His next business venture was teaming, which he carried on for a short time in Watkins. In April, 1858, in company with Mr. Ackley, he purchased a canal grocery and also began buying grain, handling freight and doing canal stabling. He was thus in business until 1861, when he sold out. The following year he embarked in the grain business on Madison avenue and in the succeeding year became the

owner of a warehouse which stood on the ground where the malt house is now located. He conducted his warehouse until 1865, when once more he became connected with the grocery trade in Watkins, carrying on his store with a fair degree of success for five years. He then sold out and became proprietor of another warehouse, which he conducted until 1898, when he sold out to the Watkins Salt Company and assumed the management of the Seneca Lake Malt House, in which capacity he is now serving, representing S. K. Nester, of Geneva, the largest malster of the state. It will thus be seen that Mr. Smith has been engaged in various lines of business and when he has made a change it has usually been one of improvement. The position which he now occupies is an important one and for its duties he is well qualified.

On the 20th of March, 1851, Mr. Smith was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Mitchell. Her grandfather, John Mitchell, was a Revolutionary soldier who enlisted from Orange county and was stationed in or around New York city. At one time he was wounded there by the Hessians. Her parents were Jesse and Sally (Lyon) Mitchell. By her marriage Mrs. Smith has become the mother of three children: Eric V., who resides in the town of Orange, Schuyler county; one that died in infancy; and Lina, who died at the age of three years and six months.

Politically Mr. Smith is a Democrat, and for several years he was a trustee of the corporation of Watkins. He was also supervisor of the town of Dix for one term and has been constable and police for a number of years. Joining the fire department he was promoted from one post to another and for seven years he served as its chief.

Mr. Smith is a man worthy of the public confidence and regard, for in every position of public trust he has been found faithful and reliable, discharging his duties with promptness and fidelity. In matters of citizenship he is public spirited and progressive, and his aid and co-operation are heartily given to all movements and measures for the welfare of his community.

Erie V. Smith, the only son of our subject, resides on his father's farm of one hundred and twenty acres near Monterey, in the town of Orange. He married Sarah Burett, a daughter of George Burett, and by that union had one child, Jay V., who died at the age of six years. After a short married life of seven years Mrs. Smith also died, and subsequently Erie V. Smith wedded Emeline Brown, a native of Michigan, whither he had removed after the death of his first wife and there engaged in clerking in the general store of his uncle in the village of Flushing. By the second marriage seven children were born, namely: Ethel, who has been reared and educated by her grandfather and is a graduate of the Watkins' high school; William T.; Helen, who also lives with her grandfather and is attending school in Watkins; Esther; Lina; Ada; and Loren.



WILLIAM WAUGH

William Waugh is the owner of one of the fine farms of Schuyler county, having a tract of four hundred acres of valuable land, which he has placed under a high state of cultivation. Mr. Waugh is one of the worthy citizens that Ireland has furnished to the new world. He was born in County Tyrone, in March, 1828, a son of James

and Margaret (Hughes) Waugh. He spent the first eleven years of his life in his native country and then with his parents crossed the broad Atlantic to America, the family settling in the town of Orange, Steuben county, now a part of Schuyler county. There the parents remained until called to their final rest, the father passing away in 1887, while the mother's death occurred in 1866. They were the parents of six children: Mary; Betsy, deceased; Margaret; William; James; and Jane, who has also passed away.

From the time that he came as a boy to the new world William Waugh has always resided in this part of the Empire state. He soon became thoroughly identified with American interests and upon the home farm he worked through the period of his boyhood and youth, while in the district schools of the neighborhood he acquired his English education. The occupation to which he was reared he has made his life work and in his undertakings he has prospered. He has followed progressive methods and has kept in touch with the advancement of the time. He not only engages in the raising of the cereals best adapted to the soil and climate, but he also gives much attention to the cultivation of fruit and the annual sales from his orchards amount to a considerable figure. He has a broad and accurate knowledge concerning farming and horticulture, and, having made a close study of the needs of different kinds of trees and of grains, he is thus enabled to use his land to the best advantage.

In 1834 Mr. Waugh was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Hughey, a daughter of Joseph and Jane (Hughes) Hughey. The lady is a native of the town of Orange and has always lived within a few miles of

her birth place. By her marriage she has become the mother of three children: Frank, who married Clara Pangburn; Joseph; and Mary Elizabeth. The family is one well known in the community, and the circle of their friends is almost co-extensive with the circle of their acquaintances.

Mr. Waugh has taken quite an active part in political affairs and is a staunch advocate of the Democratic party and its principles. His fellow townsmen recognizing his worth and ability have frequently called him to public office and he has served as road commissioner for four years. His religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Presbyterian church and his entire life has been in harmony with his profession. He represents one of the old families of this county and has ever taken a deep and abiding interest in the progress and improvement of this section of the state. All who know him esteem him highly for his sterling worth for he possesses many excellencies of character.

JOHN WHITE OGDEN.

John White Ogden, who is filling the position of collector of school taxes for the Watkins Union school district and is also constable for the town of Dix, was born in the town of Wayne, Steuben county, October 4, 1831, and when but two years of age was taken by his parents, Horace and Mary (White) Ogden, to Irelandville, in Reading township, where the father engaged in mercantile pursuits from 1833 until 1836. He then sold out to William Haring and removed to Watkins, where he began working at his trade of harness-making, which he followed up to the time of his death, residing

continuously in Watkins, with the exception of a period of eighteen months, which he passed in Millport, where he conducted a hotel. He then returned to Watkins and once more engaged in the harness business. In his political views he was a Democrat and cast his first vote when only eighteen years of age. He was elected justice of the peace, serving for four years and after an interval was again chosen to that office. At the time of his first term he was elected associate justice at Elmira and in 1853 he was postmaster of Watkins, serving in that capacity until 1858. No decision which he ever rendered on the bench was ever reversed and his course was truly equitable, fair and just. He was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Watkins and in his life exemplified the helpful brotherly spirit of that fraternity. His death occurred May 12, 1878, when he was about seventy years and twelve day of age, for he was born May 1, 1808. In his family were two children, one of whom died in infancy, while John White of this review is the only survivor of the family.

When a mere lad John White Ogden and his mother accompanied the husband and father on a trip to New York city, for at that time Mr. Ogden was engaged in boating on the Chemung and Erie canals in New York, following that business in the '40s. When sixteen years of age our subject became his father's assistant in this business and in 1848, in connection with his father, he bought a boat and conducted this marine transportation for about three years. When nineteen years of age he began to learn the carpenter's trade, which he followed until 1901, when his official duties claimed his attention and energies and he is now serving as collector of school taxes for the Watkins

Union school district and also as constable of the town of Dix. He has suffered some injuries while following his trade, for in 1877, while at work in Mecklenburg, the scaffolding, upon which he was standing, broke and the thigh bone was shattered in two places. In June, 1901, he broke the ball out of the thigh bone of the other leg.

In the year 1861 Mr. Ogden removed to Lock Haven, Pennsylvania, and on the 1st of October, of that year, he was there married to Miss Josephine B. Haviland, who was born at Lock Haven, and was a daughter of William B. and Sarah (Hunt) Haviland. Her maternal grandfather owned the land upon which the town of Lock Haven was built. For a time Mr. Ogden was engaged in the grocery business, and later turned his attention to the marble trade, which he followed until his partner went to the army, when he returned to Watkins and here again worked at his trade. The home of our subject and his wife was blessed with three children: William Judson, born in Lock Haven, September 7, 1862, is engaged in paperhanging and painting in New York city; Arthur H., who was born March 13, 1872, was an invalid from the age of three years and died October 1, 1902; Mary Helen, born January 9, 1879, is now a student in Warner's Business College of Elmira, New York.

Notwithstanding some reverses and obstacles with which he has met in his business career, Mr. Ogden has persevered with strong determination and is to-day a self-made man, deserving much credit for what he has accomplished. He votes with the Democracy, his first ballot having been cast 1852. He was elected corporation collector and for two years held that office, since which time he has again been called to the

position until his incumbency covers four terms. He also served for one term as collector of the town of Dix, was constable of that town for six terms and for a short time he filled the office of deputy sheriff. No public trust reposed in him has ever been betrayed in the slightest degree. He has always been an officer in whom the public could rely, because he is ever faithful to his duties, which he discharges with promptness and in a systematic manner.

OLIVER D. WILLIAMS.

Among the best known and most prominent horticulturists of Schuyler county is Oliver Hazzard Williams, the owner of the Lake Road Fruit Farm. Few men in this portion of the state have done as much to advance fruit raising interests as has the subject of this review, who by his experiments and labors has demonstrated the resources of the soil and climate for fruit raising. His opinions are largely regarded as authority on matters of this kind and certainly he has raised the stock with assurance because of the knowledge which he has gained through practical business methods.

Mr. Williams was born in Burdett, New York, August 17, 1828, and is a son of Daniel D. and Anna (Eick) Williams. His father was one of the first settlers of this portion of the state. He was a native of Connecticut and from New Jersey he removed to New York in 1816, making the journey across the country by wagon, accompanied by his wife and three children. Taking up his abode in Burdett, he there remained until his death. He married Anna

a soldier of the Revolutionary war and belonged to one of the old families of New Jersey. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Williams were born nine children: Margaret, now deceased; Mary Ann; Solomon and Philander, who have passed away; Oliver H., of this review; William, Jacob and Clarissa, all of whom have departed this life; and Andrew, who completes the family. The father died in 1844 and the mother, surviving him for many years, passed away about 1860.

Mr. Williams, whose name introduces the record, obtained his preliminary education in the early subscription schools near his father's home and later he entered the high school at Peach Orchard. After completing his own education he engaged in teaching for one term and then turned his attention to farming in the town of Hector. He has since been identified with this line of activity as one of the leading farmer and fruit growers of the town. He has made all the improvements upon his place and its neat and thrifty appearance indicates him to be a most progressive agriculturist. While to some extent he has engaged in the tilling of the soil he has largely devoted his energies to the raising of fruit of various kinds, having his splendid farm, which is one hundred and ten acres in extent, largely planted to fruit. He has upon his place fourteen hundred plum trees, seven hundred peach trees and four acres of apples and two acres of pears, while along the road there have been planted one hundred apple trees. His vineyard also covers twenty-two acres. He raises fruits of the best grades and the products of the Lake Road Fruit Farm are noted for their quality and flavor and therefore command an excellent sale upon the market.

On the 1st of January, 1855, Mr. Will-

Williams was united in marriage to Miss Albert Bell, a daughter of Alexander and Catherine (Snover) Bell. Unto them were born three children: Ella, Dora and Charles O. Mrs. Williams died on the 19th of July, 1877, and on the 28th of February, 1885, Mr. Williams was again married, his second union being with Lucy A. Bell, a sister of his first wife. They have an attractive home situated near Burdett on the Lake Road Fruit Farm and their friends throughout the community are many. They attend the Presbyterian church and lend their support to that denomination.

Mr. Williams has prospered in his business affairs by reason of his marked energy, of his close study of horticulture and his thorough understanding of the needs of various kinds of trees. He is constantly endeavoring to improve the grade of fruit raised and his efforts in this direction have done much to win for this locality its splendid reputation as a fruit raising district. He well deserves his prosperity as it has come to him as the direct result of his own efforts.

CHARLES HENRY HAGER.

Success is not dependent upon inheritance, the aid of influential friends or of advantageous circumstances. It lies in a man and is the utilization of the opportunities which surround him. Faithfulness to duty, a strict adherence to a fixed purpose in life, will do more to advance a man's interest than wealth. The successful men of the day are they who have planned their own advancement and have accomplished it in spite of many obstacles and with a certainty that could only have been attained through their

own efforts. This class of men has a worthy representative in Mr. Hager, who is now engaged in merchandising in North Hector. He was born in the town of Beaver Dams, September 14, 1856, and is a son of Henry and Emma (Helms) Hager. The Hager family is one of the oldest of Schuyler county, having been established here by the great-grandfather of our subject who cast in his lot with the pioneers who were reclaiming the district for the uses of the white race. The paternal grandfather was Free Gift P. Hager, of Logan.

He of whom we write pursued his education in the public schools of Logan, and after putting aside his text books entered upon his business career as a clerk in the store of which he is now proprietor. This establishment was then the property of Coyle & Sargent, for whom Mr. Hager worked for three years. On the expiration of that period he purchased Mr. Sargent's interest, becoming a partner of Mr. Coyle, and has since been identified with merchandising here. In 1891 Mr. Coyle died and his interest in the business was purchased by Mr. Howard. The firm of Hager & Howard was then formed and the partnership was maintained for about seven years, when in 1898 our subject purchased his partner's interest and has since been alone in business. He carries a good and well selected stock of general merchandise and his trade is increasing because of his fair dealing, his reasonable prices and his earnest desire to please his customers.

On the 19th of September, 1883, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Hager and Miss Ida M. Close, a daughter of Edwin and Mary (Coggin) Close. Three children have been born unto them, Mabel Emma, Charles Earl and Harold Vose, all of whom

are still with their parents. Socially Mr. Hager is connected with the Knights of Pythias, of North Hector, his membership being in Hector Lodge, No. 311. He belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church, taking an active part in its work and contributing generously to its support for a quarter of a century. He has served as church steward for about fifteen years, has been chorister and for a number of years has served as Sunday-school superintendent. In his political views he is an earnest Republican and was a delegate to the state convention in New York city in 1900. As a business man he has been conspicuous among his associates, not only for his success but for his probity, fairness and honorable methods. In everything he has been eminently practical and this has been manifest not only in his business undertakings, but also in his private and social life.

HORACE J. BALDWIN.

The lives of few men illustrate more clearly the truth of the saying that success is not a matter of genius but the outgrowth of experience, sound judgment and enterprise. Horace Jerome Baldwin is now living a retired life in the enjoyment of a comfortable competence and is the possessor of considerable valuable property and yet in his early life he had no capital and for many years he labored early and late in order to gain a living. Such a life record should serve as a source of encouragement to others.

Mr. Baldwin was born in Burdett, Schuyler county, January 8, 1825, a son of Willis and Phebe (Velsie) Baldwin, who removed to Watkins in the fall before their

son was three years of age. The paternal grandparents were Joseph and Rosanna (Melvey) Baldwin, who lived and died in Connecticut, the grandfather there carrying on manufacturing interests and becoming a wealthy man. Their son Willis was born in Branford, Connecticut, December 25, 1758. His wife was twice married, her first husband having been William Kinner, by whom she had four children. By her marriage to Mr. Baldwin she became the mother of ten children. The father of our subject was a Democrat, but never sought office. He held membership in the Masonic lodge in Ithaca before the establishment of a lodge in Watkins, and he died in the latter city, October 14, 1831. His wife survived him until December 17, 1845, when she passed away at the age of sixty-seven years, one month and twenty-nine days.

In the common schools Mr. Baldwin, of this review, obtained his education, but in his youth he largely had to assist his mother, who was left with the care of a large family upon the father's death. When a youth of fifteen he began to learn the carpenter's trade and was to receive his board and five dollars per month the first year, ten dollars per month the second year, and fifteen dollars the third year. Mr. Baldwin was thus employed until he attained his majority, and then determined to engage in other business, knowing that he could never lay up money if he only made ten shillings per day. He was married in Watkins, January 4, 1846, to Miss Caroline C. Latin, who was born in the town of Veteran, Chemung county, February 5, 1829, a daughter of Everett and Curran Latin. When a boy Mr. Baldwin had been a driver on the canal and this suggested to him the business which he followed for many years after his marriage. He and

his bride located at the corner of Porter and Seventh streets, where they are now living and called their place Maplehurst. They planted trees, erected substantial buildings there, and then set to work to make a good living and provide for the evening of life. Mr. Baldwin purchased a canal boat and he and his wife followed the canal for many years, at first from Corning to Albany, spending their winters at home. For twenty-six years Mrs. Baldwin went with her husband on his trips and proved of great assistance to him. They went from Buffalo to New York a great deal, and twice made trips to Philadelphia. Nearly every year they would bring home with them some orphan child to whom they gave a home, having no children of their own, assisting in this way not only their relatives, but also those who were not connected with them through ties of blood. For years Mr. Baldwin continued in the navigation transportation business, and as time passed he annually added to his capital until now, having gained a handsome competence, he is enabled to live a retired life and together he and his estimable wife are enjoying life in the village where they have so long resided.

Mr. Baldwin is a Democrat, and has held the office of trustee in Watkins for three years. He was also poormaster and collector. Whatever he has accomplished is the result of his own labors and the assistance of his estimable wife. He owns several residences in Watkins, and the Baldwin block, erected in 1891, and he has paid about eight or nine thousand dollars in security debts for others. From his grandmother he inherited ten dollars, to which he added forty dollars more and then deposited the sum in the Monroe County Savings Bank, where it has since remained, so that it now

amounts to about eight hundred dollars. He certainly deserves great credit for what he has accomplished, for he has worked hard for it and has ever sustained an unassailable reputation for honesty and trustworthiness in business relations. He has always been a strictly temperate man, never taking a glass of whisky or beer in his entire life. His wife was one of the first to be confirmed by Bishop Cox in the Episcopal church, when it was established in Watkins, and she was also one of the first baptized in the Baptist church on Seneca Lake, after the establishment of the congregation there. They have long been supporters of the church and most earnest in their advocacy of measures for the general good. Through a long residence in Watkins they have been numbered among its most worthy and respected citizens.

It will be interesting in this connection to note something of the family history of Mrs. Baldwin, who comes of an ancestry honorable and distinguished, being a lineal descendant on her father's side of the Sharp family, which has numbered many eminent men of the old world and the new. The ancestry is traced back to Thomas Sharp, of Bradford, county of York, England, who died about 1670. His son, Dr. John Sharp, born February 16, 1664, was a man of remarkable learning and ability. After receiving his Master's degree he took holy orders, was graduated in Christ College, of Cambridge, in 1667, and was ordained both deacon and priest on the same day. In 1681 King Charles appointed him dean of Norwich; in 1686 he was appointed chaplain in ordinary to James II, and was subsequently appointed to preach before King William III. In 1689 he was appointed dean of Canterbury, and the same year became Arch-

Bishop of York, and was introduced to the house of lords. For twenty-three years he sat in the see of York. His eldest son, John Sharp, of Grafton Park, was an accomplished scholar and gentleman, and died March 9, 1726. Another son, Thomas Sharp, D. D., was eminent for piety, prudence and great learning, and died in 1758. He was archdeacon of Northumberland. His son, John Sharp, D. D., also attained distinguished honors in the church, while another son, Granville Sharp, devoted his entire life to ameliorating the conditions of mankind. He worked for the abolition of slavery and the slave trade, and upon his bust in the council chamber of Guilhall is the inscription: "Granville Sharp, to whom England owes the glorious verdict of her highest court of law, that the slave who sets his foot on British ground becomes at that instant free."

Thomas Sharp was the first member of the family in America. He was born about 1680, and came to America in 1700, settling in Stratford, Connecticut, where in 1701 he married Lydia Dickinson. He died in 1712, leaving five children. Of these, Thomas Sharp, Jr., born in Stratford, March 8, 1702, married Sarah Crozier, and one of their sons was Eliakim Sharp, born in Newtown, Connecticut, December 5, 1755. He married Hester Wetmore, November 25, 1773, and they were the great-grandparents of Mrs. Baldwin. Their daughter, Ruth Ann Sharp, became the wife of Abijah Latin and the mother of Everett Latin, the father of Mrs. Baldwin. He was born in Connecticut and after coming to New York, was married in Chemung county to Currance Baldwin, who died when Mrs. Baldwin of this review was but nine years of age. Her father afterward removed to Watkins, but

Mrs. Baldwin remained in the town of Veteran for a year or two longer, but eventually came to Watkins, where for many years she has resided, and with her husband, shares in the warm regard of many friends here.

JOSEPH H. SHULENBURG.

Joseph H. Shulenburg is one of the leading citizens and progressive men of Watkins who has long figured prominently in business affairs, in public life and in fraternal circles. He is now engaged in managing the only steam laundry of Watkins and is controlling an extensive trade in this line. A native of Utica, New York, Mr. Shulenburg was born November 18, 1851, his parents being Henry A. and Mary E. Shulenburg, both of whom are natives of Germany and became residents of Utica, New York, in 1843, the father following the occupation of a ship carpenter.

In the public schools of his native city of Waterloo and of Watkins, Joseph H. Shulenburg, of this review, acquired his education and on starting out upon his business career he secured employment in a cigar factory and subsequently he worked for different cigar manufacturers, and in 1876 he began business along that line on his own account in Watkins, conducting an enterprise here until 1895 with the exception of the year 1889, when he took a trip to the northwest, spending about twelve months in Washington and Idaho. In 1895 he sold his cigar manufacturing business to Walter Isley, in order that he might give his attention to other business concerns. He had become a stockholder in the Glen City laundry and at once became its manager, in which

capacity he has since served. This is the only laundry in Watkins and is doing a flourishing business, not only having a large local patronage but also receiving the support of the adjoining territory for many miles. Mr. Shulenburg is a capable business man and has the respect and confidence of all with whom he has been associated.

In public affairs he has also figured prominently for a number of years and is ever prompt and faithful in the discharge of the duties devolving upon him. In 1887 he was elected overseer of the poor of the town of Dix and held that office for two years, so managing the affairs of the institution that its expense to the tax holders was decreased fifty per cent. In December, 1890, he was appointed to the office of county superintendent of the poor to fill the unexpired term of Charles W. Davis, and during the three succeeding terms he was elected to the office and succeeded in reducing the expense about seventy-five per cent. while the pauperism of the county was lessened until from two hundred and thirty-four inmates of the poor farm the number was decreased to twenty. In 1902 Mr. Shulenburg refused to again become the candidate for the office. He had always been elected on the Republican ticket and is regarded as one of the leading members of the party in the locality, having been one of its staunch supporters and active workers since casting his first presidential vote for U. S. Grant in 1873. He is equally prominent and honored in fraternal circles. In 1879 he became a member of Jefferson Lodge, No. 332, F. & A. M., of Watkins, and in the years 1884, 1884 and 1892 and 1893 he served as its master, while in 1886 he attended the session of the grand lodge as proxy for L. M. Gano. He likewise belongs to Watkins Chapter, No.

182, R. A. M. He further continued his Masonic advancement by becoming a member of St. Omer Commandery, No. 19, K. T., of Elmira, New York, and he also belongs to Hector Lodge, No. 311, K. P., of North Hector.

On the 11th of October, 1872, Mr. Shulenburg was united in marriage to Miss S. Elizabeth Freer, a daughter of Henry and Myra (Wilson) Freer. They have one child, Frances Grace, who is now the wife of Charles E. Rogers, a clerk in the Forbes clothing store in Watkins. Mrs. Shulenburg is a native of Lima, Michigan, and when about twelve years of age accompanied her parents on their removal to Watkins, New York. Her father was a native of Connecticut. Mr. and Mrs. Shulenburg have one grandchild, Harold E. Rogers. Our subject belongs to the Glen City Club of Watkins and is one of the representative men here. His activity in business has resulted in due recognition of labor and today he is numbered among the substantial citizens of his community. His genial manner, his deference for the opinion of others and his upright character have won him warm personal regard and the circle of his friends is almost co-extensive with the circle of his acquaintances.

IRA CARVER.

Ira Carver is a young man and yet he has been quite successful in business and has shown himself a worthy and enterprising citizen, who well deserves to be classed among the representative men of Schuyler county. He was born in the town of Caton, Steuben county, in the year 1872, and is a

son of John Carver, who comes of an old English family and was a native of Suffolk, England. In early life he left the old world and crossed the Atlantic to America, taking up his abode in Caton, where he followed the butcher's trade for twenty years. In the conduct of his market he met with success, securing a liberal patronage, which annually returned to him a good financial income. He married Maggie McNamara, and unto them was born but one child, Ira, whose name introduces this record.

At the usual age Ira Carver entered the public schools, and therein mastered the branches of English learning which constitute the curriculum of such institutions. After putting aside his text books he worked upon the farm for eight years, and then learned the blacksmith's trade. He afterward went to Canisteo, New York, where he entered the employ of F. B. Bethron, with whom he remained for three years. On the expiration of that period he removed to Deposit, Delaware county, New York, where he entered into partnership with John Turner, in the establishment of a smithy. This relation was maintained for two years, on the expiration of which period Mr. Carver removed to Elmira, New York, making his home there for two years. He next came to Montour Falls, and has since been engaged in blacksmithing here. He is an expert workman, having thoroughly mastered his trade in principle and detail, and because of his skill and ability combined with his correct business principles, he has acquired a large and growing trade. He is well known and is a popular young man of Montour Falls. In his social relations he is a member of Mountain Lodge, No. 503, I. O. O. F., of Canisteo, and politically is identified with the Republican party.

On the 31st of May, 1893, Mr. Carver was united in marriage to Miss Anna Ploss, and to them has been born one son, Aubrey, now seven years of age. Mrs. Carver was born in Jasper, Steuben county, New York, March 11, 1876, and was educated in the public schools of that place. She was reared by her maternal grandparents, Simeon H. and Ann M. (France) Ploss, whose family were early settlers of Jasper, having located in that section in pioneer days. They were originally from Schoharie county, New York. Simeon H. Ploss, who was a farmer by occupation, was born in Cherry Valley, New York, about 1823, and died May 8, 1884, while his wife was born in Schoharie, in 1825, and died March 28, 1898. Mrs. Carver's mother was Nancy E. Ploss, who died on the twenty-seventh anniversary of her birth, February 7, 1880. She had four children: Anna J., now the wife of our subject; Emma J., wife of F. C. Laine, of Saratoga, New York; Clarence W., a resident of Montour Falls; and Russell Otis, who died at the age of fourteen months.

HON. WILLIAM H. WAIT.

By the death of this honorable and upright citizen Watkins and Schuyler county sustained an irreparable loss and were deprived of the presence of one who had come to be looked upon as a guardian, benefactor, and friend. Death often removes from our midst one whom we can ill afford to spare, those whose lives have been all that is exemplary of the true and thereby really great citizen. Such a citizen was Mr. Wait, whose whole career, in a business way, politically and socially, served as a model to the young and as an inspiration to the aged. He shed



WM. H. WAIT

a brightness around everything with which he came in contact and by his usefulness and general benevolence he created a memory whose perpetuation does not depend upon brick or stone, but upon the spontaneous and free-will offering of the grateful and enlightened people. No citizen did more for Watkins than Mr. Wait. His connection with its development and growth and with the work of improvement was largely instrumental in placing Watkins in the position which it to-day occupies.

A native of Rensselaer county, New York, Mr. Wait was born at Hoosic Corners, on the 26th of July, 1842, and was a son of Nathan and Maria (Bowers) Wait, being their only child. The father was a native of Seneca county, New York, and after removing to Hoosic Corners became an extensive manufacturer of cotton goods, acquiring a very gratifying competence through the careful control of his business interests. He afterward removed to the town of Hector, then in Tompkins county, taking up his abode there in the year 1843. He served as justice of the peace for several years and was also elected justice of the sessions. In his political affiliations he was first a Whig and afterward a Republican. He gave an earnest support to the principles in which he believed. He remained a resident of the town of Hector until his death, which occurred on the 23d of October, 1863, while his wife, who long survived him, passed away in 1889.

William H. Wait was but two years of age when his parents removed to Schuyler county, and upon the home farm he was reared, while his education was acquired under the direction of Professor Gilette, in his famous old time school at Peach Orchard. Later he pursued a course of study in

the Rochester Business College. Upon leaving school he returned to the home farm and devoted his energy to agricultural pursuits until he was elected county treasurer, when he removed to Watkins. In 1881 he established the Farmers and Merchants Bank, in which he associated with him his son George, and in the conduct of the enterprise he was engaged up to the time of his death, which occurred on the 15th of February, 1902. He made this one of the leading financial institutions of the county, chiefly because of the safe, conservative business policy which he inaugurated and because of the uniform confidence which was reposed in William H. Wait as a man of irreproachable business integrity. In 1888 he was again elected county treasurer and still higher political honors awaited him, for in the year 1891 he was chosen to represent his district in the general assembly, where he served so capably and with such fidelity to the interests of his constituents that in 1892 he was re-elected. As presidential elector he represented the twenty-eighth district of New York in 1880 when Garfield and Arthur were chosen for the two highest executive offices within the gift of the people of the nation. Various local public offices were conferred upon Mr. Wait. In 1887 and 1888 he served as supervisor of the town of Dix, while for several years he was one of the water and sewer commissioners of the village, serving as president of that board at the time of his death. The cause of education also found in him a warm friend and for a number of terms he served as a member of the school board, doing everything in his power to raise the standard of intellectual development among the young of this locality. There was no interest or movement that gave promise of

promoting the welfare and substantial upbuilding of Watkins and the county that did not receive the endorsement and co-operation of Mr. Wait, who became a valued citizen, his worth to the community being widely acknowledged.

In the year 1872 Mr. Wait was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Wickham, the only child of George C. and Martha Wickham, of Hector. Theirs was an ideal home life, their mutual love and confidence increasing as the years passed, and the devotion of the husband and father to the happiness of the wife and children was most noticeable. He counted no personal sacrifice on his part too great if it would advance the welfare of his family. There were five children born of this union, four of whom are still living, namely: George C., who is president of the Farmers and Merchants Bank of Watkins; Esther W.; Robert D.; and William B. Upon removing to Watkins Mr. Wait purchased the Magee house at the corner of Decatur and Fifth streets and there the family are still living. Mrs. Wait, a most estimable lady, holds membership in the Presbyterian church and Mr. Wait contributed generously to the support of the church. He held membership in the Masonic fraternity and was a gentleman of broad humanitarian spirit, whose region was not that of profession but of practice, for the poor and needy found in him a friend and the distressed a ready sympathizer, and the principles of an upright manhood were ever manifest in his business and social relations.

The news of no death ever came with a greater shock to the people of Watkins than that of Hon. William H. Wait, who on Saturday evening as he was returning from home spoke to friends

concerning his health, saying that he had never felt better. A few moments later he arrived at his own residence and while turning to greet a friend who was visiting there he fell unconscious to the floor, passing away a few moments later, the physician pronouncing the cause of his death as heart disease. One of the local papers said of him: "Personally Mr. Wait was held in high esteem by a very large circle of friends. Perhaps there was no man in our county who was better known, and from whom advice and assistance were more often sought. He was a man of few words, always a notably good listener, though he could, when he felt strongly on a subject, express himself both forcibly and fluently. In general, however, he gave thoughtful consideration to the subject under discussion, viewing it from different sides, and the conclusion he came to was pretty apt to be correct. He was thus a man of good judgment, a conservative, reliable man of the right temperament to make a safe and successful banker. As such he has always enjoyed and merited the confidence of the community, and his bank has usually been the depository of much public money—county, town and school. Mr. Wait always gave earnest attention to his civic duties and to the duties devolving upon him as a public official or member of a board, and it is not too much to say that no other citizen of our county would be more missed."

GEORGE C. WAIT.

George C. Wait is the president of the Farmers and Merchants Bank of Watkins, New York, and in the house in which he

yet lives he was born July 4, 1874, his parents being William H. and Mary E. (Wickham) Wait. He is their eldest son and under the parental roof he spent his boyhood days, acquiring his education in the schools of Watkins. When about seventeen years of age he began assisting his father in the Farmers and Merchants Bank, which Mr. Wait, Sr., had established in the year 1881, and from that time down to the present the subject of this review has been an active factor in the control of the institution of which he is now at the head. For some time he served as assistant cashier of the bank and upon his father's death he was chosen by the other members of the family to act as its president. The commendable business policy which had been instituted at the time of the organization of the bank has been maintained under the direction of George C. Wait, who is a young man of excellent business ability and executive force, possessing a thorough knowledge of the banking business, while keen sagacity and marked energy are numbered among the strong points of his character.

But while Mr. Wait has gained a distinctive position in financial circles he is also recognized as a leader in the political ranks of the Republican party and in 1896, following in his father's footsteps, he cast his first presidential ballot for William McKinley. Even previous to this time, however, he had been a student of the political issues and questions of the day and was able to maintain his position in argument. He has served as a delegate to various conventions of his party and in 1900 he was elected county treasurer of Schuyler county, in which capacity he is now serving, the duties of the position being discharged with promptness, fidelity, method and accuracy.

When twenty-two years of age he became a member of Jefferson Lodge, No. 332, F. & A. M., of Watkins, and he now belongs to Watkins Chapter, No. 182, R. A. M.; St. Omer's Commandery, K. T., of Elmira; and Kalurah Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Binghamton, New York.



TRUMAN G. BEECHER.

Truman G. Beecher, now deceased, whose family resides in Dix township, near Beaver Dams, Schuyler county, was one of the worthy citizens that the Green Mountain state furnished to New York. His birth occurred on the 21st of May, 1831, in Hinesburg, Chittenden county, Vermont, and he represented one of the old families of that state, which was probably established there in early colonial days. His father, Almon Beecher, was born in Hinesburg, in 1806, and was reared in the place of his nativity, after which he married Hannah Baldwin and they became the parents of three children: Harmon, Jane S. and Truman G., all now deceased.

A common-school education prepared Truman G. Beecher for the practical and responsible duties of a business career. He continued his studies until eighteen years of age, and then started out in life for himself. He had been a resident of Schuyler county since 1835. Here he followed farming to a considerable extent and also engaged in speculating in land. He was a man of good business ability, resourceful and enterprising, and his keen discernment enabled him to so place his investments that he accumulated a good property. The farm which his widow now owns is pleasantly located near Beaver Dams, in Dix township. It has be-

come very productive under her care and supervision and constitutes one of the most valuable tracts of land in that portion of the county.

As a companion and helpmate for life's journey, Mr. Beecher chose Miss Minerva Brisco, their marriage being celebrated on the 29th of September, 1858. The lady is a daughter of Nathan and Clarissa (Van Gorder) Brisco. Her father was born in Connecticut, September 24, 1796, and on the 1st of January, 1824, he married Clarissa Van Gorder. They became the parents of the following named: Roxanna, the eldest, married Charles Brown, who was a farmer and died May 24, 1901, at an advanced age. His widow, however, still lives in the town of Veteran, Chemung county. Isaac, the second member of the Brisco family, is deceased. Clarissa is the wife of Erving Hewett, by whom she has three sons, Myron H., Frank A. and Charles B., and theirs is one of the best homes of Montour Falls. Charlotte is the widow of L. H. Crandall, who resided in Pine Valley, New York, and died in 1893, since which time Mrs. Crandall has lived with her son-in-law, Harry Worth, in Elmira. Minerva, now Mrs. Beecher, is the next of the Brisco family. Matilda is the wife of Joel Mallory, a resident of Winona, Minnesota. They have two children, George and Fred. Nathan Brisco has passed away. Rowena, the youngest of the family, is the widow of Wallace Bronson, and since his death she has resided in Sullivanville, with her two children.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Beecher was blessed with five children. Elmer L. was married in Beaver Dams, December 10, 1882, to Miss Libbie Russell, who died in 1897, and since then he has married Miss

Ella Russell. They live in Schenectady, New York. Mark A. married Loretta Terwilliger, and they also make their home in Schenectady, with their two children, Err T. and Florence N. Nathan J., the third member of the family, is deceased. Clara Jane is living at home with her mother, and they have a nice residence in Beaver Dams. Flora Emeline is the wife of W. H. Curtis, a resident of New York city, and they have one child, Bradley Beecher.

After a useful and well spent life Mr. Beecher passed away March 28, 1888. His religious faith was in harmony with the teachings of the Universalist church. His political support was given the Republican party, and he earnestly endorsed its principles. During the years of his residence in Schuyler county, he gained a wide acquaintance among the best class of citizens who entertained for him warm regard.

WILLIAM CRONK.

William Cronk, of Montour Falls, one of the prominent citizens of central New York, is widely known as the superintendent of the Cronk Hanger Company. This company was incorporated in 1888, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars, its officers being as follows: C. R. Pratt, a member of the law firm of Pratt & Joery, of Elmira, president; C. F. Carrier, secretary and treasurer; and William Cronk, superintendent. The factory of the company is located at Montour Falls, where a force of about eighty skilled workmen are employed.

The Cronk family is of English extraction, and the first to come to America were three brothers, who located on Long Island.

From one of these sprang Arnold Cronk, our subject's father, who was born in Westchester county, New York, and was a son of John Cronk. The latter's father was James Cronk, who served with distinction as a captain in the Revolutionary war, and who had a brother, Jacob, who was killed in the service. Our subject's great-uncle, Hiram Cronk, was a soldier of the war of 1812, and is still living, having celebrated his one hundred and second birthday on the 28th of April, 1902.

When a lad of sixteen years Arnold Cronk accompanied a brother, three years older than himself, to Seneca county, the two making the journey on foot. The father of our subject was a man of great determination and force of character, and after coming to this part of the state worked for a time at whatever he could find to do, and finally settled down to farming, which vocation he followed through life. He lived for several years in Seneca, Schuyler and Chemung counties, and at the time of his death was three score years and ten. Arnold Cronk was one of a family of four sons and one daughter. He was married to Miss Mary Howell, a native of New Jersey, who was of German extraction, and lived to be seventy-seven years of age. The union was blessed by the birth of eleven children of whom Henry, Jonathan and Catharine, the latter now the widow of Reswell Wakely, live in Montour Falls. Abbie is the wife of Orrin J. Stone, and resides in Elmira. John is a resident of Osborne, Kansas. William, of this sketch, was the seventh in order of birth. Nelson and Albert are residents of Montour Falls. Mary, now Mrs. Frank Smith, makes her home at Binghamton. Warren is living in Horseheads.

William Cronk was born in the town of

Dix, this county, May 30, 1837, and was there reared to the life of a farmer, in the meantime closely pursuing his studies in the common schools. On attaining his eighteenth year he was apprenticed to learn the carpenter's trade, at which he worked for a period of ten years. About that time he abandoned the vocation and engaged in the hardware business, conducting a paying enterprise for fourteen years. Mr. Cronk is a natural machinist, and in 1885 in a small way began the manufacture of the Cronk barn door hanger, of which he was the inventor. The business grew to such proportions that the present company was incorporated in 1888. He has full charge of the mechanical work, and designs and manufactures all the machinery used in turning out his numerous inventions. In all his undertakings it has been his ambition to excel, and he has devoted himself with ardor to the production of a class of specialties which would not only vie in excellence and utility with both domestic and imported wares, but when once introduced and tested, would be preferred by dealer and consumer alike over all other similar productions. That he has succeeded in this laudable endeavor there is no longer any doubt, as the superiority attained in the manufacture of his inventions is such as to have created a permanent and constantly increasing demand from all parts of the country. Paying close and undivided attention to the excellence of their productions rather than to the amount of sales or monetary retinues, the company's trade has steadily grown from year to year, until they have reached a high mark in their industry, of which they have every reason to be proud. Their resources are ample, their facilities for rapid and perfect productions are complete

and comprehensive, and the quality of their goods can be implicitly relied upon. The Cronk Manufacturing Company have recently made an addition to their factory, and now have a large cutlery department, known as the Carrier Cutlery Company, from which is turned out an extra quality of pocket knives. They also handle the new Cronk griddle, which is so devised that the heat is equally distributed over the entire upper surface and very desirable results are obtained in cake baking. One of their best selling articles is the sliding door latch with attachment for lock, also the Queen City six-bladed chopping knife, which is made so strong and durable as to give satisfaction in every respect. The company have for sale the patent expansive rubber valve for chain pumps, which was patented in 1886 and of which a great number have been sold. The plier department is one of their most important departments, doing the largest business of any concern in the United States engaged in the manufacture of pliers, and they make a large line of trimming shears different from those manufactured by any other house. Cronk's anti-friction and steel barn door hanger is made from heavy steel and is so arranged that it will carry the door with perfect ease. The double braced steel rail is braced so that it will not sag and is by far the best and strongest rail in the market. The adjustable stay roller is made with wrought steel straps and a cast block with a slot in it, so that it can be easily adjusted. Cronk's inside adjustable stay is simple and durable, and is much better than a cleat nailed on the floor, for it avoids all friction and leaves no place for dirt to accumulate. The garden rake and garden mattock are both articles of superior make and find ready markets. During the hard times

which succeeded the World's Fair, the Cronk Manufacturing Company continued to run full force, and even then were not able to fill all their orders promptly. They manufacture Cronk's combination gas pliers, pruning shears, hedge shears and wire cutter and bender. In March, 1898, a disastrous fire destroyed all their buildings, but by the 1st of the following July they were running again in their own building.

In 1860 Mr. Cronk was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Brink, a native of Schuyler county, and the daughter of Samuel Brink, a prominent resident of this section. To them have been born three children, namely: Elmer L., Edna G. and Grace V. Mr. Cronk is a Republican in politics and, although never an office seeker, has been an official member of the school board for the past twenty-two years, serving several years of that time as president. He has represented his fellow-townsmen as trustee of the village board for many years, and for several years was its president. In religious affairs he is one of the valued members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and has been president of the board of trustees. Too much cannot be said in praise of the interest he has taken in the growth and development of the industrial portion of Montour Falls, as during his entire life here he has taken an active part in all its progressive measures.

WILLIAM DE ZENG SEAMAN.

The prosperity of any community, town or city depends upon its commercial activity, its industrial interests and its trade relations, and therefore the real upbuilders of a town are those who stand at the head of its im-

portant enterprises. Mr. Seaman is a progressive, wide-awake business man now actively engaged in the ice trade and in general contracting. He was born in Ontario county, New York, March 4, 1836, his parents being Orison and Sarah (Kress) Seaman. To the public school system of Watkins he is indebted for the educational privileges he enjoyed, his parents having removed to this town when he was only ten years of age. When his school life was ended he began work on the canals, acting as a boatman for a quarter of a century. He ran away from home in order to do this. Through a long period he served as a boatman between Buffalo and New York city. In the meantime he was drafted for service in the war of the Rebellion, but sent a substitute to the front. In 1881, with the capital he had acquired through his own energy, diligence and economy, he embarked in business on his own account as a dealer in ice in Watkins, and this enterprise has since claimed his attention. He has secured a good patronage which returns to him a desirable income. He is also engaged in general contracting here. He owns stone quarries and sand pits, and furnishes contracts for sand and stone used in building operations in this portion of the state. He is a man of sound business judgment and keen sagacity, and in the control of his affairs has met very creditable and gratifying success.

On the 4th of March, 1858, Mr. Seaman was united in marriage to Miss Emily M. Beckwith, a daughter of Charles S. and Sarah (Foster) Beckwith. They became the parents of three children: Carrie Ann, who married George Case and is now deceased; Lillian, the wife of F. R. Knapp; and Anna B., the wife of Fred Ladow. Mrs. Seaman

was called to her final rest April 6, 1891, when about fifty years of age, her birth having occurred February 20, 1841. On the 6th of August, 1893, Mr. Seaman was again married, his second union being with Frances Smith, a daughter of Henry Martin and Catherine (Smith) Smith.

In his religious faith Mr. Seaman is a Baptist, attending the services of that church although he is not a member. Politically he is a Democrat, and has been honored with local offices, having served as trustee of Watkins for three years, and supervisor of the town of Reading for several terms. He belongs to Watkins Lodge, No. 225, A. O. U. W., of Watkins, in which he has filled all of the offices, and is now grand master. He likewise holds membership with Canadasaga Lodge, No. 196, I. O. O. F., of Watkins, has passed all of the chairs, and in 1899 served as representative to the grand lodge. In political thought and action he has always been independent, carrying out his honest views without fear or favor. In business he has achieved success through honorable effort, untiring industry and capable management, and in private life he has gained that warm personal regard which arises from true nobility of character, deference to the opinions of others, kindness and geniality.

LUTHER C. STALEY.

The story of the suffering and bravery of those who wore the blue uniform and fought for the preservation of the Union, now so great and prosperous, can not be told too often. It is especially well that those of the younger generations should have impressed upon their minds that the liberty and

happiness which they enjoy freely now was purchased for them at an awful price and though naught but actual civil war can give the picture in its entirety, a faint idea of what it means can be gained in the perusal of the history of those who have experienced the horrors of war in many of its worst phases. Luther C. Staley joined the army as a defender of the Union and made a great sacrifice for its preservation. For many years he has been unable to engage actively in business, owing to ill health as a result of his military experience.

Mr. Staley was born on the 10th of August, 1844, in the town of Dix, Schuyler county. His father, Jacob H. Staley, was a native of New Jersey, born February 4, 1796, and in the year 1818 he married Miss Esther Robinson. They became the parents of ten children, of whom George and Bradley are now deceased, while Joseph, the fourth member of the family, has also passed away. John, the eldest living son, is a resident of Ithaca, New York, and married Emiline Kane, by whom he had three children, Arminda, Adelaide and Taber. Robert, a resident of New York, wedded Adeline Keene. Luther C. is the next of the family. Margaret is the widow of Robert Helpen and resides in Odessa, Schuyler county, and their children are Robert, John, Ann, Esther, Elizabeth and Marilla. After the death of Mr. Helpen his widow became the wife of Alanson Kendall. Malinda is the wife of James McDonald, by whom she has three children, Henry, Ella and Isaiah. Jane is the wife of John Wade and they have seven children, Mary, Margaret, Martin, Jacob, Esther, Radley and Salina. Sallie, the youngest member of the Staley family, is the wife of Patrick Magee, a resident of Horseheads, New York, and their children are

Esther, Edward, Sarah, Jay, Ida and Philip.

Reared under the parental roof to habits of industry and economy, Luther C. Staley has found that the lessons which he learned and the habits which he formed have been important elements in his success in later years. He left school at the age of thirteen, and was but eighteen years of age when he joined the army, enlisting on the 23d of August, 1862, under the command of Captain Pursonious, of Company G, Fiftieth Regiment of Volunteer Engineers. He served until the 17th of July, 1865, when the war having ended, he received an honorable discharge and returned home. On again reaching Schuyler county he took up the work of a marine engineer.

In the year 1871 he chose as a companion and helpmate, for life's journey, Miss Eunice A. Mastin, a daughter of DeWitt and Dorothy (Kniffen) Mastin, who are residents of Geneva, New York. In their family were eight children: Isaac P., the eldest, is married and lives in Cleveland, Ohio, and has two children. Sophia J. is the wife of Charles Du Bois, of Moreland, Schuyler county, and they have two children, Carrie and Burton. George D. is married and, with his wife and one child, resides in Michigan. Nile F. is a resident of Montana, where he is engaged in gold mining. Fannie P. makes her home in Geneva, New York, with her brother, Daniel. Matthew is deceased. Daniel, before mentioned, is the next member of the family. Edith, now deceased, completes the record.

At the time of their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Staley removed to their present home, in Dix township, near Moreland, where they have since lived. Mr. Staley was connected with the Anchor line for nine years as an engineer on freighters running between Buffa-

lo and Toledo, and was also in the service of the Erie Railroad for two years on a tug running out of New York city, and for about eighteen years was an engineer on the lakes of central New York. As the years progressed, however, his health failed more and more, as the result of his army experiences, until now he is unable to engage in any work, but the government grants him a pension as a partial recognition of his services, although the nation owes to him a debt of gratitude that it can never repay. He endorses the Republican party, believing that its principles contain the best elements of good government, and his right of franchise is therefore exercised in support of its men and measures. His religious faith is that of the Methodist church, of which he has long been a member.

JOSIAH B. EVERTS.

Josiah Banker Everts is the official stenographer of Schuyler county, and through the years of his business career has been connected with this profession, in which he has attained marked proficiency. He was born in the village of Farmer, Seneca county, New York, February 25, 1861, a son of Charles H. and Eliza A. (Banker) Everts. They removed to Schuyler county, locating in Watkins, when our subject was only about three or four years of age. The son attended the public schools of this town and afterward continued his education in Starkey Seminary through two terms, followed by study in Alfred University, in Allegany county, New York, in which institution he was graduated with the class of 1885.

Mr. Everts then took up the study of law

with his father, but becoming convinced that stenography would prove a more paying profession, he abandoned his law course and began preparing for shorthand writing. Indeed, he had already taken up the study in his father's office, and perfecting himself in the work he was appointed, in 1887, stenographer for the New York state reformatory, which position he occupied for two years. He held two different positions there, receiving sixty dollars per month after the first month. On leaving the reformatory he came to Watkins and was appointed an official stenographer for Seneca and Schuyler counties, acting in that capacity continuously through fifteen years. He also teaches a class of shorthand pupils.

While at the reformatory Mr. Everts was married on the 9th of May, 1887, to Miss Mary B. Hardin, of Montour Falls, who was born in Jersey City, New Jersey, a daughter of Elisha C. and Martha (Gould) Hardin, the mother a distant relative of Jay Gould. In his political views Mr. Everts has been an earnest Democrat since casting his first presidential ballot for Grover Cleveland, and for two years he served as town clerk of the town of Dix, while for nine years he filled the office of justice of the peace, and only two decisions which he rendered at that time were ever reversed. A prominent Mason and a worthy exemplar of the craft, he was raised in Jefferson Lodge, F. & A. M., has filled most of its offices and for two terms served as senior warden. He also belongs to Watkins Chapter, No. 182, R. A. M., in which he has held several offices, to St. Omer's Commandery, No. 19, K. T., of Elmira, and in the Scottish Rite he has attained to the thirty-second degree. He likewise belongs to the Improved Order of Red Men, of Watkins, in which he has filled all of the

chairs, and he is a member of the St. James Episcopal church. During his long service as court stenographer he has become widely known to the county and bar of this portion of the state, and enjoys the high esteem of the members of the legal fraternity, as well as the many friends whom he has gained in social life.

GEORGE A. CASE.

George Alfred Case, who is a representative of the commercial interests of Watkins, is now engaged in dealing in ice. He was born in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, December 4, 1860, and is a son of Ephraim and Harriet (Heebe) Case. In the schools of his native town the subject of this review gained his early education which was later continued in the city of Washington, D. C. When his literary course was completed he began learning the machinist's trade, which he followed for a year. He then became connected with the Pennsylvania system of railroads, as news agent, making his home at Williamsport. Later he became brakeman on the road, but subsequently he returned to the news business, which he conducted for ten years. On the expiration of that period he accepted a position in a sash and blind factory in Watkins, where he was employed continuously until 1894, when, with the capital he had acquired through his energy, perseverance and business capacity, he began dealing in ice. For eight years he has carried on business in this line and has met with commendable and gratifying success, having a large and growing patronage, which is indicative of his honorable business methods and the confidence reposed in him by the public.

On Christmas day of 1880 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Case and Miss Carrie M. Seaman, a daughter of W. D. and Emily M. (Beckwith) Seaman. After the death of his first wife Mr. Case was again married on the 14th of February, 1898, his second union being Carrie M. Newman, a daughter of Hosea and Sarah (Edwards) Newman. The lady is a native of Steuben county, New York, born January 24, 1869, and has become the mother of two children, Pearl and Alice. Fraternally Mr. Case is connected with the Tribe of Red Men, of Watkins, and was at one time a member of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics. He holds membership in the Baptist church, and politically is connected with the Grand Old party, having always been a stanch advocate of Republican principles. He has proven himself in all relations of life an earnest, honest, upright man, a progressive representative of commercial interests, and a citizen of whom any community might well be proud.

MOSES BOYNE.

Moses Boyne is now living a retired life after many years of honorable connection with business affairs. His rest is well merited, for in all of his trade relations he was industrious and reliable. As a citizen, too, he has ever been loyal to the welfare of his county, and at the time of the Civil war he donned the blue uniform of the United States army and fought for the supremacy of the stars and stripes, the emblem of the national union.

He was born in County Wexford, Ireland, on the 4th of July, 1827, and pursued his education in the common schools of his native

country, where he remained until about twenty-eight years of age. He then bade adieu to friends in his native land and in 1855 sailed for the new world, establishing his home in Covert, New York. There he secured employment upon the farm of Harry Boardman, of Seneca county, in whose service he remained for five years. At the end of that time he put aside all business and personal considerations, for the country was still engaged in the Civil war, and he felt that he must aid in preserving the union. In the fall of 1864, therefore, he enlisted as a member of Company C, First New York Light Artillery, at Covert, and was mustered in at Albany. He participated in the battles of Petersburg, Fredericksburg and others of considerable importance, and on one occasion he was drilling when a shell, shot from a Rebel camp, bursted near him and he was struck by a piece in the left eye, which caused him to lose the entire sight of that member. In Virginia the regiment went into winter quarters and there he received his discharge, being mustered out at Elmira, New York. After his return from the army Mr. Boyne worked upon a farm for a number of years, afterward operating a tract of land on shares. He next purchased five acres of land at Mechlenburg, which he still owns and upon it he has erected a beautiful residence. Since 1890 he has lived a retired life, enjoying a rest which he has truly earned and richly merits.

In the year 1858 Mr. Boyne was united in marriage to Elizabeth Donohue, a daughter of Nicholas and Nancy (Egan) Donohue. In the family were seven children: George and Frank, who are now deceased; William, Moses, Edward and Ella, who are residents of Watkins; Elizabeth, the wife of Harry Eggert; and William, who has passed

away. Moses Boyne is a citizen of worth, a loyal son of his adopted land, and in the community where he resides he is held in high esteem.

EDWIN BOYNE.

Perhaps no one business enterprise or industry indicates more clearly the commercial and social status of a town than its hotels. The wide-awake, enterprising villages and cities must have pleasant accommodations for visitors and traveling men and the foreign public judges of a community by the entertainment afforded to the strangers. In this regard the Watkins Hotel, of which Mr. Boyne is proprietor, is an indication of the character and advantages of the town in which it is located, for the hostelry will rank favorably with those of many a larger place, and its genial proprietor neglects nothing that can add to the comfort of its guests.

Mr. Boyne is a native of Tompkins county, New York, born January 29, 1870, his parents being Moses and Elizabeth Boyne. He pursued his education in the public schools of Trumansburg, New York, pursuing a high school course, and after putting aside his text books he engaged in the hotel business in Watkins, in connection with his brother William. They are proprietors of the Glen City Hotel, which is situated at the corner of East Fourth and Decatur streets. It is a well equipped building, the original residence of John Magee, Sr. It contains thirty-five rooms and has all the modern appointments of an up-to-date hostelry. The proprietors are both enterprising young business men, who put forth every effort to please their patrons and are thus popular with the traveling public.

Edwin Boyne is a member of Ithaca Lodge, No. 71, I. O. O. F., and has held the office of left supporter of the noble grand. Religiously he is connected with the Presbyterian church, attending its services, although not a member. Politically he is a Democrat. While he has a deep interest in the growth and success of the party, he has never been an aspirant for office, preferring to devote his attention to his business interests. He is a genial and popular young man, widely known in Watkins, and a favorite in social circles.

D. M. REYNOLDS.

D. M. Reynolds is a native of the neighboring state of Pennsylvania, his birth having occurred in Alba, Bradford county, in 1854. His father, William Reynolds, was a native of Connecticut, born in 1812, and in early life he became a resident of New York, settling in Sullivanville, Chemung county. He was united in marriage to Miss Sallie Mallory, and they became the parents of five children. Abigail, the eldest, is the wife of J. W. Packard, a resident of Alba, Pennsylvania, and they have five children: Alice, George, William, Ardell and Guy. Martha, the second member of the Reynolds family, became the wife of Charles Manly, and they, too, live in Alba. Seven children have been born of their union, namely: Frank, Fred, Minnie, Floyd, Ford, Fay and Finas. George the eldest son of William and Sallie Reynolds, is engaged in blacksmithing in Alba. Edward, the second son, is living in Watkins, in the township of Reading, Schuyler county. He wedded Julia B. Saylor, a daughter of Hiram and Harriet (Burnett) Saylor, in whose family were seven children,

namely: Luther, John, Louise, Julia, Catherine, Deborah and Sarah. Unto Edward and Julia B. (Saylor) Reynolds have been born two children: Lillian and Catherine. The youngest member of the family of William Reynolds is the subject of this review.

Daniel M. Reynolds entered the public schools at the usual age, continuing his studies until he reached the age of fourteen, when he began earning his own living, accepting a position in a carriage factory. For two years he has given his attention to agricultural pursuits and is now a well known farmer of Schuyler county. He took up his abode on his present place in Reading township, in the year 1901, and here has one hundred and sixty acres of land. The enterprise and progressive spirit so characteristic of the owner are indicated by the neat and thrifty appearance of his place. It is now well improved with modern equipments and accessories.

In 1897 Mr. Reynolds was united in marriage to Miss Mary Eggleston, and they have an attractive home, which is the favorite resort of their friends. In his political views Mr. Reynolds is a Democrat, and keeps well informed on the issues of the day. His religious faith is indicated by his membership in the church of the Disciples.

FREDERICK DAVIS.

The history of a state as well as that of a nation is chiefly the chronicle of the lives and deeds of those who have conferred honor and dignity upon society. The world judges the character of a community by that of its representative citizens and yields its tributes of admiration and respect for the genius,

learning or virtues of those whose works and actions constitute the record of a state's prosperity and pride; and it is in their character as exemplified in probity and benevolence, kindly virtues and integrity in the affairs of life that they are ever affording worthy examples for emulation and valuable lessons of incentive. Schuyler county has no citizen more highly honored or more worthy of honor than is Frederick Davis, and this record would be incomplete without the history of his career.

A native of Newbury, England, he was born October 22, 1824, a son of Frederick and Esther (Lake) Davis. The father was also born in Newbury, in 1797, and died in Rochester, New York, in 1890, while the mother was born in London, England, in 1889, and died in Mount Morris, New York, in 1843. When he was eight years of age the family emigrated to the new world, locating in Mount Morris, New York, and he pursued his education in the public schools of that place, where he resided until eighteen years of age, when he left for the west, going to St. Louis, Missouri. For two years he engaged in teaching school in Pike county, Missouri, and then on account of failing health he removed to Mississippi, where he was employed as a teacher for one year. On the expiration of that period he returned to Mount Morris and embarked in merchandising, carrying on business with success until about 1850.

While there Mr. Davis was married, in 1849, to Miss Rebecca McHenry, who was born April 2, 1828, a niece of John Magee, Sr., and a daughter of Daniel and Mary (Magee) McHenry. Three children, Harry, Frederick and Minnie were born of that union, the last two being now deceased. The mother of these children died in 1869, and

April 1, 1872, Mr. Davis was again married, his second union being with Frances Hewett, a daughter of D. Judson and Sarah (Smith) Hewett. One son blessed this marriage, Cameron Josiah, born December 13, 1873. He was graduated with honors in Trinity College, at Hartford, Connecticut, and in the general Theological Seminary of New York city. Having prepared for the ministry he then entered upon active work as a priest of the Episcopal church, accepting the position of assistant to Dr. Lobdell, rector of Trinity church, of Buffalo. Upon the death of the Doctor, the Rev. Cameron J. Davis was chosen as his successor. Though only twenty-eight years of age, he has already become one of the distinguished divines of his denomination. Mrs. Frances Davis died on the 6th of February, 1889.

In the year 1852 the subject of this review accepted the position of secretary of the Buffalo, Corning & New York Railroad Company, whose line running from Corning to Buffalo by way of Avon, now forms a part of the Erie Railroad. Subsequently he was also made treasurer and acted in the dual capacity until 1857, during the period of the construction of the road. He was located successfully at Corning, Bath, Le Roy and Avon, in the discharge of his official duties. Severing his connection with the railroad company, he then removed to Watkins, and erected a malt house which is now occupied by the firm of Lembeck & Betz, and also the one of which William V. Smith is manager, situated on the lake shore. Mr. Davis continued to conduct these malt houses until about 1882, when on account of the destruction by fire of one plant and the decline of the value of property, owing to the competition of western firms, he was forced out of business. In 1895 he took charge of the

Watkins public library and for seven years has acted in the capacity of public librarian, and being a man of scholarly attainments and broad general knowledge, he is well qualified for this work.

Mr. Davis has been most active and influential in the moral development of his community. He is a member of the Episcopal church in Watkins. In 1836 a house of worship was erected by this society, crude in style and insufficient for the demands of the congregation. In 1860 Mr. Davis was instrumental in reorganizing the congregation and building the first brick church in Watkins, erecting this chiefly at his own expense. He has ever been most generous in his support of the church and his religion has formed a part of his daily life. In 1863 he became one of the charter members of the board of education, in Watkins, was elected its president, and held that position for twenty consecutive years. With one exception he is the only surviving member of the original board. They purchased the old frame Presbyterian church and used it as a school until the erection of the present brick structure. After serving for twenty years Mr. Davis declined a re-election, but the city will always owe to him a debt of gratitude for what he accomplished in behalf of the public school system. He labored earnestly, untiringly and effectively in raising the standard of education here and in establishing a system of public instruction that is indeed creditable to the city. In politics Mr. Davis has long been an earnest Democrat and at one time was nominated by his party for congress, but could not entirely overcome the large Republican majority of the district. At this point it would be almost tautological to enter into any series of statements as showing Mr. Davis to be a man of broad intelligence and

genuine public spirit, for these have been shadowed forth between the lines of this review. Strong in his individuality, he never lacks the courage of his convictions, but there are as dominating elements in this individuality a lively human sympathy and an abiding charity, which, as taken in connection with the sterling integrity and honor of his character, have naturally gained for him the respect and confidence of men.

WILLIAM E. AYERS.

Among the brave boys in blue who went to the south to defend the Union in the hour of our country's peril, William E. Ayers was numbered. He is a son of Andrew and Susan M. (Clauharty) Ayers, and was born July 30, 1845, in the town of Montour, Schuyler county. At the usual age he entered school, therein pursuing his studies until sixteen years of age, when he began his business career as a well driver, following that occupation continuously for thirty years. Few men in the county have driven as many wells as has Mr. Ayers and his capability in that line has secured to him a good patronage, his services being constantly in demand.

On the 1st of October, 1895, he turned his attention to draying and the transfer business, which he has followed continuously to the present. In this work he is also prosperous, many who need such services employing him in transfer work.

On the 28th of December, 1863, when but eighteen years of age, William E. Ayers joined the Union army, becoming a member of Company C, Fourteenth New York Heavy Artillery, under the command of Captain George A. Foote. He served continu-

ously until July 25, 1865, when the war having ended, he received an honorable discharge. He was in a number of important battles and his fidelity to duty was a marked characteristic of his military service.

In the year 1868 Mr. Ayers was united in marriage to Miss Harriet A. Forrest, who was born November 17, 1846, and they began their domestic life in Montour Falls, where they are now living. Six children have been born unto them: Estella, born December 21, 1869; Mary B., who was born May 15, 1870, and died July 19, 1879; Grace, born May 24, 1873; Charles, born March 4, 1875; Harry, born September 29, 1879; and Frank, born August 25, 1881. Mr. Ayers and his family attend the services of the Baptist church. His study of the political questions has led him to endorse the principles and platform of the Republican party, of which he has been an advocate since attaining his majority. He maintains pleasant relations with his old army comrades through his membership in the Grand Army Post.

WINFIELD S. GUNDERMAN.

A leading factor in commercial circles in North Hector is Winfield Scott Gunderman, who is there conducting a harness store, and is also connected with the fire insurance business. A native of the Empire state, his birth occurred in the town of Lodi, Seneca county, on the 23d of August, 1864, his parents being Conrad and Deborah (Howell) Gunderman. His father was born in Steuben county, New York, and during his boyhood became a resident of Seneca county, where he remained until his life's labors were ended in death. By occupation he was a farmer,

throughout his business career carrying on that pursuit, thus providing a comfortable home for his family. At the time of the Civil war he responded with patriotic ardor to the call of his country and joined the Union army, enlisting at Lodi and being mustered in at Geneva, as a member of Company C, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment. He served for only about six months, for at the battle of Harper's Ferry he lost an arm and was thus rendered unfit for further field duty. Returning to his home in Seneca county, he continued farming there until his death, which occurred when he was sixty-three years of age. He was a member of Daniel B. Smith Post, G. A. R. His wife died on the 14th of October, 1902, at the age of seventy-three years.

Under the parental roof Winfield S. Gunderman spent the days of his childhood and in the public schools of Lodi he pursued his education. He then learned the harness-maker's trade in North Hector under the direction of his brother, A. M. Gunderman, who is now deceased. Our subject has since followed the business and prior to his brother's death he purchased his shop which he has since conducted. He is a good workman and his sales are growing year by year. He is also agent for two well known and reliable fire insurance companies, the Glen Falls and the Commercial Union, and the policies which he writes each year amount to a considerable figure.

On the 30th of January, 1890, Mr. Gunderman was happily married to Miss Florence Payne, and unto them have been born two children, Erna and Ray, both of whom are at home. Mr. Gunderman is a member of Hector Lodge, No. 311, K. P., and that he enjoys the high regard of his brethren is shown by the fact that he has passed all

of the chairs in the order. He is now district deputy, and in 1899 he represented his lodge in the grand lodge. He also has membership relations with Schuyler Tent, No. 462, of the Knights of Maccabees, of North Hector, and served as its secretary. Religiously he is connected with the Methodist Episcopal church, and politically with the Republican party, his first vote having been cast for Benjamin Harrison. He is a wide-awake, enterprising business man, whose advancement is due entirely to his own efforts, and though there have been no exciting chapters in his career, his life history nevertheless shows the force of industry, perseverance and economy in the "world's broad field of battle."

DR. ROBERT BELL.

In a profession where advancement depends upon individual merit Dr. Robert Bell has gained distinction, and although he is now well advanced in years he is still practicing, and his efforts are of material benefit in alleviating human suffering. He has been a very important factor in the up-building and development of Monterey and in the history of Schuyler county he deserves prominent mention as there is probably no man within its borders that is held in higher regard or has more warm friends.

A son of William and Elizabeth (Graham) Bell, the Doctor was born on the 24th of August, 1815, in County Down, Ireland, about twelve miles from the city of Belfast. He was but twelve years of age when he bade adieu to his native land and with the family came to the new world, arriving at St. Johns, New Brunswick, in 1827. From

there he made his way to Boston, Massachusetts, and afterward became a resident of Bridgeport, Connecticut, where he continued his education in the public schools, afterward attending school in Danbury, that state, for a time. Later he was a student in Newburg, New York, and while there he was taken ill with typhoid fever, which made such inroads upon his health and strength that it was believed that he could not recover. His strong constitution, however, finally enabled him to rally and when he had recovered his health he moved across the river to Fishkill Landing. While his own life was spared he was called upon to mourn the loss of a brother and sister at Fishkill Landing. Subsequently he continued his studies in the town of Fishkill and afterward went to Matteawan, Dutchess county, where he was employed in a cotton factory for about a year. On leaving there he accompanied his parents on their removal to what was then Newtown, but is now the city of Elmira, New York, where he again attended school, and from there the family came to Schuyler county, settling in what it is now the town of Orange, about three miles south of Monterey. Here the Doctor resumed his studies and in the years 1839 and 1840 was a student in a select school in Montour Falls, conducted by Artemus Fay, a very highly educated man, and later by Mr. Gillett, who was a prominent educator of his day.

Again the Doctor was taken ill and the physician who attended him, Dr. Nelson Winton, becoming interested in him, made a proposition whereby he was to study with Dr. Winton. For three years he remained with his preceptor and then went to Orange Center, now Monterey, but after a few days he returned to Montour Falls and, as agreed



MRS. ROBERT BELL



ROBERT BELL, M. D.

upon, gave the Doctor the benefit of his services for one year in payment for the instruction he had received. When his term of service had almost expired he began looking around for a location and at this time he became acquainted with Dr. Oakley, then living in Seneca county, New York, near Fayette. Dr. Bell's people, however, resided near Monterey and he went there to visit his parents and found his mother very ill with congestion of the brain. He did everything in his power and also sent to Montour Falls (then Havana) for his old preceptor, Dr. Winton, but their combined efforts could not save her. While ministering to his mother he was often called upon to make professional calls in Monterey, and finally yielded to an appeal from the citizens of that locality to locate permanently here. Since then he has successfully engaged in practice at this place, his patronage steadily increasing as he manifests his ability to successfully cope with the intricate problems that continually face the physician. He has read broadly and with understanding and his knowledge of the science of medicine is comprehensive and accurate and everything which tends to bring to man the key of that complex mystery which we call life is of interest to Dr. Bell. He has a very fine medical library, containing the latest works on the science, and also has an extensive private library. In 1846 he joined the Steuben Medical Society and is to-day its oldest member. He also belongs to the Medico Legal Society of New York city.

In 1849 Dr. Bell was united in marriage to Miss Harriet M. Haring, and they began their domestic life in the town of Monterey. In the spring of 1878 they went on an extensive trip through the west and south, with the hope of benefiting Mrs. Bell's

health, and after spending some time in St. Louis returned to Elmira, New York, where the Doctor opened an office, locating there on account of his wife's health, but it was her desire to return to Monterey and in less than a year they again took up their residence here. She seemed much benefited by the change, and here the Doctor erected a very fine residence at cost of eight thousand dollars. He has since been called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, who died on the 3d of September, 1902, and was laid to rest in Glenwood cemetery, Watkins, where the Doctor owns a beautiful lot, occupying an elevated and central position. Here he has erected to her memory a costly monument of artistic design, on which is cut in a prominent, bold and strong hand, the imperishable words of Toplady: "Rock of Ages cleft for me." Mrs. Bell was a most estimable lady, dearly beloved by all who knew her. She was an active and influential member of the Presbyterian church being at the head of all prominent societies, especially the missionary organizations, and in her last will she left to the Monterey Presbyterian church a sum of money, the interest of which is equivalent to her annual subscription. By this beautiful act her memory will be perpetuated long after those whom she endeavored to help during life have passed away and will keep her name fragrant and in loving remembrance as "ointment poured forth."

In early life Dr. Bell united with the Presbyterian church of Montour Falls, of which he is still a member, and in his will has bequeathed one thousand dollars to that society. He is also a liberal contributor to the support of the Presbyterian church of Monterey and is seldom absent from its services. Like most village churches its mem-

bership is small and consequently its subscriptions limited, but it is believed that the Doctor will walk in the footsteps of his beloved wife and in his will donate a sum, the interest of which will be equal to his yearly subscription. This will place him among the public benefactors and philanthropists of the county and he will live on and on in the minds and affections of the descendants of the people with whom he has come in contact and assisted both in business and professional life for over half a century, and also aid the church on whose services his attendance has been marked and regular.

Dr. Bell still occupies the fine home which he built and which is elegantly furnished, being the most beautiful and tasteful residence in Monterey. He has been very active and prominent in the public affairs of his place. He erected a large block for the postoffice and three stores, above which is a large hall in which entertainments are held. The citizens of Monterey donated to this hall two beautiful and almost life-like photographs of the Doctor and his wife at its opening and they are still on exhibition there as a reminder of the high and sincere appreciation in which Dr. and Mrs. Bell are held. The hall has a kitchen, sitting room and unique oval entrance and is artistically furnished, there being beautiful and rare pictures on the walls, as well as a piano for the music lovers. It was all constructed after the Doctor's own designs. In September, 1891, he bought what was known as the opera house block in Elmira, on Lake street, which contains four store rooms and their attachments, paying for the same three thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars. After keeping it for a year or over and making needful repairs, he sold it for four thousand two hundred and fifty

dollars in cash, it being too far from home for his personal supervision. This was the largest sale ever made by one man in that city. The Doctor has become quite wealthy, owning many valuable farms besides his city and town property. This includes a large farm adjoining Monterey, which is one of the best improved places in the county. The facilities for burying the dead in Monterey being very poor, Dr. Bell laid out a cemetery upon his place in 1901 for the use of all Protestant denominations and to it has given the name of Bell Mont cemetery. It is a lovely spot, being rising round which faces the south and east, and has been beautifully laid out by the Doctor into lots, walks and driveways, and adorned with evergreens. The soil is very dry and it is a convenient distance from town and so situated that the entire cemetery can be seen in one view. Further lots will be laid off to meet the demand and more shrubs and trees will be added.

The Doctor still enjoys a large and lucrative practice and is often called in consultation in critical cases, where his diagnosis invariably proves correct, though he may have differed radically in his opinion from the other physicians. He is always agreeable, especially with his fellow practitioners, yet on many occasions he differs with them and refuses to be led beyond the limits of his own judgment. No notoriety, distinction or selfish consideration would cause him to deviate from his purpose when that decision is once formed by the dictates of his judgment. He is governed by integrity and is always strict and honest in all his dealings, keeping correct accounts, and giving and receiving receipts in all business transactions. In the practice of his pro-

sions he always promptly responds to the calls of the poor and needy, from whom he knows he will receive no remuneration, as well as from the wealthier classes, and this has made him very popular with all.

Dr. Bell has no children, but was very much attached to his wife, and has taken much interest in all his relatives. As a preceptor he has given many young men a good start in the medical profession, and has done all in his power to aid in their advancement. He is noted for his kindness of heart and charitable deeds, and ever contributes liberally to any worthy cause. In 1894 he donated two thousand dollars to the Young Men's Christian Association of Elmira. A number of years ago when Monterey was small and had no church bell, the Baptist denomination asked all the people of the town to contribute to the buying of a bell to be placed upon their church but for the use of all denominations, but sometime later the pastor then in charge refused to let the other congregations use it. Finally, in September, 1889, an indignation meeting was called with the intent of compelling the Baptists to let others use the bell. The Doctor, however, came forward at this crisis and offered to buy a bell to be placed upon the Presbyterian church for the use of both that denomination and the Methodists, both to contribute toward keeping it in order. The Doctor went himself to Troy, New York, and selected the bell at the factory of Meneely & Company and ordered it sent to Monterey, where it has since rung joyously at weddings and solemnly tolled at the passing away of the citizens of Monterey and vicinity. It is very rich in tone and is highly prized by the people of the town who look upon Dr. Bell as a public benefactor. Although eighty-seven years

of age he is strong and vigorous and still takes an active interest in those enterprises calculated to advance the moral, social or material welfare of his town and county. He is a very genial gentleman of strong intellectual endowments, of scholarly attainments, of marked force of character, and those qualities, together with his kindly nature, have made him a favorite in the community. Physically he is not a large man, but has a fine cast of countenance, his features being pleasing, strong, fascinating and attractive.

CHARLES H. EVERTS.

Charles H. Everts, attorney and counselor-at-law and one of the influential citizens of Watkins, was born in the town of Dix, Schuyler county, October 4, 1835, being the son of Alanson G. and Anna (Levitt) Everts. The family of which he is an honored representative has for three generations been closely identified with the growth and development of this section of the state. The first of the name to come hither was his great-grandfather, Daniel Everts. He and Reuben Smith left Salisbury, Connecticut, for the western country and arrived at Hector, June 1, 1793. They remained that season, putting in crops of corn and wheat, and after harvest returned to Connecticut. In the spring of 1794 Daniel Everts, with his wife and eight children, and Reuben Smith, with his wife and five children, returned to Hector. The great-grandfather's family comprised the following children: Aranthus, Charles, Polly, Daniel, John, Asena, and Abram.

Aranthus Everts, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a colonel in the

war of 1812, and raised a regiment, which went on foot through the unbroken wilderness from Hector to Buffalo. He had command of a fort when a flag of truce was sent to him, and a demand to surrender was refused. The general in command sent word, "I want you to understand that we will take our breakfast in this fort tomorrow morning." Colonel Everts replied, "If you undertake it you will get your supper in hell." The Everts family originated in Wales, but has been associated with American history from an early period in the settlement of the country.

Aranthus Everts married Margaret Matthews, daughter of Courtright Matthews. Their son, Alanson G. Everts, was united in marriage with Anna Levitt, and their family consisted of five sons and two daughters, of whom Charles H. is next to the youngest. He passed the days of his boyhood in his native town, gaining the rudiments of his education in the primary schools, and later became a student in Alfred University, where he remained for a time. Afterward he taught school, in which way he gained the means that enabled him to prosecute his legal studies. He commenced the study of law with Marcus Crawford, of Havana, and gained thorough knowledge of Coke, Blackstone and Kent, and was admitted to the bar in 1857. Later he took a two years' course at Albany Law School, from which institution he was graduated November 26, 1858, with the degree of LL. B.

Opening an office in Havana, Mr. Everts continued the practice of his profession there for three years. Thence, in 1861, he went to Farmer, Seneca county, where he remained for two years. In 1865 he came to Watkins, opened an office and commenced

a general practice, which he has continued to the present, being now one of the oldest members of the Schuyler county bar. In politics he is a Democrat, and during the entire period of his connection with that party he has stood by it, in cloud and sunshine, with unshaken fidelity. In 1888, when Grover Cleveland was a candidate, he was a presidential elector. During campaigns, his services are especially valuable, as he takes an active part in both local and national elections, and was for many years chairman of the Democratic county committee.

January 15, 1861, Mr. Everts married Miss Eliza A., daughter of Job Banker, of Hector. They are the parents of one son and two daughters: Josiah B.; Mary E., the wife of Frank Hill, of Elmira, New York; and Hannah M., the wife of L. H. Chase, of Watkins, New York. Mr. Everts is domestic in his tastes, and his friends are always hospitably welcomed to his pleasant home. He was fortunate in securing in his wife a companion fully suited to his qualities of mind and character. To a large degree is it due to her ready sympathy and mental capacity that he has been enabled to make for himself a noble record as a citizen and as an attorney.

JOHN NAGLE.

A representative of the railroad interests of the Empire state, John Nagle now makes his home in Montour Falls. He is numbered among the native sons of the Emerald isle, his birth having occurred in that country in the year 1833. When about six years of age he entered the public schools,

wherein he pursued his studies until he reached the age of fifteen years. He then started out upon his business career, and whatever success he has achieved has been the direct result of his own efforts. He began work as a boss on a railroad in 1851, and throughout his entire life he has since been connected with railroad work, his faithfulness to duty and his industry and diligence securing him steady work and the confidence of those whom he has served.

In the year 1867 Mr. Nagle was united in marriage to Miss Maggie Knight, and their home has been blessed with the following children: Ella, Anna, Lizzie, Margaret, Isabel and John. Mr. Nagle, his wife and children are all communicants of the Catholic church. In politics he is independent, supporting the men whom he thinks best qualified for office, regardless of party affiliations. His father, John Knight, never came to America, but died in Ireland. The children of his family were: Michael, a resident of Elmira, New York; Richard, deceased; Mary; Catharine; Honora; Patrick, a resident of Nebraska; and John.

CORNELIUS VAN ALLEN.

Cornelius Van Allen, who is engaged in the produce business in Watkins, is accounted one of the progressive, enterprising merchants of this place and is a representative of an honored pioneer family. His father, John P. Van Allen, was a son of Peter Van Allen, and was born in Columbia county, New York, in 1793. His mother bore the maiden name of Miss Gordenier. He traces his ancestry back to one of three brothers who came from Holland in the year 1622,

and established families, their descendants being now very numerous. Further mention is made of this family in the sketch of John J. Van Allen on another page of this volume. About 1815 John P. Van Allen removed to Allegany county, New York, settling in the town of Birdsall. He was the first to locate within its borders and there he engaged in business as a currier and tanner. He was reared in Columbia county, New York, and was a man of large physique and strong and robust constitution, well fitted for the hardships of a frontier life, and as the country became settled he was recognized as one of the leading and influential men of his community. He served as the first justice of the town of Birdsall, and also was the first town clerk of the town of Allen. When the country became involved in the second war with England he enlisted for service under the command of Captain Van Vleck, in a company of the New York militia. Mr. Van Allen was united in marriage to Betsey Cooper, who was born in Schodack Landing, Rensselaer county, New York, in 1800, and reared a family of eight children. Cornelius Van Allen of this review was the seventh in order of birth, and the father died when he was but three years of age. All of the children, with the exception of one brother and sister, are now deceased.

Cornelius Van Allen was born in the town of Birdsall, on the 3d of March, 1835, and at a very early age started out to earn his own living. His mother was left with a large family of children and found it difficult to care for them, but did her best and managed to keep a home for them. The educational privileges which our subject received were very limited. For a short time he attended the district schools, but most of

the time worked upon the farm in order to relieve his mother of his support. She afterward became the wife of John Emmons. Cornelius Van Allen went to live with a lawyer in Dansville, doing chores for his board. He took up the trade of currier and leather finisher in Connecticut, following that pursuit for a few years, after which he returned to Livingston county, New York. There he began getting timber in the forests and after two years came to Watkins, where, in 1869, he was appointed keeper of the Auburn prison. Four years later he turned his attention to the iron business, which he followed for three years in the city of Buffalo, and then came to Watkins, where he embarked in the produce business, which he has since followed. He handles all kinds of farm produce and his trade is now extensive, returning to him a gratifying income.

At the time of the Civil war Mr. Van Allen was appointed recruiting agent by Governor Horatio Seymour. In 1864 he held a commission from Governor Seymour to secure recruits in the southern states for the Union cause and in the performance of duty he went to Chattanooga. Here he was arrested and tried by a military commission, but was discharged. In 1856 he joined the Masonic fraternity and was one of the first masters of Jefferson Lodge, in Watkins. He has also been a representative of many other fraternal organizations and is a worthy exemplar of the craft, having in his life shown forth its beneficent and helpful spirit.

On the 8th of June, 1869, Mr. Van Allen was united in marriage to Miss Emma S., a daughter of William and Sophia (Olp) Baylor. Two children were born unto our

subject and his wife: Helen, who died at the age of thirteen years; and Betsey Cornelia, who is still with her parents and has reached the age of thirteen. Mr. Van Allen has led a busy and useful life and may well be called a self-made man. Starting out for himself at a very early age without any extraordinary family or pecuniary advantages to assist him he has labored earnestly and energetically and by indomitable courage and integrity has achieved both character and a competence. By sheer force of will and untiring effort he has worked his way upward and is numbered among the leading business men of Watkins.

JOHN J. VAN ALLEN.

The life of this well known attorney of Watkins has been one of untiring effort, unaided by any of the advantages that tend so materially to help young men. To him did belong the distinction of being one of the oldest attorneys of Schuyler county and also the oldest lawyer living in the county seat. The knowledge acquired by an academical education in youth, he supplemented by constant reading, that made him one of the best informed men on general subjects in his community.

In the town of Birdsall, Allegany county, New York, Mr. VanAllen was born September 22, 1826. The grandfather, Peter VanAllen, was a native of Kinderhook, Columbia county, New York, his ancestors coming from Holland. They were among the first Dutch settlers of New York, emigrating about 1620. The father, John P. VanAllen, was also born in Kinderhook, Columbia county, February 1, 1794,

and was reared to manhood on a farm. His marriage united him with Elizabeth Cooper, a native of Schodack, Rensselaer county, New York, and daughter of John Cooper, who removed from Rensselaer to Cayuga county, settling near the village of Victory, in what was called Hooker's school district.

The paternal family consisted of four sons and four daughters, of whom only one is still living, John J. VanAllen, the third in order of birth. His boyhood days were passed in Angelica, Allegany county, where he was a student in the district schools and the academy. Later he carried on his studies in the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, at Lima, New York. For five years he clerked in stores at Angelica, Waterloo and Seneca Falls. On completing his literary studies he began to read law with Diven, Hathaway & Woods, at Elmira, and in July, 1851, was admitted to practice at the bar in Cooperstown, Otsego county, at the general term of the supreme court.

Immediately afterward Mr. VanAllen came to Watkins and commenced a general law practice, to which the succeeding years were devoted. Having practiced for nearly fifty years in the county, he was, as above stated, the oldest member of the Schuyler county bar. In January, 1856, he was admitted to the supreme court of the United States at Washington, D. C., and practiced in state and federal courts.

In political views, Mr. VanAllen is a Democrat of the Jeffersonian school, and he has been intimately identified with the history of that party for over forty years or more. On different occasions he had been a delegate to national and state conventions, in which he always took an active part, discharging his duties in a praiseworthy manner. During the campaign of Horace

Greeley, Mr. VanAllen did not favor him for president, and with other members of the party, he issued circular letters to prominent Democrats throughout the country, urging that a Democratic candidate be placed in the field in opposition to Greeley. The result was that a convention met at Louisville, Kentucky, September 3, 1872, when Charles O'Connor was nominated for president and John Quincy Adams for vice president. The former, however, declined the nomination.

On June 21, 1853, Mr. VanAllen was married to Miss Sophia L. Downer, daughter of Joseph G. Downer, an old resident of Auburn, New York. She died February 15, 1874, leaving four children, namely: Charlotte L., wife of L. Comstock, of Oxford, Chenango county, New York; Washington Irving, an attorney residing at Mt. Morris, New York; Altia, who is married and lives in Detroit; and Margaretta, who lives in Oxford. Mr. VanAllen was again married February 23, 1875, to Anna Augusta Bennett, who was a native of Norwich, New York. Socially Mr. VanAllen was connected with the Jefferson Lodge, No. 332, F. & A. M., of Watkins. A generous, kind hearted man, he has given his means to all worthy objects, especially those calculated to promote the general welfare, and to the needy his aid has always been cheerfully extended.

The following are historical fragments taken from the Albany Argus that shows the esteem in which a member of the VanAllen family was held during the early history of America, and some of the positions that John E. VanAllen filled.

These are brought to light through a sketch of the "Mohawk Valley in early days," and of the visit of the Duke de la

Rochefoucault Liancourt to America in 1795. This Duke was one of the most amiable and best informed of the French nobility who were exiled by the revolution. In 1795 he made a journey for philosophical and commercial observations through a great part of North America, and communicated his observations to the world in a valuable narrative, from which that portion relating to Albany and its vicinity is given below. He was a traveler of no ordinary discernment and diligence in inquiry, but fell into the customary error of brief sojourners, who speak fully of persons and places which they do not have time and opportunity to become thoroughly acquainted with. Francois Alexandre Frederic, Duke de la Rochefoucault Liancourt, born in 1747, was a member of the constituent assembly in 1789, after the dissolution of which he took the military command at Rourer, in his capacity of lieutenant general in 1792. After the 10th of August the Duke de Liancourt, as he was then styled, left France and resided for eighteen months in England. He then traveled through the United States, whence he returned in 1798, and, after the 18th Brumaire, returned to France, where he devoted himself to the promotion of the useful arts and to benevolent offices. It was through his influence that vaccination was introduced into France. After the restoration he was created a peer, but on account of the liberality of his sentiments, was, in 1823 and 1824, excluded from the council of state and removed from the several boards of which he was a member, among others that for the encouragement of vaccination. This venerable philanthropist and patriot, whose last years were persecuted by the intemperate zeal of political bigotry, died in

Paris in 1827, at the age of eighty-one years. His life, by his son, was published the same year. British hatred for Americans.

He set out from Philadelphia in May, and passed through the state of Pennsylvania into Canada. On the 25th of July he arrived at Oswego, on his return from Canada, where he learned that American vessels sailed from that place less frequently during the harvest than at other times, which would probably occasion him some delay. "Being both impatient to quit the English dominions," he says, "and afraid to incur too great an expense by hiring a whole ship for ourselves, we were walking in some degree of perplexity, on the bastion along the shore, when we discovered a vessel approaching.

"The soldiers, who have learned hatred and contempt of the Americans along with the manual exercise, perceiving the attention with which we observed her approach, said to us: 'Why, gentlemen, that is nothing — she is but a vessel of the d—d Yankees;' and it was exactly a vessel of the Yankees we wished to obtain. Mr. Van Allen, an American, who resides in the vicinity of Albany, commanded the vessel; he came on shore shortly after to procure some fresh provisions of which he stood in need, and to cure himself of the intermittant fever, that he had caught in the woods. From want of an inn, he had no opportunity of buying any at the fort; the officers might have easily supplied him with some vegetables; in the opinion of a British officer, it is neither necessary nor decent to succor a Yankee.

"Mr. Van Allen, although thus disappointed in his hope of finding in Oswego the necessary succor for his recovery, yet promised us two places in his vessel. They set

sail the next day and it took many days to make our trip to Albany.

"Mr. Van Allen, in whose vessel we took passage, is a member of the congress for the county of Albany in the state of New York. He is also a geometer and surveyor. His age, and no doubt, his talents, seem to have procured him the confidence of his country. He is charged with the commission of surveying upwards of half a million of acres, situated on Lake Ontario, and the River St. Lawrence. Mr. Van Allen is justice of the peace, and for this reason styled 'Squire' by his people, if he does not swear at them. He is about fifty years old, is said to possess a tolerable store of information, and seems in fact to be a worthy and intelligent man."

The Mr. Van Allen mentioned was John E. Van Allen, who was a well known and prominent man in Albany county about the close of the Revolution, and for many years thereafter, he represented Albany county in congress from 1793 to 1799, and was in private life a civil engineer and surveyor, in which calling he attained a high reputation. Congressman Van Allen was a half-brother of President Martin Van Buren, and is the congressman of that name mentioned by Washington Irving in a letter to Jesse Merwin, of Kinderhook (the original of Ichabod Crane) in his "Life and Letters," by Pierre M. Irving. A number of very interesting letters and papers left by Mr. Van Allen have heretofore appeared in this department. —Ed.

John E. Van Allen mentioned above was great-uncle of Cornelius Van Allen, the subject of this review, and it may be with pride that the direct connections are made to such worthy men, who have done so much in making good history for America.

HORATIO W. VAN DOREN.

Horatio W. Van Doren is a representative of one of the old families, not only of this county, where his people located at an early day, but also of the country, for his ancestors came to America from Holland in early colonial days and settled in New Jersey, where they became very prominent. They founded the Dutch Reformed church in New Jersey and many of the early representatives of the family are buried around that church. Their descendants are now scattered throughout the various states of the Union. John W. Van Doren, the father of our subject, was born at Millstone, New Jersey, in the house which General George Washington made his headquarters during the Revolutionary war. The house is still standing just as it was at that time, with its old fireplace and andirons and primitive furniture, including the old tall clock, which struck the quarters of an hour with chimes ringing out different tunes. During the Revolutionary war this clock was buried in the bottom of the Rariton river. Mr. Van Doren's great-grandmother had two very frightful experiences at that time, being twice hung in her own cellar, first by the Hessians, but fortunately she was discovered by a negro servant before much harm was done, and later when hung by the Tories she was again saved. The British were then in possession of Millstone.

On leaving his native state, in 1817, John W. Van Doren came to New York and took up his abode in Seneca county. In 1830 he removed to the town of Hector, in what was then Tompkins county, but is now Schuyler county, and turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, which he carried on

successfully until his death, in 1876. He married Miss Mary Thomas, whose father was one of the heroes of the Revolution, valiantly aiding in the struggle for independence. Unto this worthy couple were born seven children: Maria, Leah, Thomas, Hellen, William H., Horatio W. and Augusta. Of this number two are still living, Leah and Horatio.

For more than three score years and ten Horatio W. Van Doren has lived in Schuylers county, his birth having occurred in the town of Hector, on the 7th of December, 1831, and under the parental roof he spent the days of his boyhood and youth. He pursued his early education in the subscription schools, for at that time the public school system had not been instituted in this portion of the state. At the age of twenty-two he left school and turned his attention to farming. He had already had considerable experience in this line through the assistance which he gave his father. He aided in clearing twelve acres of land on his father's farm and when twenty-five years of age he left home and started out on an independent business career. That occupation to which he had been reared he has made his life work. He began farming in his native town of Hector, and has always lived there. About 1877 he purchased his present place, comprising fourteen acres of land, all of which is placed in fruit. The improvements upon the farm have all been placed there by Mr. Van Doren. He has many kinds of fruit of good grades, and is constantly endeavoring to improve the kinds of fruit which he raises, to that his products find a ready sale upon the market, because of the size, quality and flavor. He is regarded as one of the substantial, progressive and enterprising horticulturists of his

township, and a visit to his farm is always of interest.

On the 13th of November, 1855, Mr. Van Doren was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Angeline Elliott, a daughter of George and Elizabeth (Wright) Elliott, and a native of Schoharie county, New York, born on the 1st of February, 1830. Her maternal grandfather, George Wright, was a soldier of the war of 1812, enlisting in the American army from Schoharie county, New York, and remaining with his command until the close of hostilities. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Van Doren were born three children. Charles F. married Emma Dusenberry, and died at the comparatively early age of thirty-two years, leaving a widow and two children, Grace and J. Ward, but the latter was drowned on the 22d of February, 1900, when eleven years of age. Carrie, the second member of the family, is a lady of talent and culture, who for sixteen years has devoted her attention to teaching, being connected with the primary department of the Union school at Burdett, where she has now taught for fourteen years. She seems naturally adapted to this work, and has been very successful, winning the confidence of her pupils. Jennie is the wife of Nelson Van Doren, and resides at the birthplace of her grandfather, in Millstone, New Jersey.

Mr. Van Doren was at one time a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, being affiliated with the lodge at Burdett. In his religious faith he is a Presbyterian, holding membership in the church in Burdett in which he has long been honored with offices, having served as a deacon, while at the present time he is filling the position of elder. At one time he gave his support to the Know Nothing party, but is now a Democrat, and voted for President

Cleveland. Mr. and Mrs. Van Doren are most highly respected residents of the community in which they live and have many friends in this portion of the county. He has always been public spirited, taking an active interest in whatever tends to promote the welfare of the county and its progress along substantial lines of improvement. He has always lived here and is therefore widely known. He is still an active factor in business affairs and his record should put to shame many a man of younger years, who, grown weary of the struggle of business life, would relegate to others the burdens that he should bear. Mr. Van Doren has always been a busy and industrious man, and in the supervision of his fruit raising interests he is now gaining a good annual income.

EDMUND PARKER.

Edmund Parker, now deceased, was a leading business man of Watkins, actively associated with its building interests, and his honesty and reliability made him a valued representative of industrial life here. He was born in England, March 25, 1813, his parents being Edward and Elizabeth (Norris) Parker. He spent the first fifteen years of his life in his native country and then bade adieu to friends and native land, sailing for the new world. He took up his abode in Utica, New York, and in the year 1858 came to Schuyler county. In early life he learned the trade of a carpenter and joiner and throughout his business career he carried on that pursuit. When a young man he followed carpentering in Rochester, New York, and later became a factor in the building interests of Watkins, where many substantial structures still stand as monuments to his thrift,

enterprise and diligence. He always lived faithfully up to the terms of a contract, was trustworthy and prompt and enjoyed in a high degree the confidence of the public.

Mr. Parker was first married in 1838 to Jane Isabelle Stringer, by whom he had four children, namely: Elizabeth, the wife of Charles B. Newell, of Watkins, who was a member of Company D, One Hundred and Sixty-first New York Volunteer Infantry during the Civil war; Mary, the wife of John Hendy, also a resident of Watkins; Clara, deceased, who was the first wife of John Hendy; and James, a general contractor and shipbuilder now living in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. The mother of these children died in 1862, when about forty-two years of age.

On the 18th of January, 1865, Mr. Parker was united in marriage to Mary Jane Tracy, who was born in Cocksackie, Greene county, New York, July 29, 1842, a daughter of John and Alice (McGuire) Tracy. Her father was born in county Kilkenny, Ireland, about 1800, and came to America in 1831. Here he married a former schoolmate, a Miss Talbot, by whom he had one daughter, Ellen Louise, who married Captain George R. Bill and resides in New Haven, Connecticut. After the death of his first wife Mr. Tracy married Alice McGuire, and to them were born two children who reached years of maturity, the older being Mrs. Parker. Her brother, John B. Tracy, was born in Stanwich, now Rome, Oneida county, New York, July 5, 1844, and died unmarried, being killed in Chemung county, March 29, 1879. He always followed the vocation of a traveling salesman. He served throughout the Civil war as a member of Company M, Second New York Volunteer Artillery, and afterward joined the standing army.

Unto Mr. and Mr. Parker were born nine children: John Tracy, a resident of Watkins, who married Elsie White, of the town of Dix, and has two children, Mary Jane and Doris Elizabeth; William and Charles, who have both passed away; Josiah D., who married Ellen Seigler, of Geneva, and now lives in Scranton, Pennsylvania, where he is engaged in painting, paper-hanging and decorating; two, who died in infancy; Ellen Louise, who resides with her mother in Watkins; Edmund N., who married Katherine Harvey and is a representative of the American Bridge Company, living in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; and Edith M., the wife of John Mason, of Elmira, who is assistant superintendent of the Prudential Company and resides in Corning, New York.

Mr. Parker was a member of the Odd Fellows lodge at Watkins and in politics was largely independent, although in matters of national importance he gave his support to the Republican party. All who knew him regarded him as a man worthy of respect because he was honorable in business, loyal in citizenship and faithful in friendship. He passed away May 18, 1890, his death being deeply mourned by a large circle of friends.

In childhood Mrs. Parker accompanied her parents on their removal to Rome, New York, where she pursued her education in the public schools, but her father and mother died when she was quite young and her opportunities in school were limited. In 1888 she embarked in the millinery business in Watkins, establishing a store in the business center of the town, where she remained until 1901, when, on account of her health, she removed her stock of goods to her home on Fifth street, where she is now doing business. In connection with her millinery goods she also carries hosiery, ladies' furnishings and

children's dresses and is doing a good and profitable business. In the town she is widely known and her circle of friends is an extensive one.

IGNATZ HAUBNER.

Ignatz Haubner, one of the successful young business men of Watkins, now conducting a bakery on Franklin street, was born in Boehmischdorf, Bohemia, Austria, on February 1, 1870, and is a son of Aton and Anna (Bergman) Haubner. The father was a farmer and the family lived in a small German village, where the subject of this review attended school until he was fourteen years of age, when he began to learn the baker's trade, serving an apprenticeship of two and one-half years without receiving any pecuniary compensation for his labors. He afterward worked for a time as a journeyman and then, when a young man of eighteen years, thinking to better his financial condition in the new world, he crossed the Atlantic to America, settling first in Rochester, New York, where he worked for a time as a journeyman. During the three years in which he was thus employed he saved much of his wages and then went to Clifton Springs, where he also worked for a year. He next came to Watkins in 1893, and after six months purchased the shop in which he is now doing business, his trade being a profitable one constantly increasing both in extent and importance.

On the 27th of May, 1898, in Watkins, Mr. Haubner was married to Miss Edith Williams, of this village, a native of Newfield, Tompkins county, New York, and a daughter of De Forest and Carrie (Van Gordon) Williams. The mother died when

Mrs. Haubner was but two years of age; but the father is still living and makes his home with his daughter. Unto our subject and his wife have been born two children: Josephine Anna, who was born September 9, 1899; and Estella Catherine, born April 8, 1901.

After coming to the United States Mr. Haubner took out naturalization papers and for a time voted with the Republican party, but is now a Democrat. When fifteen years of age he was confirmed in the Catholic church. His thorough understanding of his trade, his close application and his business abilities have enabled him to rise from a humble financial position until he is now successfully engaged in a well established business in Watkins. Though born across the water, he is thoroughly American in thought and feeling and is patriotic and sincere in his love for the stars and stripes. His career is identified with the history of Watkins, where he has acquired a competence and where he is an honored and respected citizen.

CLARENCE DICKENS.

Clarence Dickens, a farmer of Montour township, is a native of the town of Catharine, Schuyler county, his birth having occurred there on the 27th of March, 1852. His father, Robert Dickens, was born in Hector. After arriving at years of maturity he wedded Lydia Beebe. Their children were: Clarence, Josephine, Lucy, Ida L. and Edith E. The eldest daughter is now the wife of Fred Tucker, a resident of Newfield, and they have three children, Lydia, Emmet and Luella. The second named is the wife of Dewit Harvey, a resident of

Mechlenburg. Edith E. Dickens became the wife of Frank Harvey, also a resident of Mechlenburg.

To the common school system of his native county, Clarence Dickens is indebted for the educational privileges which he received and which he pursued until sixteen years of age, when he entered upon his business career. He began threshing and farming and has followed those two pursuits continuously since, with the result that through his industry and capable management he has won a good living and is now accounted one of the substantial farmers of his locality. He married Hulda Depew and they became the parents of two children, Howard and Emily. The latter is now living with her aunt, in Cayuta, New York. The mother died on the 19th of March, 1887, and about ten years later Mr. Dickens was again married, his second union being with Mary J. Doolittle, on the 4th of April, 1897. She was the widow of John Doolittle, who was born in the town of Newfield, Tompkins county, New York, in 1828. He acquired a common-school education which he completed at the age of sixteen years. His wife was born in the year 1838 and their children were, Jay, Frank, Fred, Edith, Charles, and Evelyn. Jay, who is now living in Farmer, New York, married Carrie Bennett and they have two children, Oliver and Walter. Frank, a resident of Michigan, wedded Mary Turner, and they have two children, Lottie and Helen. Fred, who makes his home in Farmer, New York, wedded Kate Wood, and their children are Albert and Hazel. Edith is the wife of William Graves, of Montour Falls, and they have one son, Elmer. Mrs. Dickens was a daughter of Ezra and Caroline (Lanning) Tucker. Her father was born in the town of Ovid, New

York, in 1827, and followed blacksmithing for a half century. His children were as follows: Mary Jane is now Mrs. Dickens. William, who was born in 1840, now resides in Enfield, where he follows farming. He was married in 1864 to Delia Hosmer, and their children are, Carrie, the wife of Frank Beardsley; Adeline, at home; Olive, the wife of John Ritemore, by whom she has one daughter, Delia; and Jennie. Albert, the next member of the Tucker family, is deceased. Smith was the fourth in order of birth. Ezra, Charles and Amos are all deceased.

At the time of his second marriage Clarence Dickens and his wife began keeping house at the place where they now live in Montour township, three miles from Montour Falls. Here they have a pleasant home which is celebrated for its gracious hospitality, and Mr. Dickens is devoting his energies with creditable success to the work of the farm which he has placed under a high state of cultivation and supplied with all modern equipments and accessories.

WILLIAM J. MORAN.

William J. Moran is general superintendent of the estate of Colonel John Magee and Mrs. E. S. Magee, of Watkins. He was born at Painted Post, Steuben county, New York, March 29, 1863, and is a son of James and Ann (Olcott) Moran, both of whom were natives of county Sligo, Ireland, and were born in the year 1822. In the county of their nativity they were reared to adult age and were there married, coming to America soon after their marriage in the year 1847. For a time they lived among the

Quakers on Long Island, but when a year or two had passed, they removed to Steuben county, New York, where the father was employed by Mr. Hodgeman as general gardener. Later he became acquainted with John Magee, at Bath, New York, and with him came to Watkins, occupying the position which is now filled by our subject, and in that capacity he served until his death, which occurred in the year 1884. His wife was of Scotch ancestry, although born on the Emerald isle, and her death occurred in the year 1900.

William J. Moran, of this review, was brought to Watkins by his parents during his infancy, and in the common schools he acquired a fair English education. Entering upon his business career he worked upon the Magee estate, and as his years and efficiency increased, greater responsibilities were entrusted to him and now he is general superintendent. He has remained continuously upon this state with the exception of a period of eight years, and his business ability and fidelity are recognized by those whom he serves and who place in him the utmost confidence as a man of executive force, keen discrimination and trustworthiness.

Mr. Moran was married in Watkins on the 20th of December, 1893, to Miss Johanna Foley, who was born in Binghamton, New York, a daughter of John and Mary (Hughes) Foley. Two children were born unto them, Louise and Margaret, but on the 28th of January, 1900, the wife and mother was called to her final rest.

Mr. Moran was reared in the Roman Catholic church, being confirmed when about thirteen years of age. He cast his first presidential vote for Cleveland in 1884, and has since been a stalwart Democrat.

Upon the ticket of his party he was elected trustee of Watkins, in which position he is now serving for a second term, and for one year during his first term he was president of the board. He has taken quite an active interest in politics, doing all in his power to promote the growth and insure the success of his party, and his labors have not been without good result to the Democracy.

LEWIS BAILEY.

Lewis Bailey has passed the seventy-seventh milestone on life's journey and he is one of the native sons of Schuyler county, who through many decades has been a witness of the changes which have occurred here, of the work that has been carried on and the transformation that has been wrought. He has long been an active factor in agricultural circles, thus representing the leading industry of this portion of the state, Schuyler county being one of the garden spots of New York.

Mr. Bailey was born September 23, 1825, in the town of Catlin, now Dix, his parents being Wilson and Fannie (Bump) Bailey. The father was born in Connecticut, March 3, 1799, and the mother's birth occurred in Madison county, New York, on the 8th of May, 1797. Unto them were born the following children: Alanson, Lucinda, Lorinda, Sarah and Catharine, all deceased; Lewis; Candace; Mark; and Carrie.

When Schuyler county was emerging from primitive conditions, such as are found in frontier settlements, when its citizens were reclaiming its lands and making it a valuable farming district, Lewis Bailey was growing to years of maturity in its midst and in

the early district schools he was pursuing his education, which he continued until he reached the age of eighteen. In the year 1845, when he was twenty years of age, he chose a companion and helpmate for life's journey, wedding Miss B. Lavinia Alvord, a native of Waterville, Oneida county, New York, born in 1826. They became the parents of four children: Oscar Augustus, Frank, Frank Otis and Lucy, all of whom are now deceased.

Mr. Bailey and his wife began their domestic life upon a farm in Schuyler county, removing in 1859 to one in Chemung county, which he continued to cultivate until after the beginning of the Civil war, when he went to the front. He did not enlist, but fell right into the ranks of the Thirteenth New York Volunteer Infantry under Colonel Quinby, and participated in the famous first battle of Bull Run. He was at the front for three months and then returned to his home. On the 21st of August, 1862, he enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-first Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, for three years' service, or during the war, and again proceeded southward, where he participated in the important battles of Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain, and Sherman's march to the sea, which added to the number of victories achieved by the Union armies. He was ever a loyal soldier, true to the old flag and the cause it represented, and his valor was tested on many a field of battle.

While he was at the front his wife died and after his return from the war he was again married, his second union being with Emily S. Claghorn, who was born in Erie county, New York, in 1842. Her father, James M. Claghorn, was born in Cummington, Massachusetts, on the 16th of August, 1804. His wife bore the maiden name of

Electa Lyman and they had eight children, as follows: Josiah L., James A., Ellen E., Henry Dwight, Emily S., Adelaide E., Lucia M. and Josephine.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Bailey was blessed with six children: Julia E., a professional nurse in Rochester, New York; Kate R., who married Rev. George W. Himman and is a missionary in China; Ruth A., who is also a professional nurse in Rochester; Nellie F., who is employed as a bookkeeper by the firm of Sibley, Lindsay & Curr, of Rochester; George A., who is employed in connection with the operation of the electric light plant of Rochester; and Bertha E.

Throughout his business career Lewis Bailey has carried on agricultural pursuits and in the evening of life he is now enjoying a competence which has come to him as the result of his former toil. He has a pleasant home supplied with all of the necessities and comforts of life and many of its luxuries. His study of the political issues and questions of the day has led him to give support to the Republican party since its organization, previous to which he was a Whig. His church relation connects him with the Presbyterian denomination and it has ever been his life endeavor to make his career in consistent harmony with his professions.

WILLIAM ELDERKIN LEFFINGWELL.

William Elderkin Leffingwell, the president and general manager of the Glen Springs, is the youngest son of Dr. Elisha Leffingwell, a distinguished physician of western New York, and was born at Aurora on Cayuga lake, July 10, 1855. He pre-

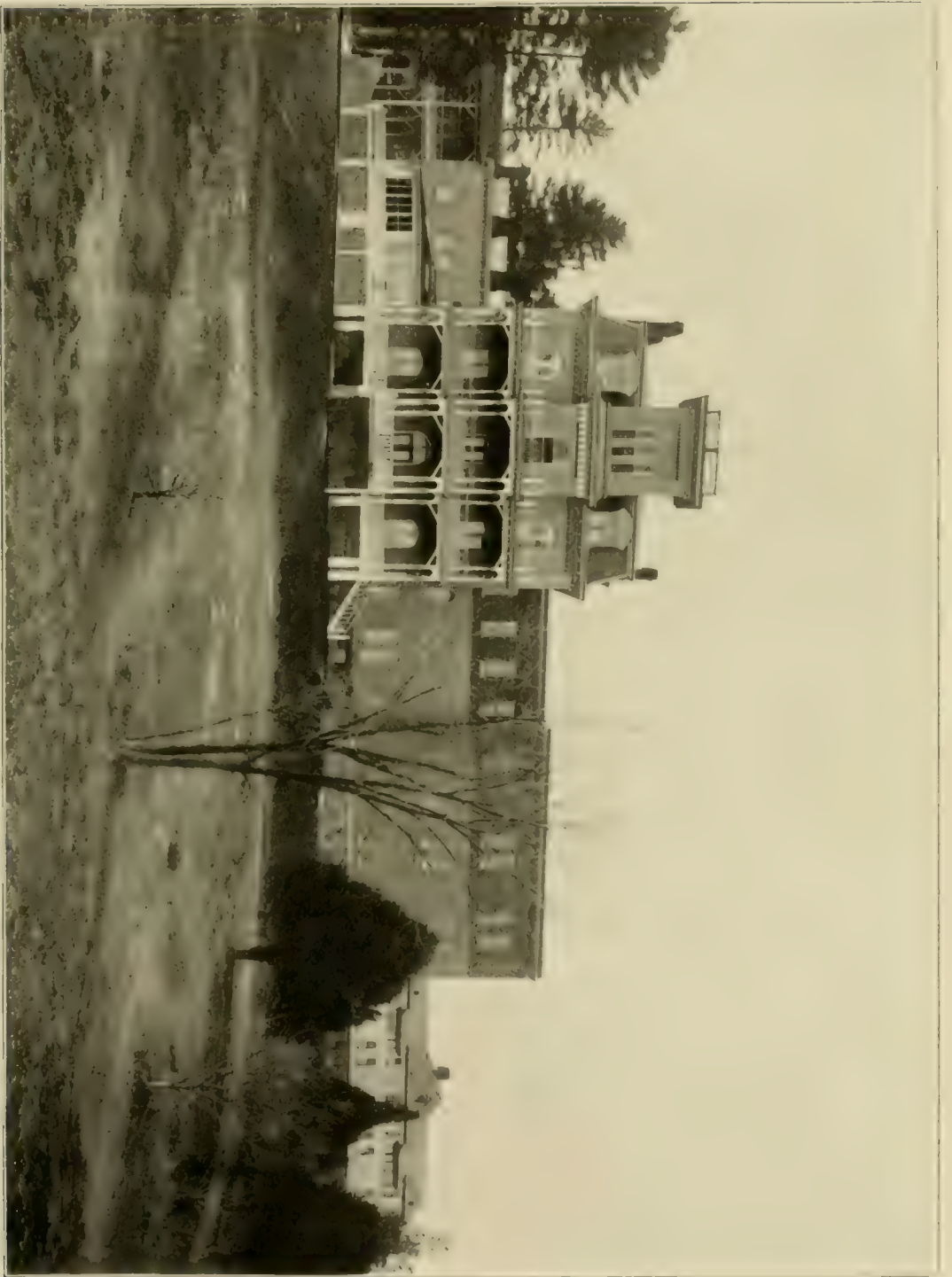
pared for college in Cayuga Lake Academy, and entered Cornell University in September, 1871, in the class of '75 but left before graduation to continue his studies in the collegiate department of the Polytechnic Institute in the city of Brooklyn. With the financial department of this institution, he became connected as registrar and cashier in 1875, remaining over seven years.

In the summer of 1882, the sanitarium at Dansville having been destroyed by fire Mr. Leffingwell was invited to join his brothers and cousins in the organization of a new institution (now known as the Jackson Sanitarium) and of this he was treasurer and manager for several years. In January, 1890, while visiting the site of the present famous resort at Watkins, he became convinced that with its singular variety of valuable mineral springs and magnificent situation, overlooking Seneca lake, it was an ideal place for a great health resort. He was so strongly impressed with the great advantages which the location offered that he abandoned an option which he and his brother then held upon the "Murray Hill" property at Mount Morris, New York, with the view of establishing a sanitarium there, and returning to Watkins, organized the Glen Springs Sanitarium Company and purchased the property, which under his management and direction has become so widely known as the Glen Springs.

In Masonry he has taken an active interest;—he is a Knight Templar, a Thirty-second degree Mason—and in 1897 was district deputy grand master of the twentieth Masonic district of the state of New York. He is a member of the Mystic Shrine, of the Phi Delta Theta fraternity, the Hamilton Club of Brooklyn, the Craft-



W. E. LEFFINGWELL



THE GLEN SPRINGS

men's Club of New York, the Rochester Club, the Elmira City Club, the Corning Club, and the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. His ancestry on both sides were prominent in colonial affairs, eight of his ancestors being Revolutionary patriots.

In 1884, Mr. Leffingwell was elected president of the village of Dansville. He was elected a member of the board of trustees of the village of Watkins in 1899, becoming president of the board in 1901, and in 1902 under an amendment to the village charter he was elected the first president of the village.

GEORGE CHASE BICKNELL, D. D. S.

The state of New York with its pulsing industrial activities and rapid development has attracted within its confines men of marked ability and high character in the various professional lines, and in this way progress has been conserved and social stability fostered. He whose name initiates this review has gained recognition as one of the able and successful dentists of the state, and by his labors, his high professional attainments and his sterling characteristics has justified the respect and confidence in which he is held by the dental fraternity and the local public.

Dr. George Chase Bicknell, a son of Isaiah and Patience Chase, was born in Ogden, Monroe county, New York, October 20, 1850. At the death of his parents, when about one year of age, he was placed in the orphan asylum at Rochester and afterward formally adopted by Caleb H. Bicknell, of Watkins, who died a few years later. He has one brother who served as a soldier of

the Civil war, enlisting first from Niagara and afterward from Lansing, Michigan. The Doctor attended Normal School in Brockport, this state, and afterward became a student in the Normal School in Geneseo, New York, thus completing his literary education. Turning his attention to farming, he was engaged in agricultural pursuits for ten years and then, having resolved to enter upon the practice of dentistry, he became a student in the office and under the direction of Dr. Luther T. Dickenson, of Lockport, Niagara county, New York. He was licensed to practice, passing an examination before the state board in 1879, and opened an office in Albion, Orleans county, New York, where he remained for four years. His eyesight then failed and through the succeeding four years he was largely retired from practice. In 1888, however, he established an office in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, whence, in 1892, he removed to Watkins, where he has since lived, being successfully engaged in the performance of his professional duties.

On the 18th of March, 1890, Dr. Bicknell married Miss Florence McEllven, a daughter of William Henry and Carrie Matilda (Gourley) McEllven. Her father and some of her uncles were valued soldiers of the Union army in the Civil war. Mrs. Bicknell is a native of Genesee county, New York, and is an estimable lady, who presides with gracious hospitality over her pleasant home. The Doctor is a valued and prominent member of Canadasaga Lodge, No. 196, I. O. O. F., and of Jefferson Lodge, F. & A. M. He has passed all of the chairs in the former and is now acting past grand. He also belongs to Chequaga Tribe of Red Men, in which he has filled all of the offices and is now past sachem. In his political be-

lief he is a stalwart Republican, and he is a member of the Baptist church. The Doctor has strong regard for professional ethics, and in the practice of his profession has gained the recognition of the dental fraternity as well as of the public. He reads broadly, comprehensively and understandingly, and is thus continually adding to his knowledge and promoting his efficiency as a representative of one of the most important callings to which man can devote his energies.

IRA B. MEEKS.

Ira B. Meeks has passed the eighty-second mile-stone on life's journey, and is today a respected and venerable citizen of Schuyler county, highly esteemed because his life has ever been upright and worthy of regard. He was born in Dryden, Tompkins county, New York, October 12, 1820, and is a son of Daniel and Sarah (Broas) Meeks, both of whom were natives of Dutchess county, this state, but little is known of the family, as at the age of twelve years our subject went to live with his grandfather, his father having removed to Michigan. The latter was a farmer by occupation.

During his boyhood and youth Ira B. Meeks acquired a common-school education and later entered upon his business career by learning the blacksmith's trade at Enfield Center, Tompkins county. He remained at that place for six years, following his chosen pursuit and on the expiration of that period he removed to Howard, Steuben county, New York, which was also his place of abode for six years. He next disposed of his smithy there and returned to Enfield, where

he conducted a shop for four years, and then came to the town of Cayuta, where he had a blacksmith shop for eighteen years. During that time he enjoyed a large patronage because he had thoroughly mastered the business, his expert workmanship securing for him a large trade. He is obliging and reliable, and these qualities have been important factors in his success. At length he sold his property in Cayuta and removed to Montour Falls, where he has since engaged in business. He continues to work at his trade, and although now eighty-two years of age, he is one of the best preserved old men in the county.

Mr. Meeks has been twice married, his first wife being Jane Ann Smith, by whom he had three children, namely: Chauncy, Charles and Cora S., who are still living. For his second wife he wedded Sarah E. House, and one child, Seward E., graces this union. Through many decades Mr. Meeks has been a witness of the county's progress and advancement and has ever taken a deep interest in what has been accomplished, keeping in touch with the times. His life has been honorable, his actions manly, his conduct sincere and his word above question, and today, among the venerable residents of Schuyler county, he certainly deserves to be mentioned.

GEORGE W. GOULD.

Throughout his entire life George W. Gould has been a resident of the Empire state. He was born May 4, 1859, in the town of Catlin, Steuben county, and is a son of Jacob and Susan (Cable) Gould. The father was a native of New Jersey and at an early

day he removed from Sussex county, that state, to the Empire state, settling in the town of Catlin, four miles north of Big Flats, New York. Here he remained throughout his remaining days. He was united in marriage to Miss Susan Cable and they became the parents of the following children: Mary, William, Nick, George, Harriet, Grant, James, Henry, Benjamin, Giddie, Ella and Satie.

Under the parental roof George W. Gould was reared to manhood and his father prepared him for the practical duties of life by sending him to the common schools, where he acquired a good English education. He has always made his home in this part of the state and is a man of genuine worth whose entire life has been in harmony with his profession as a member of the Methodist church. In his political views he is a Republican, but has never sought or desired office, although he keeps well informed on the issues and questions of the day that concern the welfare and policy of the nation. In 1887 he was united in marriage to Miss Nancy Stokes, of Catlin. They had two children, Clementine and Fannie, the latter now deceased. Mr. Gould is a citizen of worth, taking an active interest in all that pertains to general progress and improvement along material, social, intellectual and moral lines. His word has ever been as good as his bond, his integrity standing as an unquestioned fact in his career.

PETER OSCAR SUTPHEN.

Seventy-three years ago Peter Oscar Sutphen was born upon the farm in the town of Hector, where he is now living. The place is therefore endeared to him through recollections of boyhood as well as the as-

sociations of later years. His natal day was September 22, 1829, and his parents were Peter and Rebecca (Matthews) Sutphen. His father settled in the town of Hector about 1795, coming to this portion of the state from Monmouth county, New Jersey. There were no railroads at that time and he therefore crossed the country on horseback. A young man of twenty-two years he then desired to make a home in what was then a frontier district. He took up a farm of three hundred and sixty acres of land and later sold his rights to that property and purchased other land. When the country again became involved in war with Great Britain, he was drafted for service in the American army, and went to Buffalo, continuing with his command until after the cessation of hostilities. He lived to see a remarkable growth in this section of New York. This district has been divided into four counties, and he witnessed the transformation of its wild land into fine and productive farms which became the homes of a contented and prosperous people. He bore his part of the work of improvement and was well known in the first half of the nineteenth century.

When about six years of age, Mr. Sutphen, of this review, entered the subscription schools and there gained a knowledge of the branches of English learning usually taught at that time. Later he turned his attention to farming. For one year he was a student in the high school at Danby, New York. Throughout his entire manhood he has carried on agricultural pursuits in Schuyler county, with the exception of a period of three years. In 1856 he went west, spending one year in Illinois and two years in Iowa, being engaged in the hotel business in Rockford, Illinois, and afterward in In-

dependence, Iowa. However, he became convinced that he liked Scuyler county the best as a place of residence, and upon returning here he once more resumed farming on the old home place, where he has since lived. Under his careful supervision the land has been well tilled and the fields have yielded him good returns for the care and labor bestowed upon them.

As a companion and helpmate for life's journey, Mr. Sutphen chose Miss Phoebe Jane Jaquish, their wedding being celebrated on the 23d of February, 1853. The lady was born in the town of Hector on the 18th of July, 1830, her parents being Matthias J. and Phoebe (Reynolds) Jaquish. This marriage was blessed with six children. Matthias J., the eldest, died at the age of ten months. Charles M. is now residing at North Hector. Myron R. is acting as manager of his father's farm. Anna May died in November, 1901, at the age of thirty-nine years and seven months. Dora died at the age of twenty months. Minnie M. is now the wife of Reginald G. McLaughlin, a resident of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. For almost a half century Mr. and Mrs. Sutphen have traveled life's journey together, their mutual love and confidence increasing as the years have gone by, bringing to them the joys and the sorrows, the prosperity and adversity which fall to the lot of all human families.

In 1901 Mr. Sutphen suffered a stroke of paralysis which has largely rendered his left side useless. He has been a man of iron will, of strong constitution, equalled by an ambition as great. His marked energy and determination have enabled him to successfully carry on his work, and to secure for his family many of the comforts of life. In 1852 he cast his first presidential vote. Four years later he cast his ballot for John C.

Fremont, the first candidate of the new Republican party, and since that time he has never wavered in his allegiance to the party and its principles. He has been honored with a number of local offices, the duties of which he has discharged with promptness and fidelity. For six years he served as assessor and for nine years or three terms he was overseer of the poor. Religiously he and his family have been identified with the Presbyterian church of Hector for many years. He was also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of the Grangers, and of the Independent Order of Good Templars, the last named indicating his attitude on the temperance question. He is now practically living a retired life upon his valuable farm of one hundred and thirty acres. This is one of the valuable tracts of land in the township, having been largely made so through the untiring efforts and enterprise of Mr. Sutphen.

CHARLES MUNSON SUTPHEN.

Charles Munson Sutphen, a son of Peter Oscar and Jane (Jaquish) Sutphen, was born in the town of Hector, July 23, 1858, and is now widely and favorably known there as the proprietor of the leading hotel, the Exchange Hotel, of North Hector. In the district schools he acquired his education which he completed at the age of eighteen, although during the last six years of that time he was only enabled to spend a few months each year in school. Subsequently he engaged in threshing for one year, after which he went to Toledo, Ohio, where he secured work as a pile driver.

A year later, however, he returned to

Schuyler county, and was here married, on the 26th of April, 1882, to Miss Sadie H. Hull, a daughter of Emmett and Abigail (Budd) Hull. Seven children have been born of this union: Bessie, Helen, Abigail, Oliver, Earl, Thomas and Ruth, and the family circle yet remains unbroken by the hand of death, all of the children being still under the parental roof.

After returning from the west Mr. Sutphen worked upon different farms for ten years, operating land on shares. With the capital he had acquired he then purchased a tract of land, but after four months he sold out and purchased the Exchange Hotel at North Hector. It is a summer hotel, containing thirteen sleeping rooms and three of these rooms have two beds in them, so that he has altogether seventeen beds. He has conducted the hotel continuously since 1892, and receives a liberal patronage. The hostelry is beautifully and pleasantly located within one hundred rods of the lake shore, and North Hector is considered one of the finest summer resorts along Seneca lake. It is located twelve miles distant from four different towns, Watkins, Trumansburg, Farmersville and Ovid. Here all of the joys of a summer outing are to be had, and Mr. Sutphen puts forth every effort in his power to please his patrons and secure their comfort and pleasure. He also conducts a livery barn in connection with the hotel, and is agent for the Adriance-Platt Company, handling machinery. He has likewise been engaged in buying fruit for some time, and in his various business interests he is meeting with creditable and well merited success. Mr. Sutphen belongs to Hector Lodge, No. 311, K. P., and attends the services of the Baptist church. Politically he is a Republi-

can and his support has been given entirely to the party since he cast his first presidential ballot for General Grant, at his first election.

CHARLES H. PATCHEN.

Charles H. Patchen, whose earnest and indefatigable labors have made him one of the leading and successful farmers of Dix township, Schuyler county, was born on the 14th of January, 1839, in Great Barrington, Massachusetts, and is a son of Harvey and Rachel (Brown) Patchen. His parents were also natives of the Old Bay state. The father was born in 1801 and in 1841 he brought his family to Schuyler county, New York, where he spent his remaining days, his death here occurring in the year 1856. By his marriage to Miss Brown he had the following children: Louisa, who is the wife of Dr. E. B. Wager, and resides in Nashville, Tennessee; Sarah, deceased wife of E. F. Ganung, of Moreland; Rose Alpha, the wife of Rev. William Sharp, a resident of Rochester, New York, by whom she has four children, William, Ella, Edith and Dewey; and Charles, of this review.

In taking up the personal history of Charles H. Patchen, we present to our readers the life record of one who is widely and favorably known in Schuyler county, where almost his entire life has been passed. He was only two years of age when brought by his parents to this state and here he was reared and educated, spending his boyhood days under the parental roof, while in the public schools he gained a knowledge of the branches of English learning usually taught in such institutions. The family home was

in the town of Moreland and there he early became familiar with the task of cultivating and improving the fields, so that he gained experience in the work which he has since followed in order to provide for his own family.

On the 3d of October, 1861, Mr. Patchen was united in marriage to Miss Angie Corwin, a daughter of William G. Corwin, a native of New Jersey. Her mother bore the maiden name of Mary Christler, and had four children: Orlando F., William C., Oscar P. and Angie. By her marriage Mrs. Patchen became the mother of two children, Delia M., deceased; and Jay H.

After the inauguration of the Civil war Mr. Patchen responded to the country's call for aid, enlisting with the boys in blue of Company B, One Hundred and Forty-first Regiment, of New York Volunteers, on the 10th of September, 1862. He was under the command of Captain A. J. Compton and of Colonel Samuel G. Hathaway, and with his regiment he went to the front, there to serve for three years. He participated in many important engagements, including the Atlanta campaign, and the celebrated march under General Sherman to the sea. Then, on account of ill health, he was sent to the United States hospital in Jeffersonville, Indiana, and on the 22d of June, 1865, he returned home, for the war had ended and his services were no longer needed. The country owes him and his comrades a debt of gratitude which can never be repaid, but the brave soldier boys will ever be honored as long as history endures and the story of their heroism and fidelity is told.

Again locating in Schuyler county, Mr. Patchen resumed farming, which he has followed continuously since and he has provided for his family a comfortable living

and good home. True to the political party which stood as the defender of the Union in the dark days of Civil war, he has ever been an earnest Republican, believing firmly in the principles of the organization. He belongs to Montour Post, No. 22, G. A. R., of Montour Falls, and his wife is connected with the Presbyterian church.

J. WALLACE CORBETT.

J. Wallace Corbett, a farmer and fruit raiser of the town of Reading, was born on the upper portion of the farm which is now his home, his natal day being January 7, 1843, while his parents were Chester and Sally (LaFever) Corbett. The father was born in Massachusetts and the mother was a native of Seneca county, New York, and a daughter of Lewis La Fever. The subject of this review is the youngest of a family of five children, four of whom are living: Otis, a prominent citizen of Schuyler county; Nancy, the wife of John W. Warner, of Watkins, by whom she has two children; and Charles, who wedded Mary Ann Breeze, by whom he had two children. Matilda, the second of the family, became the wife of Kirtland Gilbert, and died in Montour Falls, leaving five children. The parents of this family spent their last days at the home of their son, J. Wallace, the mother passing away in 1862, while the father died in 1899, and was laid to rest by the side of his wife in Lake Road cemetery.

Under the parental roof the subject of this review spent his boyhood days, and in the common schools he acquired his education, while in the fields and meadows he was trained to the labors of the farm, assisting

his father until eighteen years of age, when he was given his time and allowed to engage in business on his own account. The father became totally blind, and our subject then assumed the management of the old home place, comprising one hundred acres. In 1862, when the country was engaged in Civil war, he entered the employ of the United States government, becoming connected with the construction company, with which he was sent to Nashville, remaining in its service for about one month, after which he was taken ill and returned home, receiving then an honorable discharge.

Mr. Corbett continued to operate the home farm until his marriage, which occurred October 17, 1866, in the town of Reading, the lady of his choice being Miss Lucy M. Gabriel, a daughter of Plummer and Elizabeth (Cleveland) Gabriel. Mrs. Corbett was born on a farm adjoining the one where she now lives, July 26, 1847, while her father, a son of Alanson and Permelia (Plummer) Gabriel, was a native of the town of Starkey, Yates county. The mother was born in the town of Dix, near Moreland, Schuyler county, was a daughter of Luther and Eliza (Lee) Cleveland, and a distant relative of both President Cleveland and General Robert E. Lee.

Mr. Corbett received from his father forty-five acres of the home farm, while fifty-five acres was given to his brother, Charles, and this latter tract our subject purchased. In 1873 he also bought sixty-eight acres, so that he now has a valuable farm of one hundred and sixty-two acres, upon which he is carrying on the work of raising grain and fruit. He has practical experience in this line of activity and his energies are bringing to him good harvests, his products finding a ready sale upon the market.

He is also interested in the breeding of horses, owning a fine pacing stallion, Double Hal, that is a light bay with large star and white hind ankles, sired by Royal Hal, 2:19¼, his dam being Susie Brown, 2:20¼. Double Hal is a natural pacer with a 2:20 gait, as a two-year-old.

The home has been blessed with three children: Lee Cleveland, born October 21, 1867, was graduated in Cornell University with the class of 1890, afterward pursued a post-graduate course and is professor of horticulture for the United States government at Washington, D. C., having charge of the Arlington farm on the Potomac river, just across from the capital city. He married Evelyn Northrop in the town of Dix Schuyler county, and they have four children, Ruth Eleanor, Frances L., Roger Bailey and Lawrence Northrop. Gabriel, the second son, was born December 21, 1871, and having graduated from the Baltimore Medical College, is now engaged in the practice of his profession at Hampton, Florida. He married Ida Jones, and is a member of the Masonic fraternity. Louis La Fever, born March 27, 1875, was graduated in the law department of the University of West Virginia, in the class of 1897, was admitted to the bar of both Georgia and West Virginia, and practiced in the former named state in the years 1898 and 1899.

Mr. Corbett, of this review, cast his first presidential ballot in 1864, and is an earnest Republican, never wavering in his allegiance to the party. In 1895 he was elected justice of the peace and he has never tried a case in which a decision of his has been reversed, a fact which is indicative of his equity as a presiding judge. Formerly he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and

he belongs to the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Having spent his entire life in this county, Mr. Corbett is widely known, and the salient features of his career have ever been such as to merit the confidence and good will of his fellow citizens.

WALTER W. VANDERHOOF.

Among the practitioners of dentistry in Watkins is Dr. Walter Ward Vanderhoof, a young man thoroughly in touch with the progress which has characterized the profession in recent years. He was born in Waterloo, New York, October 13, 1868, and is a son of William Morris and Fannie (Ward) Vanderhoof. His father was a native of New Jersey, and the mother's birth occurred in Buffalo. She was of English descent, while Mr. Vanderhoof was of German lineage. When the question of slavery involved the country in Civil war, William M. Vanderhoof offered his services to the government as a defender of the Union, becoming a member of the Twenty-sixth New Jersey Regiment. He continued with his command until seriously wounded at Chancellorsville. For two days and two nights he lay upon the battlefield and his injuries were so serious that it was necessary to amputate his leg. Shortly after this he received an honorable discharge, being no longer fitted for field duty.

At the usual age Dr. Vanderhoof began his education, entering the schools of Seneca Falls. He pursued his studies in Miners Academy, where he completed his literary education and then as a preparation for professional life he entered the Philadelphia Dental College in 1893. In the meantime,

however, he had been a student in Olean Westbrook Commercial College, and returning to his home he was for two years a student in the office of Dr. Belcher, a dentist of Seneca Falls. He pursued a three years' course in the Philadelphia College, being graduated in 1896, and he received a special certificate for work done in the Philadelphia School of Anatomy. In 1897 he was licensed to practice and, coming to Watkins, opened an office, buying out a dentist already established here. He soon demonstrated his ability in the line of his profession and is accorded a good practice, making him one of the successful professional men of the town.

On the 15th of September, 1897, the Doctor was married to Miss Jessie Rider Ellerby, a daughter of Thomas and Mary Rider Ellerby, and they have one son, Thomas Ward, who was born May 9, 1902. The Doctor belongs to Watkins Lodge, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is a member of the Episcopal church. His political support is given to the Republican party, but he has never been an aspirant for office, preferring to devote his energies to securing advancement professionally. He has won success through his earnest purpose, broad knowledge and efficient capability.

WILLIAM G. WALLENBECK.

William George Wallenbeck, one of the enterprising young business men of Watkins, is a representative of an honored pioneer family of Schuyler county, and from an early epoch in the development of this portion of the state members of the Wallenbeck family have been active and helpful factors

in the substantial growth and upbuilding. The grandfather of our subject was a native of Holland and after crossing the Atlantic to the new world he settled in Schuyler county, being one of the first residents of Watkins. When he took up his abode there the site of the village was a wilderness and swamp, little of the land having been reclaimed for the purpose of cultivation and the county gave no indication of the transformation which was soon to be wrought within its borders by the sturdy, resolute pioneer settlers. Mr. Wallenbeck settled on the east side of the lake, cleared a small tract of land of the rocks and built a log house, one of the primitive homes of the county. Fish and wild game were then very plentiful and furnished many a meal for the early settlers. The grandfather of our subject continued the work of improving his place and in course of time transformed it into a productive farm.

John Wallenbeck, the father of our subject, was born in this county, and was here reared amid the wild scenes of pioneer life. He married Miss Edna Reddener, and unto them was born but one child, the subject of this review.

In Dundee, New York, in the year 1879, William George Wallenbeck was born and under the parental roof he spent the period of his youth, entering the common schools at the usual age and therein pursuing his studies until he had largely mastered the common branches of English learning. When the country became engaged in war with Spain his patriotic spirit was aroused and he offered his services to the government in July, 1898. In the same year he returned to the Empire state, going first to Geneva and afterward to Penn Yan. From the latter place he came to Watkins, where he is now living. He has a bicycle store and repair

shop and in both branches of his business is meeting with success, having secured a liberal patronage.

Mr. Wallenbeck was united in marriage to Miss Elthia, a daughter of Alford and Francalie (Hill) McConnell. She was the only child born to her parents. Like her husband she has many friends in Watkins, and their own pleasant home is most hospitable. Mr. Wallenbeck is a member of the Baptist church, and in his political affiliations he is a Republican, deeply interested in the growth and success of the party. A young man of undaunted spirit, strong character and laudable ambition, he has already won success which argues well for the future.

FRANK F. IRISH.

Frank F. Irish, who is dealing in crockery, toys, stationery and sporting goods in Watkins, where he is accounted an enterprising and prosperous merchant, was born in Paterson, New Jersey, October 12, 1858, his parents being Hugh C. and Betsy A. (Haight) Irish. The father was born in Victory township, Cayuga county, New York, August 10, 1832, and when sixteen years of age left his native place, going to Paterson, New Jersey, where his brother had secured him a position in the office of the "Guardian," a newspaper published in that town by L. R. Stelle. From office boy and newspaper carrier he worked his way up to the position of foreman before he was twenty years of age and became an adept in all departments of the business. Leaving Paterson he was employed as a journeyman printer in New York and other places, and finally returned to his native county, establishing a printing office

in Auburn, New York. On the 2d of April, 1854, Mr. Irish was united in marriage to Miss Betsy Ann Haight. After some time spent in Auburn trying to establish himself in the newspaper business, he returned to Paterson, where he became a partner with Orin Durhop Van Derhover, in the publication of the "Guardian" in May, 1856, and assisted in establishing a tri-weekly instead of a weekly. Later they started the first successful daily paper in Paterson. In 1862, however, Mr. Irish sold his interest in the newspaper and embarked in the grocery business. While publishing his paper he had wanted to enlist as a soldier in defense of the Union, but had allowed himself to be dissuaded from taking this step. After he had been in the grocery business for two weeks, however, he concluded to join the army, and when his friends found that they could no longer prevail upon him to remain at home they suggested that he secure a commission. He took no part in this, but his friends labored in his behalf in this direction. Mr. Irish organized a company of which he became captain and which became Company K of the Thirteenth New Jersey Volunteers. His men had been in line but twice when the command was ordered south and Captain Irish had hardly become acquainted with his soldiers when he was ordered into battle at Antietam, on the 17th of September, 1862. He was leading his men in making a charge in which they had to scale a fence, and was several paces ahead of them urging them on when a bullet from the enemy pierced his breast, striking his heart, and he was instantly killed, being the first man in the regiment to fall. Heber Wells, who was near him and saw him fall, rushed to him, supporting his head and asking him if he was badly hurt. He replied, "Heber, I am killed." They were

his last words. The battle raged so that Mr. Wells could not care for the body, but gave it in charge of three others, who, however, were ordered to other duty and his body lay upon the field from eight o'clock in the morning of Wednesday until the succeeding Friday, when it was secured and interred on the battle-field. Mr. Wells secured possession of his sword, his watch, his diary, and some letters from his pockets. Before he had left his friends asked him in case of his death if his body should be brought back and he replied that as it would cost from one to two hundred dollars and that his family would be left with little means, he would prefer to be buried on the battle-field and save the expense. He also made request of his friends who were taking steps to secure money for the purpose of an elaborately carved sword, that they would wait and see the outcome and if he fell, to give the money instead to his wife and children, three in number. Although at first interred on the battle-field his remains were afterward taken to Paterson and buried in the Baptist cemetery at Sandy Hill, while later they were removed to Cedar Lawn, on the 25th of November, 1870. Mrs. Irish survived her husband only until February, 1863. The children are all living; Frank F.; Mrs. Gertrude Wright, of Buffalo; and Stelle, named for Captain Irish's first employer, Mr. Stelle, of the "Guardian" newspaper. The funeral of Captain Irish was conducted by the Masonic fraternity, of which he was a consistent member, and was largely attended, for he had many friends.

After the mother's death, Lewis Irish, of Hackensack, New Jersey, a brother of the captain, became the children's guardian and gave them a good home, carefully rearing them to manhood. Frank F. Irish, of this review, acquired a good common school educa-

tion in Hackensack and when about thirteen years of age he went to Binghamton, New York, where he continued his education for a time. At about the age of fifteen he began learning the molder's trade in the foundry of that place, and from the start he was able to earn a dollar per day. When he had completed his apprenticeship he worked at his trade in different parts of the country for twenty-two years, and in 1879 he came to Watkins, where he secured a position in the foundry. In 1888 he sought a home in the far west, locating at Whatcom, in the state of Washington. There he engaged in surveying for the Bellingham Bay & British Columbia Railroad for about five years, making his home at New Whatcom, which town he helped to lay out, witnessing its growth from a village of six hundred to thirteen thousand inhabitants. In 1894, however, Mr. Irish returned to Watkins, where for a time he was employed in the foundry, and then in 1898 he opened his present business on a small scale, having merely a news room, but subsequently he purchased the Fair, of Mr. Davis, and has built up a good trade, dealing in crockery, toys, stationery and sporting goods.

On the 12th of April, 1881, in Watkins, was celebrated the marriage of Frank Irish and Miss Alice I. Sherman, who was born near Syracuse, at Weedsport, New York, a daughter of Ora and Charlotte (Russell) Sherman, residents of Watkins, in which place the daughter was reared and educated. Two sons have been born unto them: Charles H., whose birth occurred in Seneca Falls, April 18, 1882, and Leonard C., who was born in New Whatcom, Washington, June 19, 1892.

Mr. Irish is a stalwart Republican in politics, but has never been an office seeker. So-

cially he is connected with the Improved Order of Red Men and the Knights of the Macabees, having filled most of the chairs in these lodges. He is a gentleman of good business ability, sagacity and strong purpose, and in the control of the enterprise of which he has now been the proprietor for several years, he is meeting with well merited success.

CHARLES SHERWOOD FROST.

In viewing the mass of mankind in the various occupations of life, the conclusion is forced upon the observer that in the vast majority of cases men have sought employment not in the line of their peculiar fitness but in those fields where caprice or circumstances have placed them, thus explaining the reason of the failure of ninety-five per cent of those who enter professional or commercial circles. In a few cases it seems that men with a peculiar fitness for a certain line have taken it up, and marked success has followed. Such is the fact in the case of the subject of this biography, who is to-day one of the most prominent business men of Watkins, controlling extensive and important interests.

Charles Sherwood Frost was born in Chemung county, in the town of Catlin, November 3, 1835, and is a son of Thomas Sherwood and Lydia (Cogswell) Frost. The family is a very old and prominent one in the Empire state and was established in America by English ancestors in an early epoch of the development of the new world, but the early records of the family were lost in a fire which destroyed the court house in Fairfax, Connecticut, in the seventeenth century. The great-grandfather of our subject, Joseph Frost, Jr., in company with his par-

ents, came to the town of Catharine, Schuyler county. They cast in their lot with its first settlers and secured a tract of land before any roads were cut through this portion of the state. They began the work of clearing and developing a farm and from that time to the present representatives of the Frost family have been prominent and active in affairs pertaining to the upbuilding and advancement of this portion of the state. Joseph Frost, Sr., the great-great-grandfather of our subject, died in 1810, having attained to an advanced age. The great-grandfather, Joseph Frost, Jr., was one of the heroes of the Revolutionary war who fought for the independence of the nation and was afterward pensioned in recognition of his services.

Jonathan Frost, the grandfather of our subject, died in the town of Catharine in the year 1859. Like others of the family as far back as the history can be traced, he had devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits. He married in Connecticut and the wedding journey of the young couple was made on horseback from that state to the town of Catharine in Schuyler county, New York.

Thomas Sherwood Frost, the father of our subject, was a millwright by trade but turned his attention to general farming. He was born in the town of Catharine, now Montour Falls, December 26, 1809. The farm which he purchased was surveyed by Mr. Pompella, of Owego, in 1817, and was a part of the old Watkins and Flint purchase. These old farm properties which belonged to the ancestors of our subject are still in the possession of the family, and the old homestead, which was the property of Thomas Sherwood Frost, came into the possession of Charles S. Frost of this review in 1879. Throughout the greater part of his business career the father carried on agricultural pur-

suits. He married Lydia Cogswell, who was born October 5, 1811, and both attained to an advanced age, the father passing away July 12, 1885, while the mother's death occurred on the 28th of December, 1893.

In the early district schools Charles S. Frost of this review acquired his preliminary education and later continued his studies in the Lima Seminary of Lima, New York. When he put aside his text books he turned his attention to farming and lumbering, which he followed for a short time, but not long had he been engaged in business on his own account when the Civil war broke out and with patriotic spirit he responded to the government's call for aid, enlisting in August, 1861, as a member of the Forty-eighth New York Volunteer Infantry, becoming a member of the regimental band. He joined the organization at Millport and was mustered in at Fortress Monroe, Virginia. After serving for thirteen months he was then honorably discharged at Fort Pulaski, Georgia, and was there mustered out.

Mr. Frost returned home and was engaged in the marble business in Millport, New York, from February, 1863, until the following fall, although in April of that year he took up his residence in Watkins, where he has now lived for almost forty years. Here he continued in the marble business, to which he has since given his attention, although he has not confined his energies entirely to this line. He is a man of marked resources and business ability and his efforts have been potent factors in the successful control of other concerns. He erected the building for the Schuyler Agricultural works in 1873. He is now connected with the machine foundry and milling business with which two of his sons, John E. and Charles H., are also associated, the former being a partner in the

mill and the latter in the machine works, foundry and marble shop. These have become leading industrial concerns of Schuyler county and are paying investments. Mr. Frost is also the proprietor of the Glen Park Hotel, a large and roomy structure containing two hundred and fifty rooms, of which one hundred and fourteen are sleeping apartments. This is one of the finest hotels in this section of the state and is a credit alike to its owners and to the locality in which it is situated.

On the 3d of September, 1863, Mr. Frost was married to Miss Teresa Frost, a daughter of George and Catherine L. (Sherman) Frost. Her father was born in 1811 near Reynoldsville, in what was then Seneca county, New York. In 1824 his parents settled at Beaver Dams, in what was then Tioga county, where they resided until called to their final rest. George Frost was a blacksmith by trade and in the year 1861 moved to Watkins, where he became connected with mercantile interests as a dealer in hardware and lumber. For a long period he was thus actively associated with business affairs in Schuyler county. He died July 9, 1899, and his wife passed away August 14, 1891. Unto our subject and his wife have been born six children: George W., who died at the age of thirty-eight years, had married Minnie Frost and had four children, Helen, Louise, Alice and George; John E. married Cora B. Smith; Willis L. married Eva Sisson and has one child, Teresa; Charles H. wedded Elena Holmes and has a son, Clarence; Frank married May Catlin and has a daughter, Emily May; and Glenn H. wedded Mary E. Robinson.

In politics Mr. Frost has been an earnest Republican since casting his first presidential vote for John C. Fremont in 1856. He has

served as supervisor in the town of Dix for several terms and held other minor offices, and is now the president of the board of trade of Watkins. To him there has come the attainment of a distinguished position in connection with the great material industries of the county, and his efforts have been so well directed along plainly defined lines that he seems to have realized at any one point of progress the full measure of his possibilities for accomplishment at that point. A man of distinct and forceful individuality, of broad mentality and most mature judgment, he has left and is leaving his impress upon the industrial world. For years he has been an important factor in the development of the natural resources of the state, in the upbuilding of and in the promotion of the enterprises which add not alone to his individual prosperity, but also advance the general welfare and prosperity of the city in which he makes his home.

RICHARD MALONEY.

Among the residents that Ireland has furnished to Schuyler county and who have become important factors in its business life is Richard Maloney, who was born on the Emerald isle, in the year 1825. He acquired his education in his native country and there entered upon his business career, but he realized that advancement was slow in his native land and resolved to come to America to enjoy its greater opportunities. Accordingly he crossed the Atlantic in 1850, first locating in Watkins, where he followed farming and general jobbing. There he remained until 1892, when he removed to Odessa, purchasing a farm of seventy-five acres four miles from Burdett. Here he carried on general

farming until the time of his death, which occurred July 6, 1900. Mr. Maloney was always energetic, progressive and industrious and his efforts were attended with creditable success.

In 1860 Mr. Maloney was united in marriage to Bridget Hickey, who was born in County Cork, Ireland, and came to this country in 1842, living in Watkins until her marriage. Their children are: Ella; John; James, who passed away; Thomas; William, who is also deceased; and William, who is still with his mother. Of this family, Ella is the wife of Thomas Clark, who died in Watkins, where she made her home. John married Marie Dugeon, and lives in Corning. Thomas was united in marriage to Minnie Chapman and they make their home in Odesa. Their children are Floyd and Daniel. The latter is foreman of the Lehigh Valley Railroad at this place and has been in the employ of the company for nine years. William is also in the employ of the same road.

Mr. Maloney left to his family an untarnished name. His upright life and sterling qualities of manhood had endeared him to many friends who also deeply regretted his loss. In his nature and manner he was always genial, generous and courteous and he ever favored any cause for the general welfare of his community.

JAMES D. PALMER.

Prominent among the leading agriculturists and horticulturists of Schuyler county is James D. Palmer, a very enterprising and successful business man whose fine farm and valuable orchards are the visible evidences of his life of industry and earnest toil guided by

sound judgment. He has now passed the Psalmist's span of three score years and ten, having reached the seventy-fourth milestone on life's journey. His birth occurred in the town of Ohio, Herkimer county, New York, on the 12th of October, 1827. He acquired his education in the common schools which he left at the age of nineteen in order to become a factor in the business world. He began learning the carpenter's trade, which he followed for some time in Elmira and Horseheads, New York. He possesses much natural ability as a mechanic and draughtsman.

On the 1st of October, 1853, Mr. Palmer was united in marriage to Miss Marilla Baker, a daughter of Harmon and Hulda (Goodsell) Baker, who removed from the state of Vermont to New York, settling in the town of Hornby, Steuben county. In 1853 her father went to California, where he has since made his home. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Palmer has been blessed with three children: Arthur O., who wedded Grace Edgecomb, by whom he has two children; Edward C., who married Harriet Smith, has four children and is a resident of Williston, North Dakota, where he is prominently known as a government engineer and as a representative of his district in the general assembly of that state; and Lena J., who is now deceased.

Coming to Schuyler county in early life James Palmer has here advanced to a very prominent and gratifying position. He is a representative of the leading business interests of the county—farming and fruit growing. By capable management, industry and economy he has been enabled to make large purchases of land and is to-day the owner of a good farm, comprising eighty-eight acres. Upon this he has made excellent im-

provements in keeping with a model farm of the twentieth century. He has erected a good residence, substantial barns and out-buildings, and has planted twenty-one hundred fruit trees, including peaches, pears, apples and plums. There is also a considerable quantity of small fruit upon the place and his opinions concerning horticulture in any department are regarded as authority. His fields of grain, too, are highly cultivated and yield to him good crops. Everything about his place is attractive, presenting a pleasing feature in the landscape. Through his efforts his farm has become very valuable as well as productive and the owner well merits the excellent success which has crowned his well directed efforts. He is a man of genuine worth, honesty and reliability, his word being as good as any bond ever solemnized by signature or seal. He has been called upon to settle up several estates, having recently assisted in the settlement of one estate of seventeen thousand dollars, in which every cent was accounted for. He has erected many of the buildings in his section of the country, which to-day stand as monuments to his handiwork.

In politics Mr. Palmer was formerly a Democrat and cast his first presidential vote for Martin Van Buren in 1848, but he now supports the Prohibition party. At one time he was a member of the Grange and Good Templars society in his community, but since the discontinuance of those lodges he stands alone as a representative of the organizations. He represented the Grange in the state organization and was elected the first president of the Farmers' Alliance, which office he filled for two years. Religiously he is an earnest and faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he was a trustee at one time.

P. B. SULLIVAN.

P. B. Sullivan, a dealer in coal and wood in Watkins, was born in the town of Reading, Schuyler county, New York, January 11, 1862, and is a son of Owen and Mary (Conley) Sullivan, both of whom were natives of County Cork, Ireland, where they were reared and married. In their early married life they determined to seek a home in the new world, and, crossing the Atlantic to the United States, they lived for a time in Yates county, New York, coming thence to Schuyler county. The mother died in Watkins in 1880 and was buried in the Catholic cemetery. The father, however, is now living in Utica with his children. Of his ten children, eight still survive. These are: Maggie, the wife of Thomas Fletcher, who is a molder and is serving as supervisor of the city of Utica; Mary, the wife of Edward Graystone, a barber; Hannah, the wife of Charles Folk, who is foreman for Armour in Rome, New York; Daniel J., a Rochester pharmacist who is now conducting a drug store in Utica; and Kittie and Jennie, who are with their father.

For a time the family resided at Coal Point, where P. B. Sullivan spent his boyhood days and acquired his education in the public schools, and at the age of thirteen he began working at ten dollars per month and was afterward employed in the handling of coal at Coal Point, being thus engaged until he was thirty years of age, during which time he won advancement from the position of the boy who carried the water until he became foreman and later agent, acting in the last named capacity for about five years.

On the 18th of April, 1892, Mr. Sullivan was united in marriage to Miss Hannah Kelley, who was born, reared and educated in

Watkins, a daughter of John and Bridget (O'Day) Kelley. They now have three children, John K., M. Grace and Florence Monica. They have a pleasant home in Watkins and Mr. Sullivan provides for his family by engaging in the coal trade in which he embarked in 1894, since which time he has secured a large and growing patronage which brings to him a good profit. He ships coal by lake and canal, handling three thousand tons at Coal Point for one company alone. His business has now reached profitable proportions and Mr. Sullivan is numbered among the successful men of his community. He cast his first presidential vote for Grover Cleveland and is a Democrat but has never been an aspirant for office. At the age of thirteen he was confirmed in the Roman Catholic church by Bishop Ryan, of Buffalo. His life has been one of continuous activity, in which has been accorded due recognition of labor, and to-day he is numbered among the substantial citizens of his native county.

CAPTAIN HIRAM L. COUCH.

Hiram L. Couch, a son of Eli and Harriet (St. John) Couch, was born October 10, 1823, in the town of Catharine, then Tioga, and later Chemung, but now Schuyler county, and is therefore one of the oldest native sons residing here, his life span having covered almost eighty years. His father, Eli Couch, came to the Empire state from Reading, Connecticut. He wedded Harriet St. John, of Silver Mine, Fairfield county, Connecticut, and on removing to New York they took up their abode in Hopewell, near Canandaigua, Ontario county. They became the parents of four

children, of whom the subject of this review is the eldest. Samuel P. is a farmer residing in Montour Falls. Mary E. is the wife of Giles Platt, also living in Montour Falls, and their children are four in number: Harriet C., deceased wife of Edwin T. Tracy, of Montour Falls; Martha A. and Ella E., yet with their parents; and Herman L., who married Emma Zimmerman, by whom he had one child, Ethel M., now deceased. Eleanor E., the youngest member of the Couch family, is also deceased. The parents of our subject have long since passed away.

The early schools which had been established in Schuyler county afforded to Hiram L. Couch his educational privileges and after he put aside his text books he learned the molder's trade and mastered all of the different kinds of work executed in a foundry. He became quite expert in that line of industrial activity and for twenty-one years followed the business, commanding excellent wages by reason of his efficiency and his reliability. At the end of that time he joined the army. Hardly had the smoke from Fort Sumter's guns cleared away when he offered his services to the government, for he had watched with interest the progress of events in the south and resolved that if an attempt at secession was made he would strike a blow in defense of the Union. Accordingly, on the 21st of April, 1861, he enlisted and on the 14th of May following he was mustered into the United States service as a first lieutenant of Company K, Third New York Infantry, of which company General Mulford was then captain. He first went to Fortress Monroe, Virginia, and afterward was transferred with his regiment to Fort McHenry in Baltimore. Later he was ordered to Suffolk, Virginia,



CAPT. H. L. COUCH

and from that point went to Fortress Monroe. At the time when Lee made his advance on Gettysburg Mr. Couch was ordered with his regiment to the north to aid in checking the advance of the Confederate commander, and after the battle he was again sent with his regiment, Colonel E. G. Floyd commanding, to Norfolk, Virginia, and from there to Charleston, South Carolina. Subsequently they landed on Folly Island. At that place he was promoted to the rank of captain and placed in command of the battery at Pawnee Landing, Folly Island, South Carolina. With his regiment he had control of two batteries situated about twenty rods apart. On the 19th of April, 1864, Captain Couch went from Folly Island to Hilton Head and subsequently to Fortress Monroe. They were sent from there up the York river to West Point, Virginia. Subsequently they proceeded up the James river to Bermuda Hundred and afterward to Petersburg, tearing up a part of the Petersburg & Richmond Railroad at that place, where he remained with his command for about a week and in the charge which was made about sundown on Saturday evening, he was wounded. A shell crashed into a pine tree and a piece of it cut his left hand. However, he had his wound bound up and was again ready for duty after a few hours' rest. On the following Monday morning, on the 16th of May, the enemy broke through the lines and started on a run. The Third New York, commanded by Colonel E. G. Floyd, was ordered to hold them back. They had only one hundred and ninety-six muskets left with which to make the charge but they succeeded in the attempt, driving the Confederates back and taking some of them prisoners. Their colonel, E. G. Floyd, was

wounded, and other officers were also disabled. In that engagement Captain Couch was shot through the arm by an explosive bullet, which so shattered the arm that it had to be amputated and he lay in the hospital for seven months. He was then carried to Point Lookout Hospital and as soon as he could be moved he was transferred to Chesapeake Hospital in Hampton Roads. He was then granted a furlough of twenty days with the privilege of returning home, but while making his way up Chesapeake Bay he caught a severe cold which confined him to the house throughout the following winter. When his first furlough had expired the time was extended twenty days and when that had expired his physician made out an affidavit that he was unable for duty or for the trip south, and would not be ready before six months had passed. On receiving this report the secretary of war wrote him a discharge because of his disability. Captain Couch had won promotion through meritorious conduct, and to his country he rendered valuable aid. Like others of the boys in blue he deserves to be numbered among those to whom the country owes a debt of gratitude which can never be repaid, but the memory of the brave soldier boys will ever be venerated and the story of their deeds will be read with interest as long as history endures.

Captain Couch has always been a staunch supporter of the Republican party which stood for the preservation of the Union during the dark hours of the Civil war. The study of the issues and questions of the day has never caused him to wish to sever his allegiance to the organization and he is one of its most loyal adherents in Schuylers county. The Captain is a prominent member of Montour Post, No. 22, G. A. R., in

which he has filled all the offices, including that of commander, and since 1847 he has been a member of Havana Lodge, No. 50, I. O. O. F., becoming one of the charter members of that organization and serving as its secretary for twenty-five years. He is also a member of Thayandanegea Encampment and belongs to the grand lodge and state encampment. Besides these orders he is connected with the Rebecca Lodge, I. O. O. F., and is an active worker in that society. In his church relations he is a Presbyterian and is deeply interested in everything pertaining to the general good. He is now practically living a retired life and receives the esteem and respect which should be accorded to one who has advanced far upon life's journey, his course ever marked by honesty and fidelity to duty.

WILLIAM S. WAUGH.

William S. Waugh is the owner of a well equipped and profitable drug store in Watkins and is also agent for the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company and for the United States Express Company at this place. Mr. Waugh was born in the town of Orange, Schuylar county, July 28, 1863, and is a son of James and Jane (Stewart) Waugh. His parents were natives of Ireland, and when about ten years of age the father of our subject left the Emerald isle and with his parents crossed the Atlantic to the new world, the family being established in the town of Orange, where representatives of the name have since lived. The mother of our subject was about sixteen years of age when she came to the United States and soon afterward she gave her hand in marriage to James Waugh.

Throughout his business career the father of our subject has been identified with farming interests and is now a well known agriculturist of Schuylar county.

In the public schools of his native town William S. Waugh began his education and later entered the Dundee Preparatory School, in which he was graduated with the class of June, 1886. He afterward engaged in teaching for three years in Schuylar county and then took up the study of pharmacy in the Thompson drug store of Watkins. He also occupied a clerical position in a drug store on Fourth avenue in New York city, and in February, 1892, he passed the required examination before the state board of pharmacy. Previous to this time Mr. Waugh had purchased the drug stock and fixtures of George H. Jackson, a drug store having been conducted at this place for a half century. When he had passed his examination he embarked in business here and is now regarded as one of the leading merchants of Watkins. He carries a large and complete line of drugs, exercises great care in compounding prescriptions, and by reason of his comprehensive knowledge of drugs and their medicinal uses, he is well equipped for his chosen pursuit. His business has steadily increased since he took up his abode here and his patronage is now a profitable one. In addition to the conduct of his store he is also capably serving as agent for the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company and for the United States Express Company.

On the 28th of December, 1898, Mr. Waugh was married to Miss Clara Stone, a daughter of Charles and Elizabeth (Blaine) Stone. They now have an interesting little son, Charles Stewart, born November 28, 1901. Mr. Waugh is a member of Jefferson Lodge, No. 322, F. & A. M. and also

longs to Camulasaga Lodge, No. 201, I. O. O. F., of Watkins and to other fraternal organizations. He has passed through all the chairs of the Odd Fellows society in its local branch and has represented his home lodge in the grand lodge of 1898 and 1899. His political support is given to the Democracy, and he is a member of the Presbyterian church. Starting out on his business career in early life, he found the opportunities he sought—which, by the way, are always open to the ambitious, energetic man—and making the best of these he has steadily worked his way upward. He possesses the resolution, perseverance and reliability so characteristic of his Irish ancestry, and his name is now numbered among the best citizens of Watkins and of Schuyler county.

PERRY DIBBLE.

Perry Dibble, who is a representative of agricultural interests in Montour township, was born in the town of Montour Falls, on the 9th of March, 1851, and is a son of S. W. and Hannah (Owens) Dibble. His father is a native of Pennsylvania, born on the 1st of July, 1802, in the town of Athens, near Tioga Point, and when quite young he came to Montour township, Schuyler county, New York, and here soon afterward purchased a farm, devoting his energies to agricultural pursuits. He became recognized as one of the practical, enterprising and successful farmers of his locality. He married Hannah Owens and they became the parents of four children: Helen, John, Perry and Schuyler, all of whom are living in Montour township.

Upon the home farm Perry Dibble, of

this review, spent the days of his childhood and youth, working in the fields and meadows through the months of summer, while in the winter he pursued his education in the public schools, gaining a fair knowledge of the branches of English learning, which fit one for life's practical duties. At the age of eighteen years he left school and later began farming for himself, which he followed for eight years. On the expiration of that period he began dealing in liquor, conducting a retail store. He conducted this business for six years and then resumed the work of the farm, carrying on carpentering also in connection with his agricultural pursuits. His life has been one of activity, his industry bringing to him the success which has crowned his labors. His home is in Montour township, where he has lived all his life. He has also been associated with building interests, evidence of his handiwork being seen in a number of structures in this locality.

Mr. Dibble keeps well informed on the political issues and questions of the day and is thus enabled to support his position by intelligent argument. He votes with the Democracy, believing firmly in its principles, but has never been a politician in the sense of office seeking. He belongs to the Methodist church.

GIDEON C. FORDHAM, M. D.

Successfully engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery in Watkins, Dr. Gideon Carl Fordham is also known because of his social prominence and personal worth. He was born in the town of Hector, April 10, 1863. His father, John Fordham, was a native of England, and in the year 1848

left that country and crossed the broad Atlantic to America, settling in Schuyl county. He wedded Catherine Monroe and was engaged in business as a gardener and fruit grower, thus providing for the wants of his family.

The Doctor attended the public schools of Dundee, New York, and the Dundee Preparatory School, being graduated in the latter with the class of 1886. In the meantime, however, in the year 1881, he had begun the study of medicine under the direction and in the office of Dr. Hawley, with whom he remained for three years. He then entered the University of Vermont, pursuing a three years' course, after which he was graduated in July, 1891. In order to further perfect himself in his chosen calling, he next spent twenty months in practice in the Boston City Hospital, after which he began the private practice of his profession in Yates county, New York, establishing his office at Rock Stream. There he continued for eighteen months and on the expiration of that period he came to Watkins, where he has since lived. He is a member of the Yates County Medical Society, and is a physician of broad reading and comprehensive knowledge, whose efficiency is continually promoted by his study and research. Anything that tends to bring to man the key to that mystery which we call life is of interest to Dr. Fordham, and he is regarded as a man of broad learning in his profession, and one whose skill makes him well worthy of the public patronage.

The Doctor is a Presbyterian in religious faith and politically he is a Democrat. He belongs to Canadasaga Lodge, No. 196, I. O. O. F., to the Knights of Maccabees, and to the Modern Woodmen of America. For the last two named he is medical examiner,

and he served as pension examiner under President Cleveland at Penn Yan, acting as secretary of the board. On the 18th of October, 1894, the Doctor wedded Miss Adeline Roberts, a daughter of George and Harriet (Cook) Roberts. They have a wide acquaintance in Watkins and throughout the surrounding district, and occupy an enviable position in social circles where true worth and intelligence are received as passports into good society. Their own home is celebrated for its gracious hospitality and both the Doctor and his wife have many warm friends.

JOHN HANDRAHAN.

Ireland has furnished to America many residents who have become well known factors in business life. They are energetic, hardworking people and constitute a valuable class in American citizenship. Mr. Handrahan, who is successfully following farming, owning a good and productive tract of land near Montour Falls, in Schuyl county, New York, is a native of the Emerald isle, his birth having occurred in county Cork in the year 1830. His parents, Cornelius and Maggie (Sullivan) Handrahan, were also natives of Ireland and spent their entire lives there.

Prior to coming to the new world, John Handrahan worked for six months in a rolling mill at Newport, Wales, but as his wages were only twelve cents per day he decided to try his fortune in America, and accordingly, in 1846, at the age of sixteen years, he crossed the Atlantic. In this country he has been variously employed and in this way has learned many useful things, so that to-day he has a practical knowledge of nearly all kinds

on labor. For nine months he engaged in firing on a steamboat running out of Philadelphia, and for his services received nine shillings per day, which was always paid in pennies. He has worked at night and on Sundays, besides putting in his regular time during the week, and has always faithfully performed any duty devolving upon him.

Soon after his arrival in America Mr. Handrahan accepted a position on the Erie Railroad, working at grading in Delaware county, New York, for two months, and then accompanied his brother to Millers Corners, where he remained two years, during which time he was engaged in grading and laying track and in the general oversight of a gang of workmen. When he left that place he entered the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Havana, now Montour Falls. Here he acted as general overseer of men for five years and on the expiration of that period he accepted a position on a wood machine for the same company, sawing wood for the railroad engines. At that time wood was used entirely for fuel on the railroads and had to be sawed in lengths ready for the engines. His next position was with the Erie Railroad Company, with which he remained for nine years, walking and inspecting the tracks. At the end of that time the road changed hands, becoming a part of the Pennsylvania Railroad system, and its employes remained with the new company, with which Mr. Handrahan was connected for seven years. He then lost his position through the neglect of a flagman. During this time, however, he had been economical and industrious and his savings enabled him to purchase a good farm. Since 1882 he has carried on agricultural pursuits and is now the owner of a large and valuable tract of land which is under a high state of cultiva-

tion, everything about the place being neat and thrifty in appearance.

Mr. Handrahan was united in marriage to Miss Catherine O'Hare, a most estimable lady of sterling worth. They have six children: Patrick, who is employed as an engineer on the Black Diamond of the Lehigh Valley Railroad; John, deceased; Maggie; Catherine; Henry, who is a conductor on the Eimira & Watkins trolley line and makes his home with his father; and Marion, who has passed away.

Mr. Handrahan is entirely a self-made man. He was in limited circumstances on his arrival in America but he has worked hard and continuously and his labors have brought to him a very comfortable competence. He certainly deserves great credit for what he has accomplished and merits the high regard in which he is universally held. He has lived peaceably with all men, having never had a law-suit, and he is noted for his honesty, his word being considered as good as his bond. Although past the Psalmist's span of three score years and ten, he has never been ill in his life, and is still hale and hearty.

PROFESSOR LEWIS H. BRADLEY.

Professor Lewis Harvey Bradley has a wide acquaintance in Schuyler county and throughout this portion of New York, while his skill as an optician has won him an enviable reputation. He makes his home in Watkins, but travels quite extensively in the interest of his business. His birth occurred in the town of Enfield, Tompkins county, March 1, 1845, his parents being Edwin and Julia A. (Shelton) Bradley. The Bradley family is of Irish lineage and in the early

days of American history was established in New Bedford, Connecticut. The paternal grandfather of our subject was Searles Bradley. The father, Edwin Bradley, after arriving at years of maturity, was married to Julia A. Shelton, a descendant of an old English family that was established in America about 1690 by Daniel Shelton. She was a daughter of Lemuel Shelton, who came to this state from Connecticut in 1806, and located in what is now the town of Catharine, Schuyler county, when this section was a vast wilderness. Here he spent his remaining days, aiding in the work of development and improvement, and at his death left eleven children to carry on the work. All of these reached an advanced age, ten of the number having passed the Psalmist's span of three score years and ten when called to their final rest. For many years they lived on adjoining farms, and four continued to live near the old homestead throughout life. With the exception of one, all died in Schuyler county. Representatives of the third generation are now living on the original tract owned by Lemuel Shelton. This family has been noted for their strict adherence to temperance principles, and for their exemplary lives. They are all strong Episcopalians, devoted to the faith of their fathers. The Episcopal church in Catharine, erected by Lemuel Shelton, his sons and others, is still standing and it is said its doors have never been opened for service when some one of the name of Shelton was not present. The Shelton family history is traced back to the Anglo Saxons, and the first upon record is John De Shelton. The date of his death, however, is not known. He left the manor of Stratbrook to the prior of Butte and John, his son, confirmed the disposition of the property. In 1215 Nicholas De Shelton

had purchased an estate in Wybred and was there one of the rebelling barons against King John. Sir Ralph De Shelton was knighted at the battle of Cressy, in 1346. He married Joan, a daughter of John De Plais, and died in 1373, being buried in the chancel of St. Mary's church at Shelton, under a monument bearing his effigy in complete armor. In 1504 Sir John Shelton, Knight of Bath, was high sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk, England. His son, Sir John Shelton, filled the same office, which was also held in 1570 by Ralph Shelton. The estates continued in the family until 1694, and included Shelton Hall, a noble mansion, which has now long been in ruins. Daniel Shelton, the founder of the New England family, was born at Deptford, Yorkshire, England, and with his brother, Richard, came to America prior to 1690. He settled in Stratford, Connecticut, and Richard located in Virginia. Daniel Shelton is mentioned in the Stratford records as a merchant in 1687, and on his tombstone he is styled lieutenant, but in which country he served is not known as there are no records of his military service in America. He settled in that part of Stratford called Long Hill, and owned a tract of land there about two miles square, on which three of his sons settled. He also owned land in Stratford, Stamford, Farmington, Oxford, Woodbury, Corning, Ripton and Derby. On the 4th of April, 1692, he married Elizabeth Welles, a daughter of Hon. Samuel Welles and after her death wedded Elizabeth Hollister. Samuel Welles was a son of Thomas Welles, one of the first settlers of Hartford and one of the early governors of Connecticut. Elizabeth Hollister was a daughter of John Hollister, Jr., of Wethersfield, and Joanna, his wife, was a daughter of Hon. Richard Treat.

Professor Bradley, of this review, on the maternal line is a direct descendant of this prominent and influential family. He attended the public schools of Tompkins county, New York, until he was nine years of age, when his parents removed to Schuyler county, settling in the town of Montour, where he continued his education in the district schools. Subsequently he attended the high school in Havana, also Watkins Academy, then learned the trade of a carpenter and joiner, which he followed for seven years, and then he devoted a similar period to acting as a salesman, selling fruit and ornamental trees. For seven years he was engaged in the marble business as a solicitor and collector, and then, on account of failing health, he had to abandon that business and rested from labor for a time. Later he spent two years in the employ of the Pure Gold Manufacturing Company, selling spices, teas and coffees for a time. He then lived retired on account of his health, after which he turned his attention to the optical business, of which he has now been a representative for nineteen years. He has traveled most of the time, but is always found at his office in Watkins on Sunday and Monday. He has built up a large trade here and in adjoining counties and is a very proficient representative of the business. He understands thoroughly the great mechanical principles which underlie the profession and his efficiency enables him to give entire satisfaction to those who engage his services.

Professor Bradley is a member of Havana Lodge, No. 56, I. O. O. F. His religious faith is that of the Episcopal church, of which he has long been a devoted and active member. For twenty years he has served as a lay reader in the church, still retaining that position, and is also vestryman.

He served as superintendent of the Sunday school for twenty years. In his political views he is a Republican, but the honors and emoluments of office have had no attraction for him as he has preferred to devote his attention to his professional duties. He is a man of strong force of character, marked individuality and upright principles, and wherever he goes he commands the confidence, respect and friendship of those with whom he is brought in contact.

On the 21st of June, 1879, Professor Bradley was united in marriage to Anna A. Smith, a daughter of Dr. Harvey and Hulda Ann (Goodsell) Smith, residents of Schuyler county. Mrs. Bradley was born in the town of Dix, April 16, 1853, and by her marriage has become the mother of four children: Mary Belle, born April 5, 1882; Harvey Edwin, born December 15, 1883; Ella Frances, born July 3, 1886; and Arthur La Grand, born April 25, 1889.

It will be interesting in this connection to note something of the family history of Mrs. Bradley, who comes of good old Revolutionary stock. Her grandmother, Mrs. Anna Goodsell Smith, celebrated her one hundredth birthday at the residence of her son, at Painted Post, New York, March 15, 1894. She was a daughter of Captain Sherman Patterson, who served in the Continental army under General Swift, enlisting from Connecticut and participating in the storming of Quebec. He was near General Montgomery when that gallant commander fell in that desperate assault. Mrs. Anna Smith was born at Saratoga, New York, in the house that was occupied by General Burgoyne as his headquarters during the Saratoga campaign. When sixteen years of age she became the wife of Isaac Goodsell, and traveling westward through the almost

trackless forests the bride and groom settled upon a farm in Hornby, Steuben county, New York. There they lived and labored together for over thirty years, rearing their children in peace and happiness. The father died, however, in 1841. Six years later Mrs. Goodsell became the wife of Elder David Smith, of Bath, New York, where she resided until his death, when she returned to Painted Post, living most of the time with her son, Isaac, until her demise. When she attended school she did not have to bother her brains with names and dates that now constitute the history of the United States, but that which we strive to learn was to her a matter of memory and experience. She began her life during Washington's second term as president, and lived under every administration down to the time of President Cleveland. She heard the first Methodist bishop, Bishop Asbury, preach and she remembers when Lafayette made his tour of this country. The battles of New Orleans, Lake Erie, Lake Champlain and Lundy's Lane, as well as the famous contests between the Chesapeake and the Shannon were to her matters of memory, so was the meteor-like career of Napoleon Bonaparte. She outlived the era of stage coaches, the tallow candle, the fire-place, the flint and steel, and witnessed the great improvements made in every line in the nineteenth century. She lived to see this nation grow from a feeble beginning to its present grandeur and was a patriot in all that the word implies. She believed firmly in Republican principles, and in religious faith was a Baptist. This noted woman was the grandmother of Mrs. Bradley.

Ebenezer Smith, the grandfather of Mrs. Bradley, was a physician of Connecticut, and she has in her possession an old medical

book which he purchased in 1799, it having been published in 1796. Her father, Dr. Harvey Smith, was also a practicing physician and lived in the town of Dix for many years. When a young man he came from Connecticut to the Empire state, locating in Schuyler county. Here he married Hulda Ann Goodsell, who was born in Steuben county, New York, and whose people were originally from Vermont.

GEORGE M. ELY.

George M. Ely, who has for about a fifth of a century been prominently identified with educational work in Schuyler county, and who is now serving as supervisor of the town of Hector, was born on the old Durland farm, in this county, May 12, 1861, a son of Harry and Harriet (Howell) Ely. The father was born in the town of Hector, December 3, 1837, and his parents were Richard and Hannah (Hager) Ely, while the great-grandparents of our subject were Harry and Mary (Wickham) Ely. This branch of the Ely family came from Lyme, Connecticut, and in the latter part of the eighteenth century sought a home in New York, settling in Hector township, Schuyler county. In 1837 Richard Ely was married in this county and for many years was a prominent and influential citizen, serving as justice of the peace for a long period, and filling other positions of public trust, his worth being widely acknowledged by all who knew him.

He had but one son, who grew to manhood, Harry Ely, the father of our subject, who was reared to manhood in this county, and was educated in the subscription and

district schools. He engaged in farming as a means of livelihood and in 1860 he secured as a companion and helpmate for the journey of life, Miss Harriet Howell, a daughter of George and Sallie (Durland) Howell, the former an early settler of Schuyler county, who on coming to this portion of the state took up his abode in Hector township. Mr. Ely first purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land and continued its cultivation until the spring of 1868, when he purchased the farm upon which our subject now resides, the land being then improved. To the further development and cultivation of that property he devoted his energies through many years, making the place his home until he was called to his final rest. In his fraternal relation he was a Mason and in politics was a Democrat, giving loyal support to the party. On its ticket he was once the candidate for county sheriff, but was defeated. His death occurred July 22, 1899. In the family were five sons and two daughters, but the latter, Emma and Carrie, died in infancy. The sons are: George M., of this review; Edward, who is engaged in mining, in Ouray, Colorado; Frank, who is engaged in cabinet-making and mining, at Silverton, Colorado; Richard, who is living on the old family homestead and married Mabel Matthews; and Clarence, who is a telegraph operator on the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

Upon the farm where he is now living, George M. Ely spent the greater part of his youth and to the public school system he is indebted for the educational privileges which he enjoyed. He was an apt student, a thorough and accurate pupil, and thus when he attained his majority he was well prepared for the work of the educator which he then took up and which he has since contin-

ued with the exception of three years. He was for three years the principal of the Farmer Union school; for one year at Romulus; for two years at Burdett; for two years at Odessa; three years at Perry City; two years at Mecklenburg; two years at Lodi; and for the past three years he has been teacher of the schools of Logan. His work as an educator has been highly acceptable and he has been an active factor in promoting the development and progress of the schools of his portion of the state. In 1899 and again in 1902 he was the Democratic candidate for the office of school commissioner, and at both elections ran far ahead of his ticket.

Mr. Ely is a member of Seneca Lodge, No. 604, I. O. O. F., and of Hector Lodge, No. 311, K. P. In politics he has always taken a deep and active interest and in a firm believer in Democracy, doing everything in his power to promote the growth and insure the success of the party. His life work, however, has been that of an educator, and since 1892 he has held a state teacher's certificate, a fact which is indicative of his broad learning, his scholarly attainments and his capability as an educator.

ATWOOD EVLETH.

Atwood Evleth, now deceased, was for many years a prominent and influential as well as respected resident of Schuyler county. He was born in Orange county, New York, on the 8th of January, 1815, and in his youth received excellent educational privileges, well fitting him for the responsible duties of life. After graduating from a school in his home locality, he engaged in

teaching, giving instruction in both branches of English learning usually taught in the public schools, and in music, as well. In the latter art he was very proficient and his skill in this direction made him popular in many social gatherings.

On the 24th of October, 1847, Mr. Evleth was united in marriage to Miss Ruth Horton, a daughter of Thomas B. Horton, who was born in Dutchess county, New York, and at a very early age in the history of Schuyler county, took up his abode here, the year of his arrival being about a century ago. Thomas Horton was united in marriage to Phebe Conoro, on the 21st of January, 1816, and they began their domestic life in Monterey, Schuyler county, which remained their place of residence until they were called to the home beyond. They became the parents of eight children: Eliza D.; Maria Jane and Emeline, both deceased; Caroline, who is the wife of Lewis Miller, of Trumansburg, New York, by whom she has three children, Lydia Ann, Ophelia and William; Henry; William; Daniel; and Ruth Ann, the wife of our subject. Daniel married Ellen Brose and they reside in Barrington, New York. They had one child, Dr. A. Horton, who was a physician and died suddenly on the 20th of January, 1901.

At the time of their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Evleth took up their abode in the town of Orange, Schuyler county, where he owned and operated a farm of three hundred and ten acres. This extensive tract of land he placed under a high state of cultivation, making it a very valuable and productive farm. He carried on his work in a systematic manner and was thus enabled to provide well for his family. The household was blessed with the presence of five children. Phila Jane, the eldest, became the

wife of Edwin Hughey, and they resided at Sugar Hill, in the town of Dix, but both are now deceased. They left two children, Mell and Burton. The younger members of the Evleth family are, Rachel Ann, Eliza, Phebe Helen and Ida May. After the death of her first husband Mrs. Evleth became the wife of O. C. Smith, who has also passed away, and she is now acting as housekeeper for Mr. Dusenberry, in Watkins. She owns a nice farm on the hill and is well known in Schuyler county, where she has long resided, the circle of her friends being an extensive one here.

AMOS MILLER.

Amos Miller is a representative of one of the honored pioneer families of Schuyler county. Early in the nineteenth century his grandfather came to this part of New York and since that time members of the family have taken an active and important part in the work of public progress and improvement here. Mr. Miller, of this review, was born in the town of Dix in 1841. His father, Ambrose Miller, now deceased, was born in Schuyler county, New York, in 1824, and after arriving at years of maturity he wedded Harriet Pierce. They had a family of five children: Amos, Delilia, Fannie, Mathias and David. Of this number Delilia became the wife of David Silmon, who followed railroading for several years but was eventually killed in the year 1897. His widow afterward became the wife of Abner Garrison, who is now a well-to-do farmer of Schuyler county. Fannie, another sister of our subject, is the wife of John West, also an enterprising farmer living in Odessa. Mathias was married in 1882 to Martha

Eddie and followed farming and gardening for nine years. His wife died in Odessa in 1901. David wedded Mary Voriso and lives in Odessa, where he is engaged in the growing of fruit.

To the public school system of his native county Amos Miller is indebted for the educational privileges which he enjoyed. He left school at the age of fifteen years and has since followed farming, winning very gratifying success in his work. He has become well known as a gardener and fruit raiser, his thorough understanding and his diligence bringing to him a very gratifying income. He has made a very close study of the needs of vegetables and fruit and thus knows how best to produce fruit of high grade, excellent quality and superior size, so that his annual sales now amount to quite a large figure.

In the year 1885 Mr. Miller was united in marriage to Margaret Lewis. At that time he purchased a farm, paying cash for it, having previously saved the money from his own earnings. He has resided continuously in Montour Falls since 1885 and is well known as a representative man here. In his political views he is a Republican but has never sought or desired office, preferring to give his time and energies to his business affairs, in which he has met with very creditable and desirable success.

WELLINGTON HOWELL.

Wellington Howell, one of the native sons of the Empire state, was born in Ithaca on the 2d of April, 1830, his parents being Alanson Tappan and Celestia (Labarre) Howell. The family was founded in Amer-

ica by his paternal great-grandfather, El-nathan Howell, who emigrated from Wales and settled at Northampton on the east end of Long Island, but afterward removed to Chester, Morris county, New Jersey. He took part in the Revolutionary war, being in the engagement at Monmouth, and he also furnished his quota of wood to Washington's army when it was quartered near his home. His son, Abraham Howell, our subject's grandfather, was also in the service one month, but took part in no regular engagement, though he was engaged in skirmishing under General Wayne after the retreat from Monmouth. His wife, Charity, was the daughter of William Tappan, who was also from Wales, and was under the command of General Washington in the battles of Trenton and Springfield, New Jersey. These were not the only Revolutionary heroes from whom our subject is descended, for his maternal grandfather, Henry Labarre, was also a soldier of that war. He belonged to an old family that came to the United States from Nova Scotia. Alanson T. Howell, our subject's father, was born in Chester, Morris county, New Jersey, on the 14th of September, 1800, and from there removed to Ithaca, New York, about 1822. By trade he was a cabinet-maker and wheelwright. In his family were twelve children, namely: Hannibal, Darwin, Wellington, Lucinda, Marion, Elizabeth, Myron, Byron, Tappan, Jane, Milo and Addison. Four of this number, Hannibal, Byron, Tappan and Milo, were soldiers of the Civil war, enlisting in the United States army at Groton, New York, and Hannibal and Tappan both laid down their lives on the altar of their country, the former being killed in the hard fought battle of Gettysburg, and the latter at Antietam.

Wellington Howell was only two years old when the family removed to the town of Lansing. He attended the district schools, but his educational privileges were somewhat limited, for at the early age of ten years he was bound out to a farmer, owing to the straightened financial condition of the parents. He stayed with the farmer for seven years, and then began working at the butcher's trade in Millport, at the time the Northern Central Railroad was being built through that place from Elmira to Watkins, in 1848-1849. For eighteen months Mr. Howell occupied that position, and then, on account of a cholera epidemic, the market was closed and he had to seek employment elsewhere. He began learning the painter's trade, at Groton, New York, and followed that pursuit continuously until 1862, when he removed to the town of Hector, Schuyler county, and rented the farm upon which he now lives, for three years. At the end of that time he purchased forty acres and later forty-eight acres adjoining on the west, but has since sold thirty-three acres, leaving him fifty-five acres, and with the exception of ten acres, all of this is planted to fruit. He has resided continuously upon this farm since 1862, and it is now a splendidly developed property, the owner being recognized as one of the leading horticulturists of the community.

On the 12th of October, 1853, Mr. Howell was united in marriage to Miss Esther R. Wickham, a daughter of William and Martha (Hultz) Wickham. She is a native of the town of Hector, and their marriage has been blessed with seven children: Laviro Monroe, born July 15, 1854; Willis Myron, born June 29, 1856; Otis Emerson, born January 15, 1858; Marine Emmett, born February 23, 1860; Ermina,

who was born October 17, 1862, and died August 29, 1865; Laverna, born January 5, 1865; Estelle, born June 20, 1867; and Wellington Elvin, born June 21, 1870. The family attend the Presbyterian and Methodist churches. In his political views Mr. Howell is a Republican and for three years he served as highway commissioner of his town. A self-made man, he deserves great credit for what he has accomplished, for from the early age of ten years he has been dependent entirely upon his own resources and whatever he has achieved has been the direct reward of his labors, his enterprise and his diligence.

REV. CHRISTIAN W. WINNE.

Christian W. Winne is a retired minister now living in Montour Falls, where he is filling the position of justice of the peace. He has marked influence on the moral development and upbuilding of his community and wherever he has lived he has been honored and respected for his devotion to the cause of Christianity and to the welfare of his fellow men. He was born in Ulster county, New York, February 5, 1838, and was provided with excellent educational privileges. After acquiring his preliminary education in the public schools he became a student in Roxbury Academy, where he attended in 1859-60. He then began teaching school and followed that profession with good success for five years, imparting clearly and concisely to others the knowledge he had acquired. In 1869 he entered the Union Theological Seminary in New York city, with the intention of preparing for the ministry, and was graduated from that institu-

tion in May, 1871. He at once entered upon the work of his holy office and for a number of years devoted his attention untiringly to preaching the gospel.

Immediately after his graduation Mr. Winne was united in marriage to Miss Isabella Gunn, of New York city, and sought a field of labor in the west, joining a home missionary in Minnesota. They remained in that state for five years, after which they returned to the east, Mr. Winne taking charge of the church in South Jersey, near Atlantic City, where he remained for three years. On the expiration of that period he went to Tuckahoe, New Jersey, where he continued for two years, and when he left that place he accepted a call from the church in Cedarville, continuing as its pastor for five years, during which time the church made rapid and satisfactory progress, its influence being greatly extended. His health, however, failed him because of his work in that place and he was forced to resign. After resting for a few months he accepted a call from a church at Bellemore, Long Island, where he remained as pastor for two years, when his health again failed him and for a year thereafter he engaged in no labor, residing at Jamaica, Long Island. He was next called to the pastorate of two churches in Schuyler county, New York, those of Pine Grove and Tyrone. He continued to labor among the people of those congregations and of the vicinity for five years, but again his unremitting attention to his work proved detrimental to his health and he was forced to resign. Therefore he removed to Havana, now Montour Falls, in order to provide his daughters with better school privileges. In 1893 he received a call from the church in Newfield, Tompkins county, New York,

where he remained for two years, when he once more resigned, although he lived in that place for six years. In 1899 he came to Montour Falls, which is now his place of residence. He is not now actively connected with the ministry because of his health, but in all possible ways he labored to promote the growth and extend the influence and work of the church and to reclaim his fellow men from the bondage of sin for the Master's sake.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Winne were born two children: Isabelle G., who is now acting as her father's housekeeper; and Elizabeth G., the wife of J. H. Pettit, who resides in Urbana, Illinois, where he is connected with the state experiment station in chemistry. In May, 1901, Mr. Winne was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, whose death was deeply regretted by many friends as well as her immediate family, for she was a lady possessed of many admirable traits of character, her excellent qualities of heart and mind endearing her to all with whom she came in contact.

When the country became involved in Civil war Mr. Winne enlisted at the first call for troops, April 15, 1861, at Kingston, Ulster county, New York, becoming a member of Company D, Twentieth New York Militia, but was not mustered into service at that time. Later he went to Michigan, and at Detroit, December 31, 1863, he enlisted in Company D, Twenty-second Michigan Volunteer Infantry. After being mustered in the regiment proceeded to Chattanooga, Tennessee, where Mr. Winne remained for eighteen months, and was then transferred to the Twenty-ninth Michigan Infantry, with which he served until September, 1865. He participated in the battles of Chattanooga, Resaca, Altoona, Kenesaw Mountain

and Marietta and was all through the Atlanta campaign, including the siege and capture of the city. He also took part in a great many skirmishes, was always at the front in the thickest of the fight and saw all the horrors of war. On account of the hardships he endured his health was permanently impaired, which has unfitted him for active business in any line, although he is now serving as justice of the peace, proving faithful, prompt and reliable in office. At present he is commander of Montour Post, No. 22, G. A. R. His life has been a potent element for good in the various communities in which he has resided. As a minister he appealed not only to the hearts but to the minds of his auditors, his doctrines being logical, forceful and convincing. Not until failing health forced his retirement did he put aside his labors as a pastor and to the present his work of Christian teaching and influence is carried on.

JAMES D. HOPE.

This gentleman needs no special introduction to the readers of this volume because he is very widely known in Schuyler county, if not personally, then by reputation, because of his excellent photographic work, especially in the line of landscape photography. Mr. Hope was born in West Rutland, Vermont, February 1, 1846, and is a son of James and Julia M. (Smith) Hope. The father, who was an artist of considerable fame, was born at Drygrange, Scotland, on the 29th of November, 1818, and was a son of Henry and Helen Haag (or Hague) Hope. Before he was a year old his parents removed to Berwick on the Tweed, and there his mother soon afterward died. In 1827 his

father brought him to America, settling in the rough region of eastern Canada, where the latter died of cholera. Captain Hope was the only child and being now left an orphan he decided to remain no longer in Canada, and walked one hundred and fifty miles to Fairhaven, Vermont, where he became apprenticed to a wagon-maker for a term of five years. After completing his apprenticeship he spent two years in Castleton Seminary—the years 1839 and 1840,—for he had realized the value of an education and felt its needs as a preparation for its own business career. In 1840 and 1841 he engaged in teaching school at West Rutland, Vermont, and it was there that he met and married Miss Julia M. Smith, the wedding being celebrated September 20, 1841.

Up to the time of entering the seminary Captain Hope was undecided as to a life plan. His genius as an artist had begun to develop in childhood when he amused himself by caricaturing his schoolmates, sketching battle scenes and modeling in blue clay. It is true he usually did his work with a burned stick upon a shingle, but nevertheless he displayed a talent and genius which was to be developed, in later years winning him fame. However, when he entered the seminary no thought had entered his mind that his skill could be put to any practical benefit, and it was his ambition to become a soldier, but his marriage caused him to abandon this plan. In addition to teaching he followed other employment which would give him temporary support. In the meantime he made several unsuccessful attempts to obtain instruction in painting. Finally he gave up all hope of becoming an artist and was on the eve of engaging in another enterprise when he suffered an accident that changed his plans. He was disabled by a terrible ax

wound in his ankle joint, and for a time was despondent, his best efforts seeming to result in no good, but soon, however, his naturally courageous spirit reasserted itself and, resolving that he would conquer in spite of seeming opposition and hardships, and while he was still suffering with his wound, he secured some common paints and a board upon which he painted a portrait of himself. Such was his success that sitters began to throng to him and before he was fairly able to walk he had found his place as a portrait painter and in a short time had earned over one hundred dollars. He fully recovered from the accident which threatened to disable him for life and thus when nearly twenty-five years of age he set to work in earnest at the calling for which nature had evidently intended him. He obtained suitable books and materials and by untiring study and toil became quite proficient in his art, so that he ventured to open a studio in Montreal. There he met with much more than the success of the ordinary young artist, but after two years the health of his family demanded a change and he returned to Rutland county, Vermont. There he became acquainted with a landscape painter, William Hart, who noticed Captain Hope's passionate love for nature and the readiness with which he sketched and encouraged him to devote his talent to landscape painting. About this time an opportunity presented itself whereby he might teach painting and drawing in the Castleton Seminary, and he resorted to this method to provide for his family until his pencil could more directly win for him fortune and fame. One of his pictures, a view of Castleton lake, he sold to the American Art League Union. In 1851 he built a residence in Castleton, which is still owned by his heirs. The following year he opened a

studio in New York city, where he spent the winter months through twenty years, with the exception of the period which he passed in the army. At the outbreak of the Civil war his military spirit reasserted itself and he took an active part in recruiting and organizing a company of soldiers, of which he was elected captain, the organization becoming Company B of the Second Vermont Infantry. He was first under fire at the battle of Bull Run, and he took part in eleven hotly contested engagements, including the second battle of Bull Run and other battles of the Peninsular campaign under General McClellan, together with the battles of Fredericksburg and Antietam. At the end of eighteen months, on account of his health, he was honorably discharged and returned to his home in the Green Mountain state, dividing his time between that and his studio in New York city.

Captain Hope first visited Schuylers county, December 20, 1870, in order to explore Watkins Glen, and was so deeply impressed with the beauties and opportunities for the landscape painter that he removed his family here in 1872, built a gallery and residence in the Glen and took up his abode here. His first glen picture, "Rainbow Falls," was painted for H. D. Rolfe, of New York city. He painted a large number of glen views, which for their beauty and artistic merit have been unequalled by the work of any artist who has taken this section of the country as a subject for his brush. A less painstaking and conscientious artist might have accomplished more work and have increased his emoluments, but such was Captain Hope's loyalty to his art, his belief in his divine commission to paint and his conscientious scruples as a Christian, that no inducement could have persuaded him to prostitute

his genius to any base, unworthy motive of self-aggrandizement. His interpretation of nature in landscape scenes betrayed the touch of the master. In his handling of such subjects power and gentleness combined to produce a rare charm of style and many of his pictures of Vermont scenery are pronounced incomparable. One of his finest productions is a painting of the Army of the Potomac, exhibiting eighty thousand men encamped on Pamunkey river, with General McClellan and his staff in the foreground. It was painted from a sketch made on the spot during the progress of the Civil war and is valued at twenty-five thousand dollars. A series of pictures of Antietam from different points is said to be a most realistic production of this sanguinary battle-field. This picture was exhibited in Chicago and also before the Grand Army of the Republic in Washington, D. C. In the New York state building at the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo, one entire floor was given to Captain Hope's collection, and of it the Boston "Times" said that in historical interest it was second to none on the globe. Captain Hope belonged to what is termed the realistic school of artists and has been called the father of this school in America. It is pleasing to know that fortune bestowed some favors upon him while he was yet able to enjoy the benefit of them, nor does time dim the fame which has been accorded to him. For years Captain Hope was an elder in the Presbyterian church and throughout his life was a most earnest Christian man. He died at Watkins, October 20, 1892.

In the family of Captain and Mrs. Hope were five children: Henry F., who was born in West Rutland, Vermont, wedded Mary Eason and now lives in Watkins. James D. is the second in order of birth.

Julia Adelaide, who was born in Rutland, Vermont, became the wife of George A. Stearns and died at Parana in Argentine Republic, where she now lies buried. She left one son, Albert O. Stearns, of Washington, D. C. Jessie and an infant, who lived but a few months, completed the family.

James D. Hope spent his boyhood in one of the most beautiful districts of the Green Mountain state, his parents removing to Castleton about 1850. There he was reared to manhood, attending school. In 1867 he went to Ypsilanti, Michigan, where he prepared to enter the State University, but on account of trouble with his eyes he was obliged to abandon his studies and for a time thereafter had no particular occupation until after the removal of the family to Watkins in 1872. He then went to Niagara Falls, where he mastered the art of photography, remaining there for about three years, after which he returned to Watkins and has since been known as the glen photographer, making a specialty of landscape photography.

Mr. Hope was married in Troy, New York, July 11, 1878, to Miss Emily J. Akester, who was born at Roxham, Canada, a daughter of Robert and Sarah (Bravinder) Akester. Mr. and Mrs. Hope now have two children: Helen B., who is a graduate of the high school of Watkins, of the class of 1899; and James A., who was graduated in the Watkins high school with the class of 1901 and is now in Rutger's College, of New Brunswick, New Jersey.

Mr. Hope exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the Republican party and has served as trustee of the village. Fraternally he is connected with Jefferson Lodge, No. 332, F. & A. M.; Watkins Chapter, No. 182, R. A. M.; Cananda-saga Lodge, I. O. O. F.; the Improved Order

of Red Men, the Sons of Veterans; the Ancient Order of United Workmen; and in the last named he has not only filled all the chairs but has also been a delegate to the grand lodge.

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L. H. DURLAND.

Fortunate is the man who has back of him an ancestry honorable and distinguished, and happy is he if his lines of life are cast in harmony therewith. In traits and in character Mr. Durland, of Watkins, is a worthy representative of his race. He comes of a family very prominent in the history of this country, the representatives being noted for loyalty, intelligence and devotion to the public good. Jan Gerretse Dorlandt was the first of the family to emigrate to this country, and became the progenitor here. He sailed from Holland to the New Netherlands in 1652, and tradition says of him that he was then a young man of about twenty-four years. He lived to the age of eighty-four years. His career was in every way creditable for he was industrious, energetic, intelligent, enterprising and just, and he is said to have borne an active part in the development of the community in which he lived. He first settled in Brooklyn, near the Fulton street ferry, and later in the village of Bedford. In 1687 the court of sessions ordered the town to make choice of a new commissioner to succeed Louis Guysbert, and Jan Gerretse Dorlandt was chosen and served until 1701. These commissioners were among the most important and prominent men of the community, and became the local law makers and guardians of the law. In 1699 he performed the duties of collector of Brooklyn, probably in connection with the duties of townsmen. He

was twice married and had ten children, and, it is believed, was buried in the private burial ground of the family. His descendants are today numerous and widely scattered, many of them residing in New York, New Jersey, Illinois, California, Nebraska, Iowa, Massachusetts and Michigan. Of these the subject of this review is a direct descendant.

The Durland patriots were very numerous in Pennsylvania, and large numbers of them enlisted and fought in the continental ranks during the Revolutionary war. They were Presbyterians and their community lay near the center of a thrilling theater of action, overrun successively by battalions of British and Continentals and in close communication with the camps of both armies. Tidings of the stirring victories of Trenton and Princeton reached them from the east; Brandywine, Germantown, Whitemarsh and Valley Forge were distant but a few miles to the west and southwest; most of the American troops progressed within earshot at Newtown on the north; and fifteen miles south lay Philadelphia, whose occupation by the British served to exasperate the children of Pennsylvania and to stimulate still further the patriot zeal. In such an environment the youth of that region necessarily sided with one army or the other, and although the allegiance of other families was doubtful or divided, the Durlands were unanimous in rallying under the banner of American freedom, and fought throughout the entire war. In the war of 1812 the family was represented on both sides, but those on the British side belonged to the Canadian Durlands, and the far greater number of the war were with the American army. Once more in the Civil war the family divided on military and political lines, a remarkably large number serving as

soldiers of the Union, while only a insignificant fraction was identified with the southern Confederacy. The military history of the Durland family, as a whole, is noteworthy. Twenty-one Durlands are known to have participated in the Revolutionary war, sixteen on the American side and five on the British side. In the Civil war we have the record of over fifty who served under the stars and stripes, while six served under the stars and bars. Taking a brief, but comprehensive survey of the Durlands in American, we observe that they have engaged in nearly all the honorable avenues of activity open to American citizenship, although the great majority have been tillers of the soil. There have been twelve clergymen—four Quakers, four Presbyterians, two Methodists, one Episcopalian and one Congregational preacher; ten members of the state legislature; one distinguished member of congress; three members of the Canadian parliament; four bank presidents; seventeen physicians; fifteen attorneys; four editors; twelve teachers; eight dentists; twelve managers of industrial concerns; several manufacturers; thirty-four machinists; twelve millers; four coal operators; ten sheriffs; six postmasters; and five justices of the peace; besides at least a dozen connected with railroads in various capacities; seven engaged in the insurance business and several in the real estate business. The family in different branches has also been represented among the pioneers in the California gold fields. A Durland descendant is now in command of the Royal Canadian Artillery in the citadel of Quebec, and his son is an officer in the British army in India. Another descendant, Ensign Wilfred V. Powelson, recently rendered valuable service in determining the

origin of the explosion that destroyed the United States battleship, *Maine*, in the Havana harbor, and still another served on United States battleship *Maine*, in the war against Spain, and participated in the brilliant navy actions in West Indian waters.

L. H. Durland, of this review, has the distinction of being identified with this patriotic and prominent family. He is a son of John and Maria (Hulse) Durland, and a grandson of Charles and Lydia (Terry) Durland. His great-grandparents were Charles and Jane (Swarthout) Durland, both natives of Orange county, New York. Lewis H. Durland was born in the city of Newburg, New York, December 9, 1832, and pursued his education in the public schools of Minnesink, Orange county, to which place his parents removed when he was only two years of age. After completing his education he accepted a position as clerk in the freight office of the Erie Railroad Company, at Hornellsville, New York, and with that work was identified for some time. He was then made conductor on a train running between Rochester and Elmira, and Buffalo and Elmira, New York, being connected with the Erie road from the 16th of February, 1852, until December 19, 1869. From 1870 until 1871 he was conductor on the Michigan Southern Railroad, and at the latter date he came to Watkins, where he established a hardware business, which he has since conducted with excellent success, having for more than thirty years been numbered among the progressive merchants of this place.

On the 10th of October, 1867, Mr. Durland was married to Sarah E. Bailey, a native of Livonia, New York, and they have

become the parents of four children: Charles Mortimer, Frances Louise, Sarah Elizabeth and Lewis Hudson.

Mr. Durland is a member of the Masonic fraternity which he joined at Corning, New York, and he has taken the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite and is also identified with the Knight Templar Commandery. Politically he is a Democrat, and for six years has been a member of the board of village trustees, while for three years he has been a member of the county board of supervisors, and has also been a trustee of Cook Academy, at Montour Falls, New York, for twenty-five years, and a member of the executive board. He belongs to the Baptist church, of Watkins, of which for a quarter of a century he has been a trustee, and it will thus be seen that his fraternal and trade relations are indicative of a high order of American citizenship. He is justly classed among the leading men of Schuyler county, enjoying the esteem and confidence of the community, and it may be said of him as it was of the founder of the family in America, that "he is an industrious, intelligent, enterprising, energetic and just man."

GEORGE H. GOLTRY, M. D.

For many years Dr. George H. Goltry was successfully engaged in practice in Schuyler county and ranked among the leading physicians of this portion of the state, but at the present time he is living retired, his home, which is called "Locust Terrace," being pleasantly situated in the town of Reading, two miles west of Watkins. The Doctor was born in this town December 3, 1832, and is a son of William and Rebecca

Hedden Goltry. The father's name and occupation, was probably born in Tompkins county, New York, and the mother's birth occurred either in Schuyler county or near by.

The subject of this review was reared to manhood in Schuyler county and when but twelve years of age accompanied his parents to the town of Tyrone, where the father purchased a farm, there carrying on agricultural pursuits for a number of years, after which he went to Iowa, where his last days were passed. While living under the parental roof the Doctor acquired a fair common-school education and further continued his studies in the seminary at Dundee, which he entered when twenty-three years of age, spending one term in that institution. After teaching for a time he again was a student in the Dundee Seminary for one term and once more he followed the teacher's vocation. All this, however, he regarded as an initial step to a professional career, for it was his desire to engage in the practice of medicine and to this end he became a student in the office and under the direction of Dr. Ambrose Hedden, his maternal uncle, who was located in the town of Reading. Subsequently Dr. Goltry pursued a course of lectures in Geneva, New York, and one in the Buffalo Medical College, being graduated in the latter institution when about twenty-seven years of age. He then began practice in Port Allegheny, Pennsylvania, where he remained for a quarter of a century.

After he had lived there for seven years, Dr. Goltry returned to the town of Reading and was married on the 3d of December, 1867, to Miss Martha Nichols, whose birth occurred in this town, her parents being John H. and Esther A. (Townsend) Nichols.

She, too, obtained a good education and successfully followed the teacher's profession for a number of years. Two children were born unto them: George A., who died in Pennsylvania, at the age of ten years; and Arthur N., who was born in Port Allegheny, September 13, 1873. He wedded Anna May Totman, of the town of Reading and is now engaged in farming.

After practicing his profession with success for twenty-five years Dr. Goltry was obliged to give up his chosen work on account of failing health and in 1885 took up his abode at his present home in the town of Reading, where he owns ninety-five acres of land, on which he is now living a retired life. Since casting his first presidential ballot for James Buchanan in 1856 he has been an earnest Democrat, interested in the success and growth of the party, yet has never been a politician. He became identified with the Masonic fraternity at Olean when about thirty years of age and filled various offices in the lodge in Pennsylvania, including that of worshipful master. He was one of the organizers and a charter member of Liberty Lodge, No. 505, at Port Allegheny and in order to become worshipful master he had to take the past master's degree. While engaged in the practice of his profession Dr. Goltry read broadly everything bearing upon the science of medicine and tending to promote the efficiency of the labors of the physician and his comprehensive knowledge and accuracy in applying his learning to the needs of suffering humanity made him a capable physician, whose services were widely sought. In Schuylers county he has many warm friends who esteem him highly, not only because of his successful professional career, but by reason of his genuine personal worth.

It will be interesting in this connection to note something of the family history of Mrs. Goltry, who belongs to one of the old and honored families of the county. Her father, John H. Nichols, was born near Balston Spa, Saratoga county, New York, April 3, 1816, and her mother, Esther Nichols, was a native of Massachusetts. By their respective parents they had been brought to Schuylers county in early childhood. Mr. Nichols was the only son of Amassa and Martha (Chapman) Nichols and had four sisters. He died in Reading, January 29, 1887, at the age of seventy years and ten months, and in an editorial notice of his death the following account of his life history was given: "While yet a babe in arms his parents moved into that part of the present town of Dix known as Sugar Hill, and, after four or five years moved into the town of Reading, then a part of Steuben county, where he remained until removed by death. His educational advantages were confined to the district schools of the primitive days aside from six months at Dundee and six months at Plattsburg, which latter period was suddenly terminated by a journey on foot across the country to Reading, induced by homesickness—a love of home having been one of his leading traits of character. In accordance with the ideas of an early day he was put at hard work when quite young and his early habits of industry became so strong upon him that his toil ceased only with that feebleness which came with disease. His father being a blacksmith, the responsibility of looking after the farm was placed largely upon his shoulders when but twelve or fourteen years old; but the experience thus attained made him most successful in his calling, and a competence rewarded his efforts.

"When twenty-two years of age Mr. Nichols was united in marriage to Esther Ann Townsend, of the town of Starkey, Yates county. This event occurred March 31, 1839, and was followed by a residence of seven years in the old hotel in Irelandville. Then they took possession of the dwelling which had been erected across the street nearly opposite their first home and beneath the roof-tree of which they have shared each other's joys and sorrows for upwards of forty years. The nine children which blessed this union have all lived to reach the years of manhood and womanhood, the oldest being forty-six and the youngest twenty-seven years old. Their names and residences are as follows: Amasa H., in business in New York city; Martha Z., wife of Dr. G. H. Goltry; Mary A., wife of L. A. Randall, both of Reading; Henry T., in business in New York city; Charlotte A., living at home; Emma Jennette, wife of Rev. Seward Robson, of Seneca Falls, New York; John Richard, a Congregational minister, residing in Garrettsville, Ohio; Charles W., a builder of Lynxville, Wisconsin; and Louis L., a student in Oberlin College, Ohio. On January 1, 1885, they were all together at the homestead, an event that had not occurred before in eleven years, and which has not since taken place. All but two, who were necessarily detained, were present to lay their beloved father to rest.

"The deceased, when twenty-five years of age, united with the Baptist church at Reading Center, of which he had ever since been an honored and exemplary member. For twenty-five years he served as deacon, having officiated in this capacity at the communion of the church, held January 9th of this year. His belief in the truths of Christianity resulted in more than mere profes-

sion. His faith was deep and abiding, and not without works of lasting character. In his death, indeed, the church has lost one of its most sincere followers and staunchest supporters. He served the town of Reading as supervisor, while it was yet a portion of the county of Steuben, and again at the formation of Schuyler county. He was postmaster of Reading during nearly a third of a century, holding the office for many years, as he did other minor offices, not for emolument, but as an accommodation to the community. He was ever active in matters advancing the interests of national, state or town affairs, yet the same unassuming manner and conscientiousness that characterized his course in private life were apparent in the discharge of duties of a public character, and served to render his influence for the right as potent as a citizen, as a neighbor and friend, as in the more tender relations of the home. Mrs. Nichols still survives her husband and is now living at Reading Center at the advanced age of ninety-four years.

H. PROPER STILWELL, M. D.

In a profession where advancement depends upon individual merit, upon thorough study, close application and laudable ambition, Dr. H. Proper Stilwell has attained a very creditable position. He is a native of the town of Hector, born November 30, 1846, his parents being Edward and Susan (Garrison) Stilwell. His paternal grandfather, James Stilwell, served in the Revolutionary war, probably enlisting from Delaware county, New York. He was wounded while in the army and afterward received a pension in recognition of the duty which

he had rendered to the cause of independence. In 1800 he removed from Delaware county, New York, by team and took up his abode in the eastern part of Schuyler county. He was accompanied by his family, consisting of his wife and nine children, and, with the exception of the two youngest children, the others all walked by the side of the wagon.

Edward Stilwell, the father of our subject, was a native of Delaware county, and accompanied his parents on their removal to this county. He was the fifth son and, after locating here, he materially assisted in reclaiming the wild land for the purpose of cultivation. After arriving at years of maturity he was twice married and had eleven children by each wife, the Doctor being the youngest of the entire number. One child of the first marriage is still living, and seven of the second marriage yet survive. The father died when the Doctor was about three years of age. He was drafted for service in the war of 1812, but sent a substitute, for he felt that his first duty was to his family, who needed his care and attention.

On attaining the usual age for entrance in the schools Dr. Stilwell became a student in the locality in which he lived, and his preliminary educational privileges were supplemented by study in the Starkey Seminary and in the Portland Normal School. He then turned his attention to the teacher's profession, which he followed in the district schools for eight years with good success. Later he determined to take up the study of medicine and became a student in the medical department of the University of Buffalo, in which he was graduated in April, 1875. Thoroughly equipped for his chosen work by a comprehensive knowledge of the principles of the science of medicine, as well as

by natural ability, he opened an office and entered upon practice in the village of Burdett, where he has since been located and his professional skill has secured him a large patronage. He is continually broadening his knowledge and promoting his efficiency by study, reading and investigation. He was a member of the county medical society and for several years served as its president and secretary. He has taken post-graduate work in different post-graduate schools of New York city, and is today one of the foremost representatives of the medical profession in Schuyler county. Anything which tends to bring to man the key to that complex mystery which we call life is of interest to the Doctor, and his professional reading has been broad and varied, making him a most capable physician.

On the 10th of December, 1900, the Doctor was united in marriage to Miss Libbie Finck, a daughter of Louis and Abile (Elliott) Finck. The lady was a native of Schoharie county, New York, and is highly esteemed in Burdett, where the circle of her friends is extensive. The Doctor is quite a prominent Mason, having joined the craft in 1879, at Trumansburg. He took the degrees of the blue lodge and chapter and later he transferred his membership in the lodge to Watkins. He likewise belongs to Watkins Tent, No. 166, of the Knights of the Maccabees.

Although the Doctor has enjoyed a liberal practice which has made heavy demands upon his time and attention, he has also been connected with other business interests, having at one time been a partner in a mercantile establishment in Burdett, under the firm name of Stilwell & Finck, that association having been maintained for seven years. He then sold out to his partner

and through another seven years he was a member of the firm of H. C. Smith & Company, dealing in coal and agricultural implements. Since selling out to Mr. Smith, in 1868, he has given considerable attention to the real estate business. He has at different times owned one-third of the village of Burdett, and has purchased and sold property ever since he located here. He now owns and operates a farm of one hundred and twelve acres in the town of Hector. Wherever known he is held in high esteem, because of his reliability in business affairs and his enterprise and determination. He has strict regard for the ethics of professional life, and has the confidence and good will not only of the public, but of the profession as well.

OSBORN SMITH.

One of the most prominent and influential citizens of the town of Hector is the gentleman whose name introduces this review. He is a worthy representative of its agricultural interests and has borne an important part in public affairs for several years. Mr. Smith was born in Hector on the 15th of April, 1861, and comes of an old and honored family of this county. His great-grandfather, Jonas Smith, was a native of Connecticut, whence he came to what is now Schuyler county, New York, about 1800, but it then formed a part of Tompkins county. He purchased land in Seneca county, but afterward traded this for property in the town of Hector, where the family have since made their home. He married a Miss Perry, one of the early settlers of Reynoldsville, and they became the parents of seven children, namely: Stephen, James,

Thomas S., Allen, John W., Hannah and Eleanor.

Of this family, Thomas Smith, our subject's grandfather, was born in 1809, and was a life-long resident of Hector, where his death occurred in 1877. His occupation was that of farming. He married Elizabeth B. Coats, a daughter of Joseph and Jane (Bellis) Coats, and to them were born nine children: Bela C., Julia Ann, Jane, Joseph, Eleanor, Mary, Hannah, Gertrude and Albert.

Bela C. Smith, the oldest of this family, and the father of our subject, was born in the town of Hector, January 2, 1829, and was educated in the early public schools of that locality. He was reared to farming, and has always followed that occupation with exception of twelve winters when engaged in teaching school. On the 27th of October, 1857, he was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Newton Osborn, a daughter of John Wilson Osborn and Anna (Heavenor) Osborn, both natives of New Jersey, where they were reared and married. Mrs. Smith was born in Warren county, that state, February 12, 1837, but was only ten months old when brought by her parents to Schuyler county, New York. By her marriage she has become the mother of three children, namely: Osborn; Burdick; and Sarah Maud, wife of Rev. LaMotte Stanley. Bela C. Smith has long been an active and earnest member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and has been connected with its official board for twenty-five or thirty years. He voted for Franklin Pierce in 1852 and for Abraham Lincoln in 1860, but has generally affiliated with the Democracy. He held the office of loan commissioner for nine years; was justice of the peace sixteen years; and judge of sessions for three terms. He

was appointed by Governor Hill to take the census of the town of Hector and for twenty years has filled the office of notary public, in which capacity he is still serving. It will thus be seen he has taken quite a prominent part in local affairs, and his official duties have always been discharged in a most capable and satisfactory manner.

During his boyhood and youth Osborn Smith attended the public schools of his native town, and after completing his education, engaged in teaching school in Hector, during the winter months for ten years, while through the summer season he devoted his time and energies to farming. Since then agricultural pursuits have claimed his entire attention with exception of the time devoted to official business. In connection with his farming operations he acts as agent for a fertilizing manufacturing company, known as the American Agriculture Chemical Company, which he has represented in his locality for about ten years.

In February, 1899, Mr. Smith was elected justice of the peace and was appointed to fill a vacancy, and has now held that office for four years, serving with credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of the general public. He has also been clerk of the board of supervisors since 1901, and chairman of the county Democratic committee at the same time, thus holding two positions. Since casting his first presidential vote for Grover Cleveland, in 1884, he has always supported the Democratic ticket, and he is a recognized leader in the ranks of the party in this locality. He attended the Methodist Episcopal church, and a member of Trumansburg Lodge, No. 157, F. & A. M.; and Fidelity Chapter, No. 77, R. A. M., of Trumansburg. Pre-eminently public-spirited and progressive, he gives his

support to all enterprises which he believes will prove of public benefit and is regarded as one of the most valued and useful citizens of his community.



GEORGE A. RINGER.

Varied and important have been the business interests capably directed by George Andrew Ringer. Extensive and responsible have been the duties which he has performed, and because of a wide acquaintance and because he is classed among the representative men of Schuyler county he well deserves representation in this volume. Mr. Ringer was born on the old family homestead, two miles from Geneva, New York, February 24, 1826, his parents being William and Alice (Smith) Ringer. His father was a native of Fredericksburg, Maryland, born August 23, 1798, and the mother of our subject was born in Yorkshire, England, November 16, 1802, coming to America when seven years of age. She accompanied her father, who located in Geneva, New York, where he died in 1830. Her mother had passed away in England. A sister, Jane, also came to the United States and settled near Dundee, New York. William Ringer was married in Geneva in 1823, to Alice Smith. It was in the year 1833 that he became a resident of Yates county, New York, settling near Dundee, where he lived until his death, on the 3d of August, 1873. His wife passed away January 4, 1864. They were the parents of three children: George A.; John J., who died December 2, 1855; and Susan A., who was born July 10, 1830, and is now the wife of A. Littell.

George A. Ringer was a little lad of

eight summers when the family removed from Geneva to Barrington, Yates county, New York, arriving on the 1st of April, 1833. He was educated in a district school there and in a high school at Dundee, where he pursued his studies for some time. He was afterward employed in the clothing trade for three years and on account of low prices he severed his connection with the business and turned his attention to farming and teaming in Yates county, at Dundee. He carried on that business until 1846, and then until 1851 engaged in driving a stage coach between Dundee and Penn Yan. In the same period he was also connected with the livery business. When five years had thus passed he was elected a constable for Yates county, and served for some years. In the meantime, from 1849 until 1851, he traveled in the New England states with a panorama and in 1849 he was also connected with the clothing business in Dundee. On coming to Watkins he took charge of a livery stable of Chillian Stoll, now deceased, conducting this until 1851. In that year he was elected constable of the town of Starkey, Yates county, serving until 1864, and during this period he was also deputy sheriff and crier of the courts of Yates county at Penn Yan for several years. From 1854 to 1864 he conducted a livery business at Dundee. In the year 1863 Mr. Ringer went to Washington, where he was employed by John Spicer, who was engaged by the government to secure horses for service in the war and was thus employed for a year. On the expiration of that period he returned to Watkins, New York, where he was employed to take charge of a pair of runaway horses. He also worked as a malster and six months later he purchased a team and began the transfer business on his own account. In

1864 during the McClellan campaign he was employed by General Magee to drive six horses used in hauling a wagon upon which was a boat, containing thirty-six girls to represent the thirty-six states of the Union, this wagon taking part in nearly all of the parades in this portion of the state. Mr. Ringer also engaged in teaming, owning many teams and his business was carried on with success until 1870, when he was elected constable of the town of Reading. He has filled this position continuously since with the exception of a period of one year and still holds the office. No higher testimonial of his capability and faithfulness could be given than the fact that he has long been continued in the position.

In 1861 Mr. Ringer drove the first stage from Dundee by way of North Reading, Alta, Tyrone, Weston, Bradford and Sonora to Savona, starting on the 1st of July, 1861. In 1864 he was appointed police of Watkins and served until about 1892. In his official capacity he bore an important part in bringing to justice the criminals of Yates and Schuyler counties, being indefatigable in ferreting out crime and prosecuting the criminals. In 1852 this section of the country became infested with a gang of thieves, so bold in their depredations that residents were in constant fear of losing horses. A deputy sheriff by the name of Alexander went to Dundee and obtained the assistance of Mr. Ringer in an effort to break up the gang. Learning that a Mr. Thompson was the leader of the gang, they got on his trail and tracked him from Ovid to Seneca Falls and from there to Rome, New York, where he had five horses and a lot of wagons that he had stolen near Lima, on a canal boat. There they arrested him and took him to Rochester, where he was convicted. About

the same time a great flood of counterfeit money had been put in circulation in this section and Mr. Ringer began an investigation to discover the source from which it came. Making a raid on the house occupied by Thompson's mother at Ginger Bread Corners, he found twelve hundred dollars in counterfeit bills partly made up. He has been collector of schools from 1880, holding the position almost continually until 1901. For three years he was in the employ of the Northern Central Railroad Company. For a similar period was with the Seneca Lake Navigation Company under J. D. Payne, superintendent, and for about twelve years he was agent for this company at Watkins. Mr. Ringer is the owner of the stage route from Coopers Plains to Monterey and from Monterey to Watkins and now has the mails carried over these lines. He has at different times been the operator of twenty-five stage routes and on the first stage that ever made the trip from Dundee to Penn Yan, in 1846, Mr. Ringer was the driver. His business interests as indicated have been varied, important and extensive and not only has he conducted his private affairs with capability and with good results, but continuously has he served in offices of public trust, discharging his duties with promptness, fidelity and to the satisfaction of his constituents. At the present time he has charge of nineteen houses in Watkins, which he rents and is the owner of two residences in this village. He has owned thirteen different houses here, but has lived in only two.

On the 6th of February, 1851, Mr. Ringer was united in marriage to Miss Rhoda A. Guthrie, a daughter of Joseph and Rhoda (Cole) Guthrie. Five children have been born unto them: Clarence A.; Susie, the deceased wife of Byron Stoll;

John G.; William; and Emma L., the wife of Fred B. Davis, a resident of Virginia. In his political views Mr. Ringer was first a Whig, casting his first presidential ballot for Zachary Taylor, in 1848. At one time he became identified with the Know Nothing party and upon the organization of the Republican party he joined its ranks and has since been one of its stalwart supporters. He attends the Methodist Episcopal church and is one of the best known men in this portion of New York, having perhaps a wider acquaintance than almost any other resident of Schuyler county. He is familiar with its history, has aided in its development and progress and has at all times been interested in its welfare. Mr. Ringer is, indeed, well known in this portion of the Empire state, and his genial manner has made him popular with a large circle of warm friends.

WILLIAM L. DURGEE.

In an account of the agricultural interests of Schuyler county William Loraine Durgee well deserves mention. He was born in Havana, now Montour Falls, in the year 1842, and is a son of Smith Durgee, who was born in Cayuga county, New York, April 3, 1806. When he had reached man's estate he wedded Elizabeth Lee, who was born December 3, 1810, and they became the parents of three children. Emeline L., who married Frank Gates, has three living children—Willie, Charlie and Elizabeth and one deceased, Ida. Her daughter Elizabeth is the wife of Stephen S. Norris and resides in the town of Reading, two miles from Watkins. The other children of Smith Durgee are Frances, Loraine and William Loraine.

In the common schools our subject acquired his education, continuing his studies until eighteen years of age. At that time he entered upon his business career, working as a tanner and currier with his father. They carried on the business for fifteen years. On the expiration of the period they purchased a farm and followed agricultural pursuits. Mr. Durgee still devotes his attention to agricultural pursuits with good success, for he is enterprising and progressive in his methods and his labors are bringing to him creditable and gratifying success.

In the year 1877 Mr. Durgee was united in marriage to Miss Lucy Mosher, a daughter of Oliver P. Mosher, who was born November 14, 1828, in the town of Catlin, Chemung county. He acquired a common-school education and at the age of eighteen left school in order to become a factor in the business world. On the 29th of January, 1850, he married Phoebe Sturdevant, who was born November 13, 1829, in the town of Catlin, Chemung county. Five children graced this marriage: Frank, Lucy, Delphine, John and Elizabeth. Frank Mosher now resides in Elmira, New York, and married Wacey Van Gorden. They have two children: William and Fred. Delphine Mosher became the wife of Samuel Kimball and has one son, Earl. John married Hattie Thomas, of Schuyler county. Elizabeth is the wife of Davis Catlin and lives in the town of Horseheads, Chemung county.

At the time of their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Durgee began their domestic life in the house which is still their home. It has been brightened by the presence of one daughter, Nellie E., who is still with her parents. In order to provide for his family Mr. Durgee has always carried on agricultural pursuits and is now renting a farm which is located

on the hill just west of Montour Falls. Since the time he left school he has labored earnestly and energetically, and to-day is one of the best known farmers in his section of the county.

CHARLES DAY

Nature has been generous in her gifts to almost all sections of the world. She has afforded opportunities to the settlers either in agricultural, commercial or mining lines. One of the leading industries of this section of New York, developed through the natural resources of the country, is the manufacture of salt, and with this work Mr. Day is connected. He is a native son of Italy, his birth having occurred in the town of Bacon, in that country, on the 19th of November, 1872. He therefore is but a young man, yet he has obtained a very great amount of work since coming to the new world. He is a son of Beyas Day, who was likewise born in Italy, and was there united in marriage to Miss Mary Pratt. The mother is now deceased, having passed away in her native country on the 4th of July, 1881. In their family were five children, namely: Archie, Thomas, Tony, Charles and Libby. Of this number Tony is now deceased.

Charles Day spent his early youth in his native country, and under the sunny skies of Italy he was trained to habits of industry and perseverance. In April, 1891, he sailed for the new world. He had heard favorable reports concerning the opportunities afforded to young men in America, and resolved to test the truth of these, hoping that he might better his financial conditions here. On reaching the Atlantic coast of the United States he made his way inland until he ar-

rived at Watkins, New York, where he is now making his home, being here engaged in labor work, in the manufacture of salt. He has resided continuously in this place and as the years have passed he has become well known, so that as a laborer he now has a good position.

In 1894 Mr. Day was united in marriage to Mrs. Dorothy Griswold, who was born on the 2d of April, 1876, in Prescott, Canada. She was a widow at the time of her marriage to our subject, her maiden name having been Dorothy Hitchcock. Her parents were Albert and Mary (Notell) Hitchcock, and in their family were six children, as follows: Mary, William, Joseph, John, Dorothy and James. By the first marriage of Mrs. Day her home was blessed with an interesting little daughter, Mannie, who was born in November, 1890. Mr. Day and his wife are communicants of the Catholic church, and in his political views he is a Republican. He is one of the leading men employed at the salt works at Salt Point, on Seneca Lake, and has the entire confidence of those over him, as well as his fellow workmen.

WILLIAM SUTPHEN MARTIN.

William Sutphen Martin, a general farmer and wholesale and retail dealer in milk, is a son of Archer D. and Almira (Sutphen) Martin. His paternal grandfather, William Martin, was one of the early settlers of Schuyler county, whose father was a native of Scotland and on coming to the new world took up his abode in this part of the state. After arriving at years of maturity William Martin wedded Elizabeth Masker, who was born in this country, and

in 1800 he settled on a farm one mile east of the present village of Burdett, where he cleared a large tract of land, spending most of his days there. He served with the rank of quartermaster sergeant in the war of 1812, and for many years held the office of justice of the peace in his town. Unto him and his wife were born the following named: Archer; Salinda, the wife of John C. Mead; Ira, who married Ellen Sutphen; Delilah, who became the wife of James Brink; John, who married Jane Tears; Margaret, who became the wife of Oakley Bunn; and George, who married Clarissa Sayre. When Doctor Watkins came from New York to colonize his large tract of land at the head of Seneca lake and to start what is now the village of Watkins, he left the farm in care of his eldest son and at the head of the lake built a large hotel, which he conducted for a number of years. He also ran two stage lines and carried the mail—one from the head of the lake to Elmira and the other to Ovid. After Dr. Watkins built what is now the Jefferson House, William Martin sold his hotel and returned to the farm.

Archer Martin, the father of our subject, was born in the town of Hector (then a part of Tompkins county) in 1803 and throughout his business career carried on agricultural pursuits, owning a rich and arable tract of land which he placed under a high state of cultivation. He was united in marriage to Miss Almira Sutphen, whose father was also a soldier of the war of 1812, joining an infantry regiment. Mr. Martin took his bride to the home he had prepared for her and his entire married life was passed on one farm in the town of Hector. His death occurred in 1893, and his wife, who was born April 20, 1809, passed away March 16, 1872. This worthy couple were the parents

of eleven children, namely: Avilla, born February 15, 1829, was married in 1849 to Aranthus Scovell; Elizabeth Ann, born December 21, 1830, was married in 1860 to Charles Dewey; William Sutphen, born November 30, 1832, was married in 1859 to Abigail Davis; Amelia Ellen was born January 18, 1836; Archer Delmer, born December 13, 1838, was married in 1870 to Sarah Bump; Oliver W., born December 4, 1841, was married in 1864 to Belle Miller; John P., born September 26, 1844, was married in 1867 to Susan Burnham; Marquis, born November 17, 1846, was married in 1873 to Emma Burt; Reeve, born September 18, 1849, was married in 1872 to Adeline Brown; Aaron M., born February 21, 1852, was married in 1880 to Cora Rogers; and Peter, born February 8, 1854, was married in 1875 to Ella Williams.

William S. Martin, the subject of this review, was born in Burdett, November 30, 1832, and the public schools of the town of Hector provided him with the educational privileges which he enjoyed. On putting aside his text books he took up the occupation to which he had been reared and has never followed any other pursuit than that of farming. On the 23d of February, 1859, he was joined in wedlock to Miss Abigail Davis, a daughter of Darius and Lucy (Tubbs) Davis. She was born in Chemung county, New York, and has become the mother of four children, but Carrie May, born May 10, 1860, died on the 5th of May, 1877. A. L., born October 23, 1861, is a manufacturer of Watkins. Lulie, born November 17, 1863, is the wife of Loell W. Smith. Annie Lena, born February 2, 1871, is at home.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin attend the Presbyterian church and he gives his political sup-

port to the Democracy. His integrity stands as an unquestioned fact in his history. Endowed by nature with sound judgment and an accurate, discriminating mind, he has not feared that laborious attention to business so necessary to achieve success, and this essential quality has ever been guided by a sense of moral right which would tolerate the employment only of the means that would bear the most rigid examination and by a fairness of intention that has neither sought or required disguise.

O. S. LA DOW.

O. S. La Dow, who is engaged in business as a tinner and plumber in Watkins, was born in the town of Niles, Cayuga county, on the 16th of June, 1848, and is a son of J. N. and Margaret (Prine) La Dow. The father was proprietor of a hotel and an enterprising business man. His birth occurred in the town of Cato, Cayuga county, and on leaving the Empire state he removed to Michigan, locating in Tekonsha, Calhoun county, about 1857. Subsequently, however, he returned to the Empire state and died in the year 1885.

Mr. La Dow of this review was reared in Michigan, where he acquired a good education, attending the public schools and afterward spending two years as a student in Olivet College. In 1867 he came to Watkins, where he began learning the tinner's trade under the direction of Luther Bower, entering upon a contract whereby he was to receive three hundred and fifty dollars for his services during the first year, four hundred dollars for the second year and four hundred and fifty dollars for the third year. During this time Mr. La Dow thoroughly

mastered the business in principle and detail, becoming an expert workman in the line of his chosen pursuit. In 1874 he removed to Breesport, where he purchased a tin shop and was engaged in business for four years, but as trade there was not very flourishing he came to Watkins in 1878 and here embarked in business as a tinner and plumber, his connection with the industrial interests of the town making him a leading factor in business circles. His trade has continually increased because of his expert workmanship and his trustworthy business methods, and he is now enjoying a patronage which brings to him a very gratifying income.

Mr. La Dow was married on the 15th of January, 1873, in Watkins, to Miss Frances Baldwin, of this place, a daughter of Henry J. and Mary J. (Pease) Baldwin. The lady was reared and educated in Watkins and is well known here, the circle of her friends being extensive. Mr. La Dow gives his political support to the Democracy and is now serving his fifth year as assessor of the corporation of Watkins, while from 1883 until 1886 he was a trustee of the village and during his incumbency many marked improvements were made, including the establishment of the water works, the electric light system and the sewer system, the city owning all of these except the electric light system.

In February, 1901, Mr. La Dow was elected justice of the peace, entering upon the duties of office on the 1st of January of the following year, so that he is now the incumbent, and in the trial of cases which have been brought to him he has been found to base his opinions upon the equity of the law and his course has won uniform commendation. Active in political circles he has served as a delegate to various conventions of his

party and has put forth every effort in his power to promote the growth and insure the success of the Democracy in Schuyler county. He belongs to Chequaga Tribe, No. 201, I. O. R. M., has filled all of its chairs and has represented his tribe in the grand lodge on three different occasions, while for seven years he has attended all of the great councils. Soon after attaining his majority he became a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, but is not now actively associated with the organization. He owns two residences in Watkins in addition to his business, and his property interests are the visible evidences of his life of thrift and industry, while his history is proof of the fact that success is not the result of any fortunate combination of circumstances or of genius, but is the outcome of earnest purpose, strong determination and unflinching industry.

JOSEPH R. DUSENBERRY.

Joséph R. Dusenberry is the owner of one of the best homes on the hill in Watkins and is widely known as a successful agriculturist and horticulturist. His fields yield good crops of grain, his orchards and vineyards afford excellent supplies of fruit, which, finding a ready sale upon the market, return to the owner a very desirable income. Mr. Dusenberry has made a close study of the work to which he gives his energies, and his opinions are largely regarded as authority in matters pertaining to the cultivation of fruit. He also has broad, practical experience, which has resulted in making him one of the prosperous residents of this portion of New York.

Mr. Dusenberry is a native of Rensselaer

county, New York, born on the 25th of April, 1822. His parents were Good and Maggie (Rogers) Dusenberry. The former was born in Rensselaer county in the year 1797 and after arriving at years of maturity was united in marriage to Miss Rogers, by whom he had five children—Francisco, George and Margaret, all now deceased; Joseph R., of this review; and Chauncey. The last named resides in Towanda, Pennsylvania, and owns a nice farm on the hill back of the town. His home, however, is in the village, for at the present time he is living a retired life. Francisco, the eldest brother, was a Baptist minister, widely known throughout Tompkins county, and he died in Ithaca.

Joseph R. Dusenberry pursued his education in the public schools until nineteen years of age, when he began farming on his own account and throughout his business career he has been identified with this work. He owns a vineyard in Schuyler county and one of the best places on the hill at Watkins. He not only makes a specialty of grapes, however, but raises all kinds of fruits and has a splendid bearing orchard. Under his supervision his farm has been kept under a high state of cultivation and improvement, being equipped with all modern accessories for carrying on the work.

Mr. Dusenberry was united in marriage on the 5th of June, 1845, in the town of Hector, New York, to Miss Phebe Benson. They began their domestic life on the Benson farm in the town of Hector, where they remained for five years, after which they removed to a farm about two miles east of their other home, in Hector. There they remained until 1866, in which year Mr. Dusenberry purchased a farm on the west side of Watkins, where he now lives. It has been

his home continuously since, covering a period of more than thirty-six years, during which time his earnest efforts, capable management and effective supervision have made the place one of the most valuable and attractive in this portion of the county.

Mr. Dusenberry's first wife died in 1865, and on the 12th of September, 1866, he married Susan Ellis, a native of Hector and a daughter of James Ellis. Her death occurred on the 1st of July, 1901, and our subject's only child, Harriet, died at the age of three years. Mr. Dusenberry is one of the oldest settlers of Schuyler county and few men are held in as high regard. This is due not to any special prominence which he has attained in political affairs or to the success which he has achieved in business life but to his honorable, upright character. His entire career has been permeated by his Christian faith and he has ever lived in harmony with his professions as a member of the Methodist church. His political support has been given the Democracy and in matters of citizenship he is progressive and enterprising.

MILFORD MATTHEWS.

Milford Matthews has passed the eighty-third mile-stone on life's journey, and is one of the oldest native sons of the town of Hector, still living within its borders, and this venerable and honored citizen well deserves mention among the representative men of Schuyler county. He was born January 24, 1819, and is a son of Amassa and Polly (Everetts) Matthews. In 1793 the father came to Schuyler county with his parents, and the grandfather, Amassa Matthews, entered land from the government, securing an entire section of six hundred and forty

acres. The father was a native of Westchester county, New York, born about 1785, and was therefore a little lad of eight years when with his parents he came to Schuyler county. Here he was reared amid the wild scenes of frontier life, for this district was then a pioneer region. He shared with his family in the hardships and trials incident to the establishment of a pioneer home, but later he engaged in farming on his own account, becoming one of the extensive agriculturists of the community. He served his country in the war of 1812, enlisting from Seneca, now Schuyler county, and remaining with the army a few months. He married Polly Everetts, a native of Connecticut, and a daughter of Daniel Everetts, who was one of the heroes of the Revolutionary war, enlisting from Salisbury, Connecticut, and serving throughout the struggle which won independence for the American colonies.

Mr. Matthews, of this review, is one of the family of eleven children, being the sixth in order of birth. In the subscription schools he pursued his education and he aided in clearing some land on which his father settled. He still resides upon a part of the old home tract, which for more than a century has been in possession of the family and today he owns about three hundred acres of valuable land, most of which is devoted to the raising of grain, but fruit is to some extent cultivated upon this farm, and returns to the owner a good annual income.

Mr. Matthews holds membership in the Methodist Episcopal church and his life has been in consistent harmony with its teachings and principles. He cast his first presidential vote for William Henry Harrison. He was not quite of age at that time, but his vote was not challenged and therefore

he supported the hero of the battle of Tippecanoe. From the organization of the Republican party he has been one of its staunch advocates and has held some minor offices in the township. Widely known throughout the county in which he has spent his entire life, respected as a leading and successful agriculturist, and honored by reason of his fidelity to duty, Mr. Matthews deserves to be enrolled among the early settlers and representative men of this locality.

LEVI M. GANO.

The subject of this sketch is a resident of Watkins, New York, and one of the prominent and influential citizens of Schuyler county. His life has been largely devoted to journalism, and while laboring to promote the interests of his party and the prosperity of his village, he has done much to promote the standard of his profession, reaping incidentally a share of the rewards with which it not infrequently repays persistent and sagacious efforts.

Mr. Gano was born in Hunterdon county, New Jersey, a son of Philip and Anna (Stires) Gano. The father was of French Huguenot extraction while the mother belonged to an old Dutch family. At the age of five years our subject came with his parents to Schuyler county, New York, the family locating in the town of Dix, where he was given and was quick to profit by such educational advantages as the county afforded. A part of his early life was passed under the instruction of that famous old pedagogue, Squire John A. Gillet, of Hector, whose school at Peach Orchard was known far and wide throughout western New York. Later he himself



L. M. GANO

became a teacher and was for a time the successful head of the Watkins school. After this he studied law in the office of Edward Quin, and, being subsequently admitted to the bar, practiced for a time in the state of Iowa.

Returning to New York Mr. Gano founded, in 1860, the Olean Times, now a prosperous daily at Olean, Cattaraugus county. Four years later at Watkins, he established the Watkins Express, which he has since edited and published and which has won a deservedly high rank among the weeklies of the state, having been for forty years the most influential journal and leading organ of its party in Schuyler county.

During this time Mr. Gano has been called upon to serve his town and county in various official capacities and has also filled a number of important appointive offices, commencing as clerk to the superintendent of the Chemung canal. He has been school commissioner and supervisor of Dix; canal collector at Olean; assessor of internal revenue under Presidents Lincoln and Johnson; sergeant-at-arms for two years in the assembly; seventeen years a member of the village board of education; twenty years postmaster at Watkins; and finally deputy collector of customs in New York city during the administration of President Harrison. In every public position held by him zeal, fidelity and efficiency have won him the esteem of his constituents and the high regard and confidence of his party friends. An aggressive and indomitable fighter, a far-seeing, level headed man, steadfastly loyal to party and principles, his conceded sagacity and conservative judgment in matters political have gained the Express an enviable standing as one of the most reliable and excellent publications of its class

in western New York. In Masonry Mr. Gano has been master of Jefferson Lodge, F. & A. M., district deputy grand master and junior grand warden of the grand lodge of the state.

C. D. HILLERMAN.

C. D. Hillerman is the proprietor of the Three Oaks farm and is otherwise identified with the business interests of the town of Reading for he is also conducting a feed and saw mill. One of the native sons of this town, his birth occurred March 24, 1859, his parents being Gilbert S. and Mary (Newman) Hillerman. The family is of German descent and was founded in Connecticut at an early day. Later ancestors of our subject removed to Orange county, New York, and from there his grandfather came to Schuyler county.

Gilbert S. Hillerman, the father, was born on the Lake road in the town of Reading, April 3, 1825, and became a farmer and miller. His wife was born in the same town in 1833 and was a daughter of Abijah Newman, who put in operation a water mill on Big Hollow creek at a very early day and later a cider mill on the home farm, and when Gilbert S. Hillerman became the owner of that farm he added a feed mill in 1878, while in 1884 a saw mill was also constructed upon the property. Gilbert S. Hillerman continued business there up to the time of his death, which was occasioned by the explosion of the boiler in the mill in April, 1895.

C. D. Hillerman is the eldest in a family of six children and on the old home place his youth was passed, while in the district schools he obtained his elementary educa-

tion, which was supplemented by study in the high school of Watkins for one year and in Starkey Seminary one term. In 1882 he went to Chicago, Illinois, where he took a course in bookkeeping. After his return home in 1884, he joined his father in business and the relation was maintained until the latter's death. In 1892 they bought the farm of fifty-five acres, which was formerly known as the Culver property, but which Mr. Hillerman has named the Three Oaks farm. In 1893 our subject purchased his father's interest and in 1896 removed the mill to its present location, at which point he does grinding for the community and also engages in sawing lumber.

On the 14th of October, 1902, Mr. Hillerman was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth La Mont, a native of Troy, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, and a daughter of William and Lucy (Campbell) La Mont. The La Mont family came to this country from France, being founded here in 1755 by Cornelius La Mont, his father and three brothers who located in Greene county, New York. Cornelius La Mont served for two years as a soldier in the Revolutionary war and was buried in Cortland, New York. He was the great-grandfather of Mrs. Hillerman. Her grandfather, John La Mont, was born in 1798 and married Olive Pettit, who was born in 1801. They had nine children, namely: Charles, Hiram, Hezekiah, Lucy, Lydia, Watson, William, Elizabeth and Darwin. William La Mont, the father of Mrs. Hillerman, was born in Lexington, Greene county, New York, November 15, 1835, and became interested in many different vocations, including milling, painting, carpentering and lumbering, being a natural mechanic. He married Lucy Campbell, a daughter of Carlton H. and

Naomi (Smith) Campbell, and to them were born three children: Fred C., Amma L. and Elizabeth.

In his political views the father of our subject was a Republican, prominent in the ranks of the party, and for two terms he held the office of road commissioner. Mr. Hillerman of this review is identified with the same party and for one term he served as justice of the peace, during which time he tried a number of cases. A member of the Methodist Episcopal church at Reading Center, he is serving as one of its trustees and takes a deep and abiding interest in its progress and growth. From the time that his grandfather, William Hillerman, came from Orange county and settled upon the Lake road in the town of Reading, representatives of the family have been interested in the general improvement and upbuilding of this portion of the state, bearing their part in the work of development, and C. D. Hillerman, like his father and grandfather, is known as a valued and representative man here.

BENJAMIN PALMER.

Through many years Benjamin Palmer ranked among the most valued and representative business men of Schuyler county. He was born in New City, Rockland county, New York, near Rockland lake, November 15, 1818, and was one of six children, comprising three sons and three daughters. Far back into the early history of America can the ancestry of the family be traced. There were three brothers of the name who came to America from England—Joseph, John and Abraham Palmer—and it is believed that the branch of the family to which our subject be-

longed was descended from Joseph Palmer, who settled near New City in Rockland county, New York, prior to the Revolutionary war. Jonathan Palmer, the father of our subject, had brothers who served as patriots in the struggle for independence, while he was a soldier of the war of 1812, enlisting at New York city. He acted as one of the home guards for that city and afterward received a pension in recognition of his services. He married Margaret Cole, who was one of the fifteen children of the famous Cole family of New York city and was a woman of great strength of character and admirable qualities. The Coles were an old and famous family in Holland and the founder of the American branch was one of the early Dutch settlers of New York city. To this family belongs the noted Domini David Cole, D. D., an eminent divine of Yonkers, New York, who is author of a biographical work tracing with accuracy the family lineage to early years of the sixteenth century.

Benjamin Palmer acquired his education in the schools of his native town and in the public schools of New York city, where his parents removed when he was a youth of thirteen years. When eighteen years of age he began learning the carriage maker's trade in the metropolis and afterward became the owner of a large manufacturing concern. As a wheelwright he was without a superior. In 1840 he came to Monterey, Schuyler county, and erected a large carriage making plant, carrying on business along that line throughout his remaining days, his trade reaching large proportions because of his excellent workmanship and his honorable dealing. As his financial resources increased he made judicious investments in real estate and was the owner of a large farm which he per-

sonally superintended. He made an untarnished record and an unspotted reputation as a business man. In all places and under all circumstances he was loyal to truth, honor and right, justly valuing his own self-respect as infinitely more preferable than wealth, fame and position.

On the 8th of May, 1839, Mr. Palmer was united in marriage to Miss Caroline Bogert, a daughter of Henry Gilbert and Cornelia (Demarest) Bogert. Her father was for over forty years owner of a large marble and brown stone manufactory, in which at one time as many as three hundred men were employed, and he was quite a prominent man of the metropolis. Mrs. Palmer was born in New York city, February 7, 1820, and by her marriage became the mother of five children. Henry Bogert, the eldest, born April 1, 1840, died while serving in the Civil war in March, 1863. Jonathan, born March 17, 1842, was a carriage builder and died in December, 1863. Sarah Cornelia, born February 27, 1844, was educated in the public schools of New York city, graduating in the Morris Sinia school, where she first entered into the honorable profession of teaching. After her return to Schuyler county she engaged in teaching here and for twenty-two years followed that profession, being identified with the public schools of New York city and Newark, New Jersey, a part of that time; principal of the Bradford Academy, Steuben county, New York; associate principal of Dundee Academy in Yates county, New York; and one of the associate teachers of the academy in Watkins. Emma Louise, born September 3, 1846, became the wife of James Allen Baldwin, who for thirty years was confidential clerk for Gunther & Sons, furriers, of New York city. She was noted

for personal beauty and grace, and for a most amiable disposition and Christian qualities. Her death occurred January 3, 1893, Syrillus Huyler, born November 7, 1848, is mentioned more fully below.

Mr. Palmer held membership in the Odd Fellows Society of Monterey and was also a member of the Sons of Temperance, and was long in office in those organizations, because of his popularity with his brethren of those fraternities and because of the high regard which all entertained for him. He was reared in the faith of the Dutch Reformed church, but later in life united with the Methodist Episcopal church at Monterey and was long devoted and zealous in his work in behalf of Christianity. Politically he was a Republican, never wavering in his allegiance to that party. He was a man of equitable disposition, never impatient, well educated, loving and kind, and his sterling traits of character won the respect and love of young and old, rich and poor. In those finer traits of character which combine to form that which we term friendship, which endear and attach man to man in bonds which nothing but the stain of dishonor can sever—in those qualities Benjamin Palmer was royally endowed. He died April 28, 1877, at his Watkins home on Madison avenue, sincerely mourned by all who had the honor of his acquaintance.

SYRILLUS H. PALMER.

Syrillus Huyler Palmer is an active factor in industrial circles in Watkins, where he is engaged in the manufacture and repair of wagons, and in the blacksmith business. He is a son of Benjamin and Caroline (Bo-

gert) Palmer, and was born in the town of Orange, Schuyler county, November 7, 1848. His paternal grandfather, Jonathan Palmer, came from New Jersey to New York city and lived for a time in Rockland county, this state. He arrived in Schuyler county about 1820, settling in the town of Orange, in the southeastern part of Sugar Hill. He was a farmer by occupation and devoted his energies to agricultural pursuits, making his home here continuously until his death, at eighty-six years of age.

In the district schools of his native town Mr. Palmer of this review pursued his education. He learned the trade of a carriage-maker and blacksmith although he was reared upon his father's farm in the town of Orange. Becoming familiar with these lines of industrial activity he has carried on business in this way continuously since with the exception of one year, during which he followed the carpenter's trade. For the following fifteen years he was engaged in business with Mr. Goundrey, after which he spent three and one-half years in Cortland, New York. The next five years were spent in the west, being superintendent of a carriage manufactory in Denver, Colorado. At the expiration of that period Mr. Palmer returned to New York, and after spending a short time in Watkins, went to Gorham, Ontario county, where he entered into partnership with a Mr. Coon, carrying on business at that point for a time. Subsequently, however, he again came to Watkins, and purchased his present place of business, in which he has since been carrying on all kinds of blacksmithing and wagon-making. His plant is located at the head of First street on Franklin, and extends through to Madison avenue. He is an expert workman, thoroughly understanding all of the great me-

chanical principles which underlie his work, as well as all practical labor connected with the construction of wagons and carriages, and of blacksmithing. Because of his capability he has received a liberal patronage, which is constantly growing, and his business is now an important one in industrial circles in Watkins.

On the 4th of July, 1867, Mr. Palmer was united in marriage to Miss Adelia De Witt, a daughter of George and Sophronia (McDougal) DeWitt. After the death of his first wife he wedded Elizabeth De Witt, her sister, who also passed away, and he was again married, his third union being with Ella Hill, the widow of Mott Palmer, and a daughter of Nelson Hill.

Mr. Palmer, of this review, is a valued member of Stanley Lodge, No. 434, I. O. O. F. He also became a member of Trinity Lodge, No. 23, A. O. U. W., of Denver, Colorado, and in these organizations he has held office. He attends the Baptist church and in his political views is independent, supporting the men and measures rather than the party. Prominent among the energetic, far-seeing and successful men of this portion of the Empire state, Mr. Palmer is numbered, and his life history most happily illustrates what can be done by faithful and continued effort in carrying out an honest purpose. Integrity, activity and energy have been the crowning points of his success.

JOHN HALL SWICK.

John Hall Swick is a most extensive land owner in the town of Hector, but he has never allowed the accumulation of wealth to in any way warp his kindly nature. The

story of his success may well serve as a source of inspiration and encouragement to others for he started out in life empty handed. He realized that determination, perseverance and honesty are important elements in progress in the business world and upon these he has builded his success. He stands today strong in his honor and his good name as well as in his position and as one of the leading and prominent men of Schuyler county, he certainly deserves representation in this volume.

Mr. Swick was born in Seneca county, New York, December 13, 1816, and is a son of Tunis I. and Phebe (Hall) Swick. The former was born in Virginia and during his infancy was taken by his parents to Seneca county, New York, the family settling there in the year 1790. His father has told a story of how some Indians visited this home, bringing with them a little pappoose fastened to a board. Going into the house they stood the board up against the side of the building and a hog, coming along, rooted up the board and tore the child to pieces. At the outbreak of the war of 1812 Tunis I. Swick was drafted for service, but his father hired a substitute for him. After arriving at years of maturity he wedded Phebe Hall, a daughter of Caleb Hall, who was one of the heroes of the Revolutionary war, and was captured in Dutchess county while serving in the cause of independence. The family lived originally in Dutchess county before removing to Schuyler county. Elisha Hall, an uncle of Mrs. Swick, was a soldier of the war of 1812, and, being captured, was sent as a prisoner of war to Canada, but later was released.

John Hall Swick began his education in a subscription school in Yates county, where his father had removed at an early day.

clearing a farm from the old Pulteney tract of land near Keuka Lake. There in an old log school house Mr. Swick pursued his studies during the winter months. He never went to school in the summer time except for one day, for his parents were poor and his services were needed upon the home farm when the work of clearing and cultivating the land could be carried on. It was therefore only in the cold winter seasons that he was allowed the privileges of pursuing his studies. His training at farm labor, however, was not meager, and he assisted in clearing away the brush and preparing the fields for cultivation. He was thirteen years of age at the time of the removal of his father's family to the town of Hector, then Seneca county, afterward Tompkins, and now Schuyler county, New York. Although he has lived thus successively in three counties he has resided continuously for sixty-three years upon one hill—Hector Hill—and his home has always been within a half mile of his present place of residence. For twenty-eight years he has lived in the house in which he now abides.

In September, 1838, Mr. Swick was united in marriage to Miss Annis Secoyd, a daughter of Joseph and Betsey (Hausner) Secoyd. They became the parents of four children: Delia C., now the deceased wife of Benjamin Fletcher; William, who has also passed away; Horace, who is living in the town of Hector; Schuyler, who died at the age of six years. The mother of these children was called to her final rest September 9, 1855, and on the 10th of June, 1856, Mr. Swick was again married, his second union being with Susan Smith, a daughter of Daniel T. and Sally (Hall) Smith. Her father died February 20, 1877, and her mother on the 19th of May, 1875. By the

second marriage of Mr. Swick there have been two children born: Ida is the wife of Charles Vorhes, a resident of the town of Hector; and Carrie is the wife of DeWitt C. Swick, who lives in the town of Hector, a half mile west of the old home place.

Our subject now owns about five hundred acres of valuable land in the town of Hector, and also has sixty acres in Genesee county, Michigan, near Flint. He carries on general farming and also engages in the raising of fruit. He went in debt for his team when he located upon this hill in 1840, and since that time he has made all that he now possesses. He worked for his board and clothes until he was twenty-one years of age, but today he is numbered among the men of affluence in Schuyler county, and is the most extensive landowner of the town of Hector. What he has accomplished others may do, and his life record should serve to encourage and inspire young men who have to begin as he did, without capital. He worked hard, applied himself closely to whatever he undertook, and through careful management, unremitting diligence and accurate business principles he was enabled to steadily add to his possessions. What he has achieved is certainly well merited and now in the evening of life he is surrounded by all the comforts and many of the luxuries which go to make life worth living. He has always enjoyed the best of health, which he considers of greater value than wealth. Mr. Swick has never applied to a bank for a loan, though at times he has borrowed money from his neighbors, and when asking assistance has never been refused, as his honesty is proverbial and his word is considered as good as his bond.

Mr. Swick cast his first vote in 1838 and since that time has always been found at

the polls at each election. His first presidential ballot was cast for William Henry Harrison, in 1840, and he now supports the Republican party because he believes in its principles. He served for several years as overseer of the poor of Schuyler county, but has never been an active politician or office seeker.

Mr. Swick has been called upon to mourn the loss of his second wife, who died January 6, 1899, and since that time two grandchildren, who are orphans, have kept house for him, these being the children of his son William. He can relate many interesting incidents of pioneer days when this part of the country was largely unimproved, deer and other wild animals roaming at will. Having other work to do, he never engaged in hunting and the extermination of these animals can never be laid at his door. At one time while living in an old log house where the chinking had worked out, a large rattlesnake was found between the logs, and was killed by Mr. Swick's father. The upright, honorable life of our subject has gained for him the respect and admiration of all with whom he has been brought in contact, and he has a host of warm friends throughout the county.

WINFIELD SCOTT SHERMAN.

Winfield Scott Sherman is a wide-awake, enterprising and progressive farmer of Schuyler county, and is one of its native sons, for he was born in the town of Hector, December 2, 1852. His father, Jerry Sherman, was born in Newark, New York, on the 13th of October, 1807, and in 1825 became a resident of Hector, where he fol-

lowed wagon making for twenty five years. He was a good workman, and secured a profitable business, which brought to him a comfortable income which enabled him to live retired during his last years. He was united in marriage on the 28th of December, 1832, to Miss Almira Canfield, who was born in the state of Connecticut, in 1814. Their children were Diana, George, Edwin, Le Roy, Orson, James, Philo, Sarah and Winfield Scott.

The last named pursued a common-school education and at the age of twenty put aside his text books in order to learn the more difficult lessons in the school of experience. In early life he worked at the mason's trade and also followed carpentering. He was a good workman, thoroughly mastering the business and dispatching with quickness and accuracy the tasks entrusted to him. At the present time, however, he is engaged in farming, having, in 1885, purchased the farm upon which he now resides, with money left to him by his father. His place is located near Montour Falls and is a very good property, well improved with modern equipments and conveniences for carrying on farm work. Everything about his place is neat and attractive in appearance, and a glance indicates to the passer-by the careful supervision of the enterprising owner.

On the 5th of February, 1891, Mr. Sherman was united in marriage to Miss Ella Miller. Her father, Ambrose Miller, was born in the town of Dix, Schuyler county, in the year 1802, and acquired a common-school education. He put aside his text books at the age of sixteen years and throughout his business career carried on farming, meeting with creditable success in his undertakings. He was united in marriage with Miss Harriet Pierce and unto

them were born six children, namely: Amos, Delia, Fanny, Mattie, David and Jennie. After the death of his first wife the father married Caroline Kimball, of Trumansburg, New York, and they became the parents of eight children, as follows: Edward; Sarah, now deceased; Ella; Frederick; John; Mattie; Alonzo; and Adrian. Mr. Miller was killed by the cars at Watkins, New York, on the 13th of June, 1868. His widow still survives him and is yet living in Montour Falls.

At the time of their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Sherman began their domestic life in Havana (now Montour Falls), in the house where they are now living. They have two children, Arthur K. and Frances G., both of whom are with their parents. Mr. and Mrs. Sherman have a wide circle of friends in this locality, and their own home is noted for its hospitality. In his political views Mr. Sherman is a Democrat, but has never sought or desired office, preferring to give his time and attention to his business affairs in which he is meeting with very creditable success.

CHARLES DANVERS GILE.

Charles Danvers Gile, now deceased, was born in Hanover, New Hampshire, in the year 1829. His parents were both natives of England. Emigrating to America they resided for some years in the Empire state. Subsequently, however, they removed to Lincoln, Nebraska, where their remaining days were passed. The subject of this review at the usual age entered the public schools, there pursuing his education until he reached the age of nineteen, when he put aside his text books and began earning his

own living. Entering the railroad service he there won promotion because of his faithfulness and capability and becoming a conductor he served continuously in that capacity until his demise. He was one of the trusted and reliable employes of the company, always courteous, obliging, respectful and kindly. Those qualities made him a favorite with the regular patrons of the road, and gained for him the confidence and good will of those whom he served.

Mr. Gile was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Ann Wier, the wedding being celebrated December 16, 1852. The lady was born in Havana, now Montour Falls, January 5, 1830. Her father, Alexander T. Wier, was born in the year 1803, and died in 1865, while his wife, who bore the maiden name of Christine Swick, was born in New Jersey, in 1808, and, long surviving her husband, passed away in 1886. At the time of their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Gile removed to Connecticut, where they boarded for four years. On the expiration of that period they went to St. Louis, Missouri, where they remained for four years. Again a change in residence occurred and they located in Mobile, Alabama, but after seven years they returned to St. Louis. On again leaving that city they went to Louisville, Kentucky, where they remained for two years. Their next home was in Detroit, Michigan, where they also spent two years and later they became residents of the great metropolis of the west, Chicago, Illinois. On the 1st of April, 1875, they went to Florida, living there for three years, and then again they became residents of St. Louis, which remained their home for another three years. At the end of that time they returned to Montour Falls to live with Mrs. Gile's mother. Throughout his busi-

ness career Mr. Gile had followed railroad-ing in the various places in which he had lived. He died in the year 1881, and his loss was deeply mourned by many friends, for he had won the regard and respect of his fellow men wherever he had been lo-cated. Mrs. Gile inherited her father's prop-erty, being an only child. She now has a pleasant home in Montour Falls, where she is comfortably situated and is a most esti-mable lady.

PHINEAS CATLIN.

The Catlin family is one that enjoys a venerable antiquity and a conspicuous place in the history of the old world. From an ancient document belonging to the family we quote: "The family of Catlin has been seated at Newington, near Rochester, in the county of Kent, England, ever since the Norman conquest. Reginald de Catlyne, who was one of the followers of William the Conqueror, is mentioned in 'Doomsday Book' as possessing two Knight's fees of land at the time of his successor in the county of Kent." From the same genealogy of the family above referred to we subjoin the following from a long and interesting record, since the arrival of the first of the Catlins in America, in 1643. Theodore Catlin, son of John, born November 12, 1758, married Mary Goodwin; Phineas, born October 22, 1760, settled in Tioga county; Israel, born September 15, 1762, settled in Seneca county; Margaret, born November 16, 1764, died young; Theodore was born September 19, 1770; Abel was born March 2, 1776; Clarissa, born in 1778, married William Cunningham, and married second time George Coryell; Anna married E. S.

Hinman; Horace died in Canada; Mary married Gurdon Grannis.

Phineas Catlin, son of Theodore, born October 22, 1760, married Sally Ross, and had the following children: Brant, born April 24, 1789, married Margaret Bennett, and died in 1819. Phineas, born January 30, 1795, married first Hannah Lee, and second Deborah Kimball. Theodorus, born Decem-ber 12, 1796, married first Nancy Haring, and second Laura Haring. Sarah, born July 12, 1800, married Dr. Jones, and died in 1825. Mary, born December 14, 1803, mar-ried John Crawford. Lucy, born December 14, 1807, married Hiram W. Jackson.

Phineas Catlin, son of Phineas, born January 30, 1795, married first Hannah Lee, and second Mrs. Deborah Kimball. His children were: Ralph Lee, born Jan-uary 7, 1815. Carolina S., born March 26, 1816, married John Mitchell, Jr., and sec-ond Barnabus Miller. Ursula, born Feb-ruary 25, 1823, married A. G. Campbell. Cornelia B. was born July 9, 1828. Lucy Louisa, born February 26, 1833, married Thomas C. Campbell. Francis M., born April 24, 1835, died young. Henry B., born October 5, 1837, married Carrie B. Close.

Judge Phineas Catlin, the father of the gentleman whose name heads this bi-ography, was one of the pioneers of the old town of Catharine, having settled in that part of the town now included in Montour in 1792. He was the first supervisor of Catharine, having been elected to that office at the first town meeting, in 1798, and for eleven years consecutively thereafter. He was also several years clerk of the town, and for a long period one of its justices of the peace. Prior to the organization of Che-mung county, he was elected first judge of old Tioga, and served in that, as in all other

positions, with eminent success, and to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. At the age of sixteen years he enlisted in the Revolutionary army and served seven years. He died January 30, 1827, in the sixty-seventh year of his age, and was very sincerely lamented as a useful citizen, a good neighbor and a true friend.

As will be seen by reference to the genealogy of the family, as above given, Phineas Catlin, son of he whom we have just noticed, was born January 30, 1795. He was brought up amid the scenes incident to pioneer life, having been born on the old homestead in what is now Montour. He attended the district school taught by Anthony Brodrick, where he acquired all the book knowledge he possessed, to which he added a long and successful business career. For several years he was town clerk of Catharine, and also for some time supervisor. In 1824 he moved to Odessa, and resided there until his death. On the 3d of February, 1814, he married Hannah, daughter of Israel Lee, with whom he lived until his death, March 2, 1867, a period of fifty-three years. They raised a very worthy family, who, like their progenitors, for many generations back, by their lives and characters, are doing honor to their exalted ancestry. Prominent among the sons of Phineas Catlin is Henry B., at one time sheriff of this county. In the days of our trouble with Great Britain, in 1812-1814, Mr. Catlin belonged to a regiment of horse in the state militia, raised at Elmira, and at the burning of Buffalo his regiment was called to arms, the enemy evacuated the city on the lake before the valiant Elmira regiment could get farther than Dansville, November 14, 1813. Mr. Catlin, evidently realizing the truth of the scriptural injunction, "It is

not good for man to be alone," married Deborah, widow of Henry Kimball. She was the daughter of John Kimball, a pioneer and prominent citizen of the town of Catlin, Chemung county.

In a general summary of the character of Mr. Catlin, dispensing with all of an eulogistic nature, we can say that he did as much as any one living man for the material improvement of the town of which he was an honored citizen; that in his life and labors he has evinced a desire to accomplish what he could for the general welfare of the community at large; that all of his dealings with his fellow men have been honorable and just; that in his domestic relations he has been the fond and affectionate husband and parent, and in his public life an eminently successful and useful member of society.

HENRY BRANT CATLIN.

Henry Brant Catlin, who is now living retired in Watkins, was born in Odessa, Schuyler county, on the 5th of October, 1837, a son of Phineas and Hannah (Lee) Catlin. At the usual age he entered the public schools and pursued his education until he had acquired a good knowledge of the branches of English learning, which fit one for life's practical duties. After putting aside his text books he secured a clerkship in a drygoods store in Montour Falls, working for A. G. & J. Campbell, with whom he remained for about two years. He spent the next six months at home caring for an invalid sister and then went to Ovid, Seneca county, where he was engaged in clerking for about a year. On the expiration of that period he became

a resident of St. Paul, Minnesota, where he was located for eighteen months as a clerk in a bank. Returning thence to Schuyler county, Mr. Catlin settled on the home farm and for eighteen years continuously engaged in agricultural pursuits, placing his land under a high state of cultivation and making many improvements thereon. At length he was called from the quiet of the farm to public office, having in the fall of 1878 been elected sheriff of Schuyler county, New York. He then removed to Watkins and entered upon the duties of the office, which he discharged faithfully for one term, the present sheriff of the county acting as his deputy during that period. At length he retired from office as he had entered it—with the confidence and good will of the public. He then went to Odessa, where he was engaged in the milling business, which he carried on for about eighteen months, when he once more took up his abode in Watkins, where he has since resided. Here he turned his attention to the liquor business, which he carried on until 1897, when he became ill, and since that time has been unable to resume work.

Mr. Catlin is a member of Myrtle Lodge, No. 131, F. & A. M., of Montour Falls. His political support is given the Republican party, he having continuously voted its ticket since casting his first presidential ballot for Abraham Lincoln. His fellow townsmen, recognizing his worth and ability, have several times called him to public office. He served as justice of the peace and as town clerk of the town of Catharine for many years, acting in that office previous to his incumbency as sheriff.

On the 13th of June, 1860, Mr. Catlin was joined in wedlock to Miss Carrie C. Close, a native of Pennsylvania. They have many friends in Watkins, and the hospitality

of the best homes is extended to them. In public office and in private life Mr. Catlin has commanded the respect of all with whom he has come in contact, and over the record of his official career as well as of his business relations, there falls no shadow of wrong.



MRS. ELIZABETH MAHONEY.

Mrs. Elizabeth Mahoney owns and occupies a pleasant home in Watkins, where she has lived for twenty years. She is a native of the Emerald isle, her birth occurring in County Kerry on the 21st of August, 1833, and her parents were also natives of Ireland. Her educational privileges were very meager, but she had ample training in the duties of the household. In the year 1876 she gave her hand in marriage to Patrick Mahoney, who was born in County Clare, Ireland. Their union was blessed with seven children. John, the eldest, is now living in Watkins, where he is manager of the opera house, and where he is known as an enterprising and popular man, having a host of warm friends. Maria resides at home and is employed in the hotel in Watkins. Patrick is now deceased, having died of heart trouble. Elizabeth is the next of the family. Ellen is living in the sanitarium, and is held in the highest regard. Thomas makes his home with his mother and does general work. Flora, who is now fourteen years of age, is yet in school.

It was in the year 1852 that Mr. and Mrs. Mahoney left their native country and crossed the Atlantic to America. They became residents of Schuyler county in 1880, and Mrs. Mahoney has since lived here. Her husband died May 1, 1887, in the faith of

the Catholic church, of which she and her children are likewise communicants. She has a pretty home in Watkins which she has owned and occupied for twenty years. Being well known in the town, she has many warm friends whose high regard she has gained by reason of her upright life and excellent traits of character.

JAMES EDWIN BIRDSALL.

James Edwin Birdsall, now deceased, was for a number of years a worthy citizen of Schuyler county and certainly his memory deserves to be perpetuated on the pages of its history. He was a son of George W. Birdsall, and was born in the city of Albany, New York. His early education was acquired in the public schools there and afterward he pursued a college course. At the age of nineteen he entered the Taylor Malt House at Albany, where he became a practical malster, and throughout his entire business career carried on work along that line.

When about thirty-two years of age, Mr. Birdsall was united in marriage to Melvina Amanda Newell, a daughter of Banister Cracken and Nancy Agnes (Booth) Newell. Mrs. Birdsall was born in Rochester, New York, June 2, 1848. Her father was a native of Scotland and when a young man crossed the Atlantic to America, settling in Bangor, Maine, where he was reared. By trade he was a millwright and always carried on that pursuit in order to provide for his family. Removing to Monroe county, New York, he was there married to Miss Booth, a daughter of Abijah Judson Booth. Mr. and Mrs. Newell became the parents of seven children: Harriet Frances, now de-

ceased; William Henry, who is living in Lawton, Michigan; Charles Banister, who has also passed away; Sarah Jane, deceased; Mrs. Birdsall; Marietta and Anna Maria, the two latter deceased.

When Mr. Birdsall came to Watkins he was employed on a salary for five years, working at his trade. He then entered into partnership with Frederick Davis in the malt business and they continued together until 1869, when Mr. Birdsall removed to Erie, Pennsylvania. There he again engaged in the same business, making his home at that place for six years. On the expiration of that period he returned to Watkins, where he afterward spent the summer months. His death occurred here on the 13th of November, 1876. He was a member of the Odd Fellows Society, having been initiated here into the order in Watkins lodge. In politics he was an earnest Republican, interested in the success and growth of his party, yet he never sought office. He was a communicant of the Episcopal church and was a man whom to know was to respect and honor because of his upright life and his fidelity to the principles of a trustworthy manhood.

WILLIAM BUSHNELL ELY.

No history of Schuyler county would be complete without the mention of William Bushnell Ely, who has spent his entire life in this portion of the state and is an honored and respected citizen. He has taken a deep interest in many measures pertaining to the general good and has given his hearty co-operation to all movements for the public benefit.

He was born in the town of Hector, May

8, 1821, and is a son of Augustus and Olive (Scovill) Ely. His paternal grandfather, Richard Ely, settled here in 1795, when this was yet a frontier region, much of the land being still unclaimed, while the work of progress and improvement had scarcely been begun. He secured large tracts of land, becoming one of the extensive property holders of the locality and here he lived until his death, an honored pioneer, who bore an important part in laying the foundation for the present prosperity and progress of his locality. The maternal grandfather of our subject was Timothy Scovill and he married Chloe Kelsey. He served as a soldier of the Revolutionary war, valiantly aiding in the cause for independence. His father was drafted for service, but as the elder man was needed at home to carry on the work of the farm and to provide for his family, the son took his place, going as a substitute to the front when but seventeen years of age. He entered the service from Connecticut, where the family originally lived and was in the army for two years.

Augustus Ely, the father of our subject, was a soldier of the war of 1812, enlisting from Schuyler county, New York, but after serving for a short time he was taken ill and was brought home. Prominent in public affairs he was a recognized leader in thought and action in his locality and was frequently called to public office, where he discharged his duties with promptness and fidelity. He served as overseer of highways and was also overseer of the poor for many years. He likewise filled the position of road commissioner and was one of the board that laid the road out through the woods from Hector Falls. Always a student of the political issues and questions of the day, he was enabled to support his position by intelligent

argument. Public spirited and progressive, he gave his support to every measure that he believed would prove of benefit to the community. He died September 28, 1870, at the advanced age of eighty-four years, his birth having occurred on the 16th of April, 1786. He had continued the work of progress and upbuilding which had been begun by his father in pioneer days and as a valued citizen he commanded the respect and confidence of all who knew him. In his family were the following children: Olive Maria, Oliver Comstock, Philo Scovill, Polly Ann, William Bushnell, Chloe Scovill, Lydia Margaret, Harriet and Mary. Of this family Olive Maria, the eldest, is now living, making her home with the subject of this review. She was born August 8, 1813, and is therefore almost ninety years of age. Chloe S. is the wife of David Hillerman, of Watkins, and Mary, who became Mrs. Henry S. Hudson, is living in Cortland, New York. The others, with the exception of the subject of this review, have all passed away.

William B. Ely, whose name introduces this record, was educated in the early subscription schools near his boyhood home and later he turned his attention to farming, which he has always followed in the town of Hector. He owns a good farm of one hundred and twenty-four acres devoted to grain and fruit. His marked industry, enterprise and diligence have been important elements in his success, making him one of the leading agriculturists of his community.

On the 22d of December, 1847, he was united in marriage to Miss Almira Woodford, a daughter of James and Urana (Robinson) Woodford. Her mother was an aunt of Governor Lucius Robinson, now deceased, of Elmira, New York. Unto Mr.

and Mrs. Ely were born four children: Charles, a resident of Kansas; William Cheaver, who is living in Albany, New York; George Woodford, who resides upon the old home farm with his father, and has charge of a portion of the land; and Frora Anale, the wife of Judson D. Mallory, who is a resident of the town of Hector. The mother of these children died August 18, 1884.

Mr. Ely was again married on the 1st of December, 1885, his second union being with Amanda E. Durland, a daughter of Peter Durland and granddaughter of Robert Durland, who came to this county from New Jersey in 1813 and settled on the farm where Oliver Budd now lives, making it his home until his death in 1847. Peter Durland grew to manhood in the town of Hector and was educated in the schools of that locality. He became a successful and was one of the leading citizens of his community. Politically he was an active worker in the Democratic party. He died in 1859. In his family were five children who grew to man and womanhood, but Mrs. Ely is the only one now living. Peter H., the eldest son, served a short time in the Civil war and held the rank of captain. Mrs. Ely was the next of the family and was followed by Robert C. Albert O. was a first lieutenant in Company I, Twenty-third New York Volunteer Infantry. Edgar died when a young man.

Mr. Ely exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the Republican party. He has served as overseer of the highways, also as excise commissioner and was supervisor of his town in 1864. His first vote was cast for Henry Clay in 1844 and he continued an advocate of the Whig party until its dissolution, when he joined the ranks of the new Republican

party. A prominent and influential member of the Presbyterian church, he has served as clerk of its board of trustees for more than a half century, having been elected to the office in 1847. He was also elected an elder of the church in 1857 and in the same year he was chosen clerk of the sessions and has since held all of these positions. All speak of Mr. Ely as an honorable man, one whose word is as good as his bond and whose example is well worthy of emulation.

JAMES BEAHAN.

James Beahan was born on the farm where he now lives, December 8, 1826. His father, Thomas Beahan, was a native of County Kildare, Ireland, born March 12, 1798, and after attaining to man's estate crossed the Atlantic to America, being the second of the family to seek a home in the new world, his brother Mathew having previously arrived in the United States. They did not at once come to Schuyler county but afterward located here, having in the meantime married sisters in Seneca county, who were born in the town of Lodi. Thomas Beahan wedded Florence Faussett and on removing to Schuyler county located on the farm which is now the home of our subject and which was deeded to Mr. Beahan by his father-in-law, George Faussett. There he spent the remainder of his days, rearing his family and carrying on agricultural pursuits. Six of the children reached mature years. Mary Ann, who became the wife of Peter McCaul, died in Watkins, leaving six children. James is the second in order of birth. Fannie became the wife of Charles O'Neil and died leaving a son, Hugh, who was killed

in the mines of Colorado while trying to save the lives of others in a mine explosion. Esther is the widow of Hugh Carney. George and Elizabeth were twins and the latter is now deceased, while the former, who was married in Michigan to Jennie Barnett, is now engaged in the grain business at Durand, that state. Martha, another member of the family, is also deceased. The father was a man of good education, possessing splendid ability as a penman, his hand writing looking like copper plate work. He was also an excellent grammarian and mathematician and his scholarly attainments and ready command of the English language made him a fluent writer. He gave his political support to the Democracy but never sought or desired office, and, having been reared in the Catholic church, he died in that faith in 1849.

James Beahan lived upon the home farm during the period of his youth and as his father was in ill health, largely assisted in the labor of field and meadow, his education being pursued through the winter months in the country schools of the neighborhood. He remained upon the home farm until his father's death and for eight years thereafter he continued to manage the estate, which was then divided. He and his mother administered the estate, having to go to Bath, Steuben county, for this part of Schuyler county was then a part of Steuben.

On Christmas Day of 1852, in Elmira, Mr. Beahan was united in marriage to Miss Harriet Griswold, who was born and reared in the town of Dix, a daughter of Squire and Temperance (McDowell) Griswold. She was born October 3, 1831, and passed away April 2, 1896, when sixty-four years of age. There were five children by that marriage. Willard, who was born January 15, 1854,

married Bessie DeWitt and is now a division engineer on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, living in Winona, Minnesota. He is a graduate of Cornell University and spent about a year in South America engaged in the construction of railroads. He crossed the Andes from Chili to the Atlantic coast, afterward sailed from Buenos Ayres to Bologne, France, thence went to Paris, London, Scotland and Ireland, successively, visiting in the last named country the birth place of his grandfather. He has located over fourteen hundred miles of railroad in the southwestern part of the United States, probably more than any other man of his age in this country. His wife was also a graduate of Cornell University, and it was while in college that they became acquainted. They had one son, James, who is the only grandson of our subject. Albert L., a resident of Canandaigua, New York, is a graduate of the Bellevue Medical College, also has taken post-graduate work, pursuing two such courses in New York and one in Philadelphia, studying under Dr. Joseph Price, the great abdominal surgeon. He is now practicing his profession with success in Canandaigua, where he married Theodora Hopkins. In that place he has a hospital, containing forty-five rooms, and he is regarded one of the most eminent members of the profession in his part of the state. Edward, born December 15, 1858, died May 3, 1866. Harry E., born January 13, 1862, was forced to leave school on account of his health and has since been engaged in various occupations. For five or six years he conducted a grocery store in Watkins and then became a traveling salesman. His wife bore the maiden name of Ida Swarthout and was a resident of Yates county. George, born May 24, 1864, died May 8, 1865. In addi-

tion to rearing his own children Mr. Beahan brought to his home a girl, May Totman, who was then nine years of age. After the death of his wife he and the adopted girl carried on the farm. She is now the wife of Arthur N. Goltry, who has a good commercial education and is now carrying on the farm of his wife's foster-father.

Of his original place Mr. Beahan still has ninety-four acres of rich land, on which he has made excellent improvements. The fields are under a high state of cultivation and everything about his farm is neat and thrifty in appearance, indicative of the progressive, practical spirit of the owner. In his political affiliations Mr. Beahan is a Democrat, and though he has never been a politician in the sense of office seeking, he has served as road commissioner and assessor. Throughout the greater part of his life he has carried on agricultural pursuits and now at the age of seventy-six years he is practically living in retirement, enjoying a well merited rest.

FRANK LA FITTE MILLER.

The history of the advancement of Schuyler county along educational lines would not be complete without mention of Frank La Fitte Miller, who has attained prestige as a teacher and is now capably serving as a school commissioner. He was born in the town of Reading, Schuyler county, July 24, 1867, and represents one of the old families of the state. His ancestry can be traced back to Zachariah Miller, his great-grandfather, who was one of seven brothers. He married Miss McCormick and among their children was Daniel Miller,

who wedded Sally Gould. Their son, Edwin, and the father of our subject, was born July 19, 1843, and was married in October, 1865, to Miss Phoebe A. Clawson. At the time of the Civil war he responded to his country's call for aid to crush out the rebellion in the south and enlisted in the Fiftieth Regiment of New York Volunteers Engineers, with which he served from 1862 until 1865, later becoming a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Frank L. Miller pursued his education in the Dundee Preparatory School and in Cook Academy at Montour Falls, New York, pursuing a classical course, which prepared him for college. He was graduated in that institution in June, 1895. The eldest son of a poor man, he was obliged to earn money in order to pay his tuition and he has never been too proud to remember his early struggles or to tell of how he worked on the farms through the summer months and taught school in the spring and fall seasons in order that he might continue his own studies through the winter months. Ambitious for a broad and thorough education, he utilized every opportunity that would advance him in this direction and won an excellent reputation for unfaltering perseverance in every undertaking. He was enabled to pursue his course in Cook Academy by doing carpenter work, by caring for the reading room and by waiting on table. Very ambitious, his energy exceeded his strength and years of study together with long hours of hard work affected his health to such an extent that he was obliged to give up his cherished ambition of pursuing a collegiate course. Therefore upon his graduation from Cook Academy he began teaching and Schuyler county has certainly benefited by his efforts in this direction.



FRANK L. MILLER

From September, 1895, until June, 1896, he was a teacher at West Cornwall-on-the-Hudson and from the latter date until June, 1899, he was principal of the Three Mile Bay union school in Jefferson county, New York. In June of the last mentioned year, however, he returned to North Hector and in November, following, he was elected school commissioner of Schuyler county for one term and served from the 1st of January, 1900, until the 1st of January, 1903. On the 4th of November, 1902, he was re-elected to the office for a second term, which will continue his incumbency until the 1st of January, 1906. At the second election he received a largely increased majority and no statement could indicate more clearly the confidence reposed in him by his fellow citizens because of his capability, fidelity and excellent service. He has given splendid satisfaction in the office, being fearless in the performance of his duty, tactful and courteous in the discharge of the work that devolves upon him. He is quiet and unobtrusive in his manner yet accomplishes results with steadfastness of purpose and his work has been publicly commended by the Hon. Charles R. Skinner, the state superintendent of schools of New York. During his incumbency in the office the standard of teachers has been raised, the school property has been improved and material advancement has been made along lines of instruction and the methods of work done in the schoolroom. He is certainly well qualified for the position because of his wide experience as a teacher, his marked devotion to and zeal for educational work and his tireless industry and these elements in his official career have won him the regard of all.

In Canandaigua, Ontario county, New

York, on the 27th of August, 1896, Mr. Miller was united in marriage to Miss Belle Margaret Freeman, a daughter of the Rev. A. L. and Margaret (Bingham) Freeman. Her father was a Baptist clergyman of prominence. Mrs. Miller was educated at the Granger Place school of Canandaigua, in the Cook Academy of Montour Falls, in the Vassar College of Poughkeepsie, New York, and prior to her marriage was a successful teacher. She is much interested in her husband's work and because of her own experience as a teacher is able to give him much assistance. Her family has ever been noted for intellectuality and for co-operation in everything pertaining to mental development. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Miller has been born one child: Frances Margaret, who died January 20, 1899, at the age of eighteen months.

Mr. Miller is an earnest Republican whose support is given to the party because he believes firmly in its principles and realizes that its platform contains the best elements of good government. In 1896 he became a member of the Knights of Pythias fraternity, in which he has held the office of prelate, and in 1902 he joined the Knights of the Maccabees. He has also labored effectively and earnestly along moral lines and has been a member of the Baptist church of North Hector since a young man of twenty-one years. He is now serving as one of its trustees and is superintendent of its Sunday-school. Mr. Miller is a man of attractive personal appearance, is a pleasing conversationalist and in manner is very genial and courteous, possessing a quiet dignity which always attracts attention and commands respect, because it is the expression of a character worthy of regard. He is kind-hearted and sympathetic and com-

mands not only the esteem of his fellow men, but also that warmer expression of affection which is usually termed friendship.

CHARLES B. RHODES.

In taking up the personal history of Charles Benjamin Rhodes we present to our readers the life record of one who is widely and favorably known in Schuyler county. He was born in this county on the 29th of June, 1849, a son of John and Lucretia R. (Collins) Rhodes. The ancestry of the family can be traced back to William Rhodes, the great-grandfather of our subject, who was a native of England and in a very early day crossed the Atlantic to America, settling in Sussex county, New Jersey, thus founding the family in the new world. Among his children was John Rhodes, Sr., who was united in marriage to Maria Shackleton and their son, John Rhodes, Jr., became the father of our subject. He was born July 15, 1824, in Sussex county, New Jersey, and obtained a common school education. Leaving his native state he removed to Havana, New York, and later he became a resident of Millport, this state. At the age of eighteen years he left school and began earning his own livelihood as a farmer. In 1848 he was united in marriage to Miss Lucretia R. Collins, a daughter of Benjamin Collins, who was a son of B. and Ruth (Whitney) Collins, who removed from Connecticut and settled in Lansing, Tompkins county, New York, more than a century ago. Benjamin Collins was born in Lansing, New York, March 18, 1803, and by his marriage he had nine children: Mahala J., born October 24, 1826; Lucretia R., born November 20, 1828;

Ann Sophia, born October 16, 1830; Callista E., born July 24, 1833; Sarah E., born November 4, 1835; Lucinda, born March 19, 1838; Etta Linda, born July 8, 1840; Barnett C., born October 7, 1842; and Charles B., born July 2, 1845.

John and Lucretia R. (Collins) Rhodes began their domestic life in Millport, where they lived for six years, removing thence to Townsend, which was their place of residence for thirteen years. Their next home was in Moreland and here, as in the other communities in which he has resided, Mr. Rhodes is held in the highest respect by reason of his sterling worth. He had a family of four children: Charles B., born June 29, 1849; Mary E., born April 2, 1851; Adelia S., who was born May 30, 1852, and is now deceased; and John G., who was born September 28, 1854. The mother of these children died July 8, 1858, and on the 10th of February, 1859, Mr. Rhodes was again married, his second union being with Mahala J. Collins. They had but one child, Elmer F., who was born June 2, 1867, and is now conducting a store at the Moreland station. He married Stella Kniffen. In his political affiliations John Rhodes, the father of our subject, is a stalwart Republican, having supported the party since its organization. In his religious views he is a Methodist and his life has ever been honorable and upright, in consistent harmony with his profession.

Charles B. Rhodes of this review was reared amid the refining influences of a good Christian home and to the public school system he is indebted for the educational privileges which he enjoyed until he reached the age of eighteen years. He then started out in life for himself and in 1881 he purchased the mill property which he still owns, conducting the business with good success. In

1902 he purchased his farm, comprising ninety-five acres and to its further cultivation and development he is now devoting his energies, in connection with his milling business. He is an enterprising, wide-awake and progressive man and in his business affairs he displays marked capability, careful management and keen discernment. He is now accounted one of the prosperous residents of his community and he is held in high respect by a large circle of friends, many of whom have known him from his boyhood. In politics he is a Republican and like his parents he has adhered to the faith of the Methodist church, which finds in him a zealous advocate and earnest member.

MARCUS M. CASS.

Among the old and prominent families of Schuyler county none have borne a more influential part in its development and up-building than the one of which Marcus M. Cass, of Watkins, is a worthy representative. The first to bear the name in this part of the state was a Revolutionary soldier, who came from Massachusetts. His son, Josiah Cass, who fought at Lundy's Lane during the war of 1812, married Eunice, daughter of John and Desire (Bull) French, of Otsego county, New York, and to them were born six children, of whom Marcus M. is the youngest and the only one now living.

Cynthia Ann, the eldest child of Josiah and Eunice (French) Cass, gave her hand in marriage, about 1840, to Dr. Samuel Watkins, in whose honor the village of Watkins was named. The Doctor was born on Long Island in 1772, and came to Schuyler county in 1828, having, as heir to his brother John,

come into possession of a large part of the so-called "Watkins and Flint purchase" of three hundred and twenty-five thousand acres of land around the head of Seneca lake. He laid out the village which now bears his name and erected many of its notable buildings. At his death in 1851 he left to his widow the bulk of his estate, which consisted of a large amount of property in western New York. Mrs. Watkins was a woman of remarkable ability and force of character, upon whom had devolved the management of the Doctor's interests for a number of years previous to his death. She changed the name of the village from Jefferson to Watkins; gave it a public park; endowed its academy; and was foremost in all charitable and business enterprises. Subsequently she married her cousin, Judge George G. Freer, and, shortly afterward dying childless, she left her estate to her relatives.

Marcus M. Cass, whose name introduces this review, was born in the town of Hector, this county, in 1824, and received advantages of travel and education unusual at that day, passing some years at the then celebrated Ithaca Academy and later attending college. He afterward studied law in the office of Joshua Spencer, a distinguished attorney of Utica, and continued his studies with the well known Rochester lawyer, Selah Matthews. For a time he engaged in the practice of his profession at Buffalo with the late Norton A. Halbert, of New York city, but in 1856 returned to Watkins, where he has since made his home.

In that year Mr. Cass was united in marriage to Miss Sarah A. Hurd, a daughter of Stephen Hurd and granddaughter of General Edward Hurd, a Revolutionary soldier from Sandgate, Bennington county, Vermont. Of the seven children born of this

union, Marcus M., Jr., is the eldest. He was educated at Cook Academy, the United States Military Academy at West Point and the Columbia Law School. He engaged for a while in the practice of law, has done newspaper work in different cities and is now editor of the Watkins Express. He was assistant secretary of the state constitutional convention in 1894. The other members of the family are Mrs. George L. Meddick, of Elmira; Mrs. John M. Roe, of Watkins; Mrs. Albert H. Olmsted, of Rochester; John L. and Schuyler C., both of Watkins; and W. H. Seward, of Rochester.

Mr. Cass is a gentleman of fine natural abilities and scholarly tastes, and of a philosophical and meditative turn of mind. He has been a life-long Republican, and was a forcible and polished speaker in the days when he interested himself in politics, but he never held or aspired to office, though serving his party on the state Republican committee and as a delegate to the national convention which nominated President Lincoln for a second term. He is passing the closing years of life quietly at his home in Watkins, and is a man of conceded high character and integrity.

PETER GIBSON.

Peter Gibson, who is identified with agricultural pursuits in Schuyler county, was born in Barrington, Yates county, New York, March 12, 1835. His father, John Gibson, was a native of Washington, Pennsylvania, and after arriving at years of maturity he wedded Mary Kinney. Their children were: John; Catherine; William; Nancy; Peter; Eliza and Sarah, who have

passed away; and Clark. Of this number John, the eldest, was born in Pennsylvania, received a common school education and at the age of eighteen years started out upon his business career. In 1858 he was married to Maria Kinney and their home is now in Dundee, Yates county. They have five children: Frank, Rose, John, Belle and Jepp. Catherine, the second of the family, became the wife of John Humphrey, but both are now deceased. William married Elizabeth Insko, of Dundee, New York, and they have three children: Melvin, Edson, deceased, and Anna. Nancy became the wife of John Haws. They took up their abode in Dundee and both died there. Sarah became the wife of William Kinney. Clark, the next member of the Gibson family, joined the Union army when only fourteen years of age and was killed in the war.

Under the parental roof Peter Gibson, whose name introduces this review, spent the days of his boyhood in a manner not unlike that of the lads of the period. At the age of six years he entered the public schools and there pursued his studies until reaching the age of fourteen years. He then began working in a cabinet shop in Dresden, New York, where he was employed for two years, after which he ran a boat between Watkins and New York. He followed boating for three years, on the expiration of which period he entered the employ of Thomas Perry in the lumber business. Through thirteen years he was connected with the lumber trade but he now follows farming and is one of the wide-awake, progressive and successful agriculturists of his community.

In the year 1867 Mr. Gibson was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Rodgers, a daughter of John and Charlotte (Mitchell)

Rodgers. In her parents' family were the following children: Henry lives in Washington. Mrs. Gibson is the next of the family. Charles, who was born in Newfield, New York, was a soldier of the Civil war and died in Washington, D. C. Delphene died at the age of twenty years. Edwin J. Rodgers, the youngest member of the family, was born in Mechlenburg, and has always resided there.

The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Gibson has been blessed with three children, Maude, the eldest, is the wife of John Houghtaling, who is engaged in horse training in Watkins, and they have one child, Louise. Charles and Katharine are the younger members of our subject's family.

HUGH CARNEY.

In the history of the men of Schuyler county who have been or are at the present time actively connected with the business interests here and whose names are found on the roll of valued citizens was Hugh Carney. He was born in County Fermanagh, Ireland, May 20, 1835, and died in Watkins, New York, on the 13th of June, 1881. His parents were Francis and Catherine Irvine Carney; the former died when the son was but ten years of age. With his mother and two sisters Hugh Carney came to the new world in 1859; for a few years the family lived in Corning, New York, afterward coming to Watkins, where the mother's death occurred. Two brothers of our subject were John and Francis Carney; the latter served many years in the legislature and later became lieutenant governor of Colorado.

Hugh Carney remained with his mother

during the period of his youth; when a young man he responded to the call of his adopted country for aid to crush out the rebellion, enlisting in 1862, as a member of Company G, One Hundred and Sixty-first New York Volunteers, being made a sergeant of his company on the 27th of October, of the same year. He participated in the battle of Plain Store, May 18, 1863, and was at Port Hudson from May 27 until July 8, 1863. He was also at Cox Plantation in Louisiana, on the 13th of July; at Sabine Crossroads on the 8th of April, 1864; at Pleasant Hill on the following day; at Carne River Crossing on the 23d of April; and at Mansura, May 17, 1864. He also participated in the siege of Mobile, of Spanish Fort and of Fort Blakely; he was wounded in the thigh while on board a transport, making the passage from Port Huron to Donnelson. On another occasion he was also wounded, having three ribs broken. The ball in the thigh, however, was never taken out, and caused him much suffering throughout the remainder of his life. After he had been wounded he was sent home, but as soon as possible he rejoined his regiment; he served altogether for three years and three months. When hostilities were over and the country no longer needed his military service, he was honorably discharged at Fort Jefferson, Florida, September 20, 1865. He made for himself a creditable military record because of his fidelity to the old flag, and the cause it represented.

On the 4th of July, 1866, Mr. Carney was united in marriage to Miss Esther R. Beahan, a daughter of Thomas and Florence Fausett Beahan, who was born in the house where she is now living, January 18, 1831. For about two years after their marriage Mr. Carney resided in Watkins; then he re-

moved to the farm where his family now reside, purchasing one hundred and thirteen acres of land which belonged to Mrs. Carney's father. He remodeled the building, placed his fields under a high state of cultivation and made many excellent improvements upon his land.

As the years passed the home was blessed by the presence of five children. Frank, the eldest, born March 15, 1868, is a graduate of Starkey Seminary and of Cornell University, and has since devoted his attention to educational work, having been principal successively of Starkey Seminary and Keuka Institute, and at present assistant principal in the Ithaca High School. He wedded Mary Keegan, of Oakfield, Genesee county, New York; they have five children, Esther, Ewart, Harry, Florence and Frances. Thomas J., born August 15, 1869, is a graduate of Starkey Seminary and of the Long Island Medical College of Brooklyn; he is now engaged in the practice of his profession in New York City. He is especially skilled in surgery and has done much hospital work, gaining a high reputation in his profession. Charles Emmett, born February 4, 1871, acquired his education in the public schools and at Starkey Seminary; he taught in the common schools and is now operating the home farm. Edward J., born June 19, 1873, is a graduate of the medical department of the University of Chicago; he is engaged in practice in Durand, Michigan. Elizabeth C., the only daughter, is at home.

Mr. Carney was an earnest worker in the ranks of the Democratic party and strongly endorsed its principles, but he had no desire for the honors or emoluments of public office. He was reared in the Catholic church, having been confirmed in Ireland,

and in that faith he died. If the good will of one's fellowmen is an accurate criterion, Mr. Carney had a successful career, and as the architect of his own fortunes he builded wisely and well. Dependent upon his own labor from an early age, he made unflagging industry and strong purpose the characteristic principles of a short but well spent life. He was found to be reliable in matters of citizenship, was public spirited, and in the home and social relations was true to every characteristic of an honorable manhood, so that when he was called to his final rest his death was the occasion of deep regret in the community where he lived.

MRS. MARGARET McCREERY.

Mrs. Margaret McCreery, who is well known in Watkins, was born in County Donegal, Ireland, on the 7th of May, 1837, a daughter of William and Margaret (Hunter) Ewing, in whose family were nine children, namely: William, Catherine, Jane, Eliza, John, Ellen, Margaret, and two who died in infancy. Mrs. McCreery spent her girlhood in her native land, and was trained to habits of industry and economy. In 1864, before leaving that country she gave her hand in marriage to John McCreery, a son of Martin and Jane (Dougherty) McCreery, who were the parents of the following children: John, Rebecca, Asa, William, George and Matthew. The last two are deceased.

It was in 1867 that Mr. and Mrs. McCreery crossed the briny deep to the new world and settled in Watkins, New York. Their union was blessed by a family of four children: William, John, Vine and Mary. John and Vine are now deceased. Will-

iam, the eldest, was born in Ireland, prior to the emigration of his parents to America, and he was reared in Schuylers county, New York. He married Anna Ely, of Pennsylvania, and they have one son, Harry Albert.

From the time Mrs. McCreery came to the United States down to the present, covering a period of over a third of a century, she has made her home in Watkins. In 1887 she was called upon to mourn the loss of her husband. Since April, 1902, she has been temporarily conducting a boarding house for the accommodation of a few bridgemen while repairing the Glen Pavilion bridge on the New York Central Railroad. She is a woman of more than ordinary business ability, and is a most estimable lady, highly respected for her genuine worth.



JOHN DRURY SULLIVAN.

John Drury Sullivan, the respected chief of police of Watkins, New York, was born in that place on the 29th of March, 1863, and is a son of Patrick and Johanna (Drury) Sullivan. The parents were born in County Kerry, Ireland, and in the year 1861 crossed the Atlantic to the new world. The following year they removed from Elmira, New York, to Watkins, where the father lived until his death, which occurred August 29, 1901. His widow, however, still resides in the old home on Third street in Watkins.

The subject of this review attended the common schools in his youth and at the age of sixteen he began earning his own livelihood as an employe of the Northern Central Railroad, with which company he remained in different positions until he was about thirty years of age. His work, however,

was not entirely continuous for at different times he followed other pursuits. In the meantime he learned the stone-cutter's trade, which he followed for several years and later he took up the tailoring business in the shop of Gurnett Brothers in Watkins, becoming familiar with the work in every detail and attaining considerable proficiency in that line. In 1894 he opened a shop of his own at Watkins, where he has since carried on business in a successful way, his patronage constantly growing as the years pass by.

Mr. Sullivan has not only been active and progressive in business, but has also been a leader in public affairs in his native town. He was appointed by the board of trustees of the village to the position of chief of police, in which office he is now serving. He had previously, on several different occasions, done duty as a special police and had ever been loyal and reliable. He is well qualified for the position which he is now holding, and his course is one which awakens the confidence of all law-abiding citizens and is a menace to those who do not hold themselves amenable to law. He is indefatigable in hunting down those who infringe upon the rights of property and of their fellow men, and Watkins finds in him an excellent officer. He has been a member of the Improved Order of Red Men since 1895 and he also belonged to the National Protected Legion.

On the 12th of June, 1898, Mr. Sullivan was united in marriage to Miss Anna K. Donovan, a daughter of James and Bridget (O'Keefe) Donovan. Mr. Sullivan and his wife belong to the Catholic church and in politics he is a Democrat. He has served as committeeman of his township and three times has been a delegate to the conventions of his party. His public career and

official service are alike commendable and in private life he is esteemed for many excellent traits of character.

GEORGE WISPERT.

George Wispert, who is engaged in gardening in Schuylers county, was born in the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on the 17th of September, 1841. He acquired a common-school education in his youth and at the age of fifteen he put aside his text books in order that he might become a factor in business life. He turned his attention to foundry work, which he followed in New Jersey for four years. On the expiration of that period, however, he put aside all business and personal considerations in order that he might aid in the preservation of the Union, for the country had become involved in civil war. He joined Company C, of the First New Jersey Cavalry, with which he served for about three years, being mustered out on the 3d of July, 1863. For three months of that time he had been in the hospital and then rejoined his command. On Sheridan's raid near Richmond, in 1864, he lost his right arm, and he was also taken prisoner there. For three months he was held in captivity, suffering all the hardships and privations known to southern prison life. He was then discharged at Trenton, New Jersey, where he was mustered out. He had made a great sacrifice for his country, which certainly owes to him a debt of gratitude, which can never be repaid.

After leaving the army Mr. Wispert went to Florence, New Jersey, his old home. There he remained for two months, after

which he returned to Washington and was given a position in the government repair shops. He remained there until 1865, when he went back to Florence, New Jersey, which remained his place of residence for two years. On the expiration of that period he located in Trenton, New Jersey, remaining there for four months, and then went to Ocean Grove, New Jersey, which was his place of abode for three years. He next made his home in Elmira, Chemung county, New York, for four years and then removed to Branchport, New York, residing there until the 1st of April, 1902. That date witnessed his arrival in Montour Falls, where he is now living and is devoting his attention to gardening, which business he is successfully conducting.

On the 8th of February, 1867, Mr. Wispert was united in marriage to Miss Hannah Ann McCartney, who was born in 1840, in Chester county, Pennsylvania. Her father, William McCartney, was a native of Germantown, Pennsylvania, and wedded Lydia Fitch, whose father was born in Dublin, Ireland. Mr. and Mrs. Wispert have three children: George C., Margaret Rebecca and William L. Although one of the more recent arrivals in Montour Falls, Mr. Wispert has become already well known in this locality, and has gained the respect and friendship of many with whom he has been brought in contact.

ADDISON HENYAN.

In taking up the personal history of Addison Henyan we present to our readers the life record of one whose career illustrates that success is not a matter of genius or the

outgrowth of fortunate circumstances, but is a direct result of the capable control of business affairs and of untiring labor. He had very few advantages in youth—less than most boys—and yet to-day he is regarded as one of the prosperous farmers of his community. Mr. Henyan was born in the town of Dix, Schuyler county, July 26, 1831. He had no educational privileges, for there was no school house within ten miles of his home. His training at farm labor, however, was not meagre, for he early assisted in the arduous task of developing the fields, following the plow almost from the time that he was able to reach the plow handles.

As a companion and helpmate for life's journey Mr. Henyan chose Miss Emeline Houtney, who was born in the town of Dix, in January, 1837. They became the parents of eight children. Sarah, the eldest, is now the wife of William Rhinehart, of Croton, New York, and they have five children: Emma, Philena, Helen, Ira and Elmer. Elsa, the second member of the Henyan family, became the wife of Albert King. They own the farm upon which they now reside. Susan is the wife of Thomas Gilman, a resident of Moreland, New York, and they have six children, Harrison, Mary, Burton, Emma, Edward and Ernest. William married Ida Gilbert, who died in 1901, leaving two sons, Clarence and John. Henry is the next of the family and George is employed on the electric railroad. Flora is the wife of Charles Couch, a resident of Millport, and they have one child, Hattie. Bertha, the youngest member of the Henyan family, is the wife of James Crippen, and they, too, have a daughter, Mildred.

Throughout his entire life Mr. Henyan has carried on agricultural pursuits and he owes his success to his untiring industry and

to the assistance of his estimable wife. He earned the money with which to make the first payment on his place by cutting ties which he and his wife hauled down from the mountain with ropes. Selling these they realized two hundred dollars, which they invested in the farm upon which they are now living. They to-day have sixty-five acres of the rich and productive soil of Schuyler county, their home being in Montour township, near Montour Falls. There are excellent improvements upon this place, all put there by Mr. Henyan, and annually he secures good harvests in fruits and cereals as the result of his labors. In his political views he is a Republican, but has never sought or desired office, his entire attention being given to his farm work.

JAMES HANLEY.

James Hanley, an honored veteran of the Civil war, now owns and operates one hundred and forty-five acres of rich land in the town of Hector. He was born in that town on the 5th of January, 1841, and is a son of Aaron and Caroline (Smith) Hanley. The district schools afforded him his educational privileges and at the age of nineteen he put aside his text books in order to shoulder a rifle in defense of the Union. Donning the blue uniform of the nation, he became a member of Company I, Twenty-third New York Infantry, at Watkins in May, 1861, and was mustered in at Elmira. He participated in the second battle of Bull Run, Antietam, South Mountain, the first engagement in Fredericksburg, the battle of Chancellorsville, and other sanguinary engagements, being always found at his post

of duty, whether it led him into the thickest of the fight or stationed him upon the lonely picket line. He was honorably discharged at Elmira and was there mustered out in May, 1863.

When his military services were over Mr. Hanley began farming and throughout his entire life he has carried on agricultural pursuits in the town of Hector. He to-day owns one hundred and forty-five acres of valuable land, constituting the farm upon which he was born. Here he has a vineyard covering twelve acres and the remainder of his land is devoted to general farming, and the well tilled fields return to him a golden tribute to the care and labor bestowed upon them. He has substantial improvements upon his place and the farm is a valuable and attractive one.

On the 19th of January, 1870, Mr. Hanley was united in marriage to Miss Clarissa Arminda Everets, a daughter of Alfred and Emeline (Warner) Everets. The first record we have of the Everets family states that Daniel Everets, great-grandfather of Mrs. Hanley, came from Connecticut to the Empire state. Her mother was born in the town of Hector and after living in Schuyler county for a number of years her parents removed to the town of Newton, now Elmira. Mrs. Hanley was born in the town of Hector, October 11, 1844, and was educated in the public schools and in a select school of the village. She is an estimable lady and one whose friends in the community are many. Mr. Hanley maintains pleasant relations with his old army comrades through his membership in the G. D. Smith Post, No. 423, G. A. R., of North Hector, in which he has been honored with office, serving for one term as its commander. Prominent as a supporter and worker of the Republican

party, in the year 1885-6 he served as supervisor of the town of Hector. He attends the Presbyterian church and is a man whose influence is ever on the side of progress, improvement and reform.

CHARLES SCHUYLER DIBBLE.

Charles Schuyler Dibble was born in Montour Falls on the 18th of April, 1854, a son of Sedate Wadsworth and Hannah (Owens) Dibble. He comes of a loyal and patriotic family which was represented in both the Revolutionary war and the war of 1812. His paternal grandfather, Sedate Wadsworth Dibble, Sr., was a native of England and on coming to America settled on the present site of Richmond, Virginia, where he owned a large tract of land. Occasion finally called him back to England and he was never heard from again. Our subject's father was born in Pennsylvania, June 1, 1802, and at an early day removed from that state to Schuyler county, New York, where he was employed as a laborer. After a useful and well spent life he passed away September 20, 1880, at the age of seventy-two years. For his first wife he married Elizabeth E. Owens, who was born August 6, 1812, their marriage being celebrated on the 6th of February, 1831. By that union three children were born, namely: George H., born February 6, 1833, died soon after the Civil war; Silas Andrew, born September 21, 1835, was killed in that struggle; and Enos, born August 4, 1841, died young. After the death of his first wife Sedate W. Dibble married her sister, Hannah H. Owens, by whom he had five children: Sedate W., born July 8, 1842, died at the age of eleven years; Eliza-

Leta Ellen, born February 25, 1845, makes her home with her brother, John; John A., born March 21, 1848, is a resident of Montour Falls; Monro Perry, born March 9, 1851, is represented elsewhere in this volume; and C. Schuyler, of this review, completes the family. The mother of these children died December 19, 1901, at the age of eighty-two years.

C. Schuyler Dibble entered the public schools at the usual age, pursuing his studies continuously until he reached the age of eighteen years. The following year he began learning the mason's trade and later he turned his attention to the meat business, which he followed for six years, conducting a market of his own during the greater part of that time. On the expiration of that period he sold his business and after resting about a year he began again in the saloon business, dealing in liquors for about three years. Subsequently he removed his business to Watkins, where, in partnership with his brother, John, he established a bottling business, which they still conduct. They have secured a liberal patronage in this line and their sales are quite extensive, so that they annually receive a good income as the result of their labor, capable management and earnest desire to please their patrons.

On the 8th of April, 1885, C. Schuyler Dibble was united in marriage to Miss Olive H. Personius, who was born in Slaterville, Tompkins county, September 26, 1867, a daughter of Gilbert and Mary (Buck) Personius. Her ancestors came originally from Holland and settled in Tompkins county, New York, where representatives of the family reside. Her paternal great-grandfather, Everet Personius, and his brother, James, were soldiers of the war of 1812. They belonged to a family of seven brothers

who came to America about 1800. Mrs. Dibble's maternal grandfather, Daniel Buck, married Sally Allen, who, was a native of Vermont, and a descendant of Ethan Allen, of Revolutionary fame. Her parents were John and Betsey (Conklin) Allen, who, with their family removed to Chemung county, New York, at an early day. For many years Daniel Buck and his wife made their home in Beaver Dams, New York, and the latter lived to the extreme old age of eighty-four years, being well remembered by Mrs. Dibble. Gilbert Personius, Mrs. Dibble's father, was born in Beaver Dams, December 5, 1842, and was there reared, learning the blacksmith's trade during his youth. When the Civil war broke out he ran away from home and went to Ithaca, where he enlisted in the Thirty-second New York Volunteer Infantry. When his term of service had expired he re-enlisted in the Sixty-fourth New York Regiment, and remained in the army until the close of the war. On his return home he was so broken down in health he was not able to work much at his trade, and is now an invalid, living in Montour Falls, which place for twenty years has been his home. He married Mary Buck, who was born December 18, 1844, and two children graced their union, Mrs. Dibble being the elder. Lettie A., born October 16, 1873, married Charles Terwilliger and died October 25, 1891.

Mr. and Mrs. Dibble began their domestic life in the house which is yet their home and have lived there continuously since. They have one child, Lenore, born August 21, 1888. In his political affiliations Mr. Dibble is a Democrat, and as every true American citizen should do he keeps well informed on the issues of the day and supports the principles in which he believes, yet he has

never been an active politician in the sense of office seeking, preferring to give his time and attention to his business interests, though he did serve for two terms as constable.

DAVID HURLEY.

David Hurley, now deceased, was numbered among the representative business men of Watkins, and at the time of his death the community felt that it had lost a valued citizen. He was born in Orange county, New York, May 27, 1811, his parents being William and Mary (Mapes) Hurley, who removed to Seneca county, New York, when their son David was but three years of age. There he entered the public schools, continuing his studies until sixteen years of age, when he came to the town of Reading, Schuyler county, making it his place of residence until he was called to his final rest. In his younger years he had followed agricultural pursuits but at length abandoned the plow in order to give his attention to the butchering business, which he followed throughout the remainder of his business career. He established a shop in Watkins, and there he secured a good trade because his business methods were reliable, and he was always prompt and courteous in his treatment of his customers.

Mr. Hurley was twice married. He wedded Cynthia Berry and they became the parents of four children: Daniel B., Myron S., Judson H. and Mumford K. For his second wife Mr. Hurley chose Miss Margaret Taylor, their marriage being celebrated on the 14th of May, 1854. The lady was born August 6, 1833, and is a daughter of Solomon and Margaret (Fulton) Taylor.

She is also a distant relative of Robert Fulton, the noted steamboat inventor, who was born in Litchfield, Connecticut. Her maternal grandfather, Henry Fulton, was born of German parentage and was a soldier of the Revolutionary war, valiantly aiding in the cause of independence. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Hurley were born three children. Minerva J. became the wife of William C. Brightman, and died February 6, 1901. Rushmer J., born June 29, 1856, died August 31, 1866. Edwin T., the youngest, born May 27, 1860, married Della G. Hopson.

David Hurley, whose name introduces this record, was a Democrat in his political views and had firm faith in the principles of the party, believing that its measures were best calculated to advance good government. In early life he belonged to the Baptist church in Reading Center and later to the church of the same denomination in Watkins, and lived an upright, consistent Christian life. He died September 13, 1899, leaving behind him the memory of an honorable career. Mrs. Hurley is also an earnest Christian and a woman of kindly nature who has won the confidence and esteem of all who know her. She deeply mourns the loss of her only daughter, who was her constant companion and who was a lady of many admirable qualities; loved and respected by her numerous friends.

MARTIN L. FROST.

Martin L. Frost, whose entire life has been spent in the Empire state, and who now follows farming in the town of Montour Schuyler county, was born in Chemung county on the 17th of August, 1833.

At the age of sixteen he regarded his school life as completed, and started out to make his own way in the world. He was employed at farm labor, at carpentering and at cabinet-making. He also worked as a millwright and in these various ways he provided for his support.

At the early age of nineteen years he was united in marriage to Miss Jane Williams, a daughter of Samuei and Maria (Brother-ton) Williams, both of whom are now deceased. In the year 1852 our subject and his wife became residents of Odessa, where he followed milling until the Civil war broke out.

The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Frost has been blessed with five children: Elizabeth Riley and Magdalamins, both deceased; Albert, Wilmer and Fred. Albert married Anna Hulford and resides in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania. Wilmer wedded Lula Smith and they reside in the town of Hector with their four children, Walter, Floyd, Blanche and Nelson. Fred, the youngest member of the Frost family, wedded Addie Bemont and their home is in Montour Falls. They have two interesting children, Violet and Florence.

Martin L. Frost is one of the honored veterans of the Civil war. When his country became involved in a weighty controversy over the right claimed by some of the southern states to secede from the Union, he joined the army in defense of its flag and the cause represented by the starry banner. Hardly had the smoke from Fort Sumter's guns cleared away when he offered his services to the government, enlisting on the 25th of April, 1861, as one of the boys in blue of Company K, Third New York Infantry. He went to the front under the command of Captain Mulford and served for two

years, after which he returned to his home. He then remained in the north for two years, at the end of which time he re-enlisted, continuing with his regiment until mustered out after the close of hostilities, on the 8th of June, 1865. During his entire army experience he was only ill twice and was never in the hospital. In his political affiliations Mr. Frost is a Democrat, but is not bitterly partisan. He is at all times true to what he feels to be his duty to his country, and with the same earnestness that he displayed on the field of battle he supports his political views.

MRS. LEWIS M. BAILEY.

Mrs. Lewis M. Bailey is well known in Montour Falls, where since her husband's death she has conducted the business which he carried on. She is a daughter of John McClernan, who was born in Ireland, in 1846, and in 1855 he was brought to America by his parents, the family settling in the town of Montour, Schuyler county. After the days of his boyhood and youth were passed and when he had reached manhood, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Brady, who came to America in 1855. This worthy couple became the parents of three children. George married Daisy Hyna and they reside in Clifton Springs, where he is engaged in blacksmithing. Philip, the second son, is conducting a cigar factory in Corning, where he resides with his wife and family. He married Hattie Howard and their children are Ralph and Philip.

Catherine McClernan, the third member of the family, gave her hand in marriage on the 8th of October, 1896, to Lewis M. Bailey. His parents were LeRoy and Flor-

ence (Cummings) Bailey, who are residents of Newfield. They had three children. Frances, who married Ella Corine and resides at Erie, Pennsylvania. He is a traveling man, and by his marriage has become the father of one child. Miles, the second member of the Bailey family, is deceased. Lewis was the third. The father is engaged in the manufacture of cigars in Montour Falls, where he has a well appointed factory and is doing an excellent business. He is one of the oldest settlers of the county, and a prominent representative of its trade interests.

The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Bailey was blessed with one child, Mildred. In order to provide for his family Mr. Bailey engaged in the manufacture of cigars in Montour Falls until his death, which occurred on the 18th of January, 1898. Since that time Mrs. Bailey has carried on the business and among the celebrated brands of cigars made in her establishment is that called the Marvelous Pastime. This has a large sale as do other cigars which are made here. Mrs. Bailey possesses good business ability and executive force. She is also widely known in the village in which she has long resided and here she has many friends.

ALBERT PECORARA.

Albert Pecorara is the son of Goivonagello Pecorara and Mariacarmine Noterpaollo, and was born March 15, 1870, in Roccaromana in the state of Cerserta, Italy. He has two sisters: Cladilda, was born in June, 1867, and still lives in Italy; and Marie, who was born May 20, 1875, and lives in Watkins, New York. The common schools afforded our subject his educational

privileges and he continued his studies until fifteen years of age, when he began learning the tailoring trade, which he followed for six months. He then turned his attention to farming in the employ of his father, with whom he worked for two years, after which he began buying and selling sheep and cattle, but a disease broke out among his stock, and he lost all of it.

Thinking to retrieve his financial position in the new world and hoping that he would find it easier to gain a competence in this country, he crossed the Atlantic to New York city, where he remained for two months. He then went to California, where he worked on the railroad for six months as water boy, after which he returned to New York. On this occasion he spent eighteen months in the American metropolis and there learned the barber's trade, after which he took up his abode in Griggsville, where he conducted a barber shop for one year. On the expiration of that period he removed to Rochester, where he lived for fourteen months and then came to Watkins, in 1891, establishing a shop in this place. For five years he carried on business with a partner and then embarked upon an independent venture, opening a shop on Fourth street in Watkins, in the store building of L. D. West. At this place he has since remained and now has a good patronage among the best class of citizens of Watkins.

Mr. Pecorara was married on the 25th of November, 1900, to Miss Laura Saragene, who was born in Polmali province, Cketa, September 20, 1878, and the following year he erected a fine home on Madison avenue, where he and his wife are now living. Mr. Pecorara has a ready command of the English language and acts as interpreter for the Italians of Schuyler county. The hope that

led him to leave his sunny Italy and become an American citizen has been more than realized for in the "land of the free" he has found good business opportunities and has gained a comfortable living. Since coming to America he has supported the Democracy and is a member of the Catholic church.

WILLIAM C. PALMER.

William C. Palmer was born on the 9th of May, 1834, in the town of Ohio, Herkimer county, New York, but in his early youth he came to Schuyler county, the father removing his family here. He is a son of Zimry Palmer, who in early manhood wedded Miss Jane Cumming, and in 1835 they left Herkimer county and removed to Tompkins county; in 1846 took up their residence in Chemung county and the following year came to Schuyler county, locating in the town of Dix. They were the parents of ten children, as follows: Janet, James D., Mary A., John, William, Hannah, Eliza, Melissa, Rhoda and George. Of this number Janet, Hannah, Eliza and George are all now deceased. James, who is living in Montour Falls, is a carpenter by trade and also owns a farm. He wedded Marilla Baker, and their children are Arthur O., Edward C. and Lera A., the last named now deceased. Mary A. Palmer is the wife of Thomas Owens, a resident of the town of Dix, and they had one child, William, now deceased. John Palmer is living in Waverly and married Cynthia Shuman, by whom he has one child, Charles. William C., of this review, is the next of his father's family. Melissa is the wife of Esmus Woodward, a resident of Montour Falls, and they have one child.

Clyde Woodward. Mr. Woodward is a farmer by occupation. Rhoda, the youngest living member of the Palmer family, is the wife of I. H. Smith, of Montour Falls. They lost one child named Lenna, and their living daughter, who bears the name of Leola, is the wife of John Owens, of Montour Falls.

When a youth of about thirteen years William C. Palmer accompanied his parents on their removal to this county, and his education, which had been begun in the schools of Herkimer county, was here continued until he was about twenty years of age. He then began farming on his own account, and the previous experience which he had had in his boyhood in assisting in the work of his father's farm now proved very valuable to him. After three years he made a trip to California, spending three years on the Pacific slope, after which he returned to Watkins, and in Schuyler county he has since made his home, having a wide acquaintance here among its best citizens.

On the 1st of December, 1863, Mr. Palmer was united in marriage to Miss Ellen, a daughter of Patrick McStay, who was born in Ireland and came to America in 1820. In Boston he was married to Miss Philena Rodgers, and they reside in the town of Dix, this county. Their children are as follows: Edward, now deceased; Daniel, a resident of Kansas, who married Elizabeth Huntly and has four children, Adelbert, Ellie, Carrie and Leroy; John, of Waterloo, Iowa, who married Catherine Sargent, by whom he has four children: Mona, Alvah, Grace and Earl; Alice, the wife of C. W. Corwin, of Iowa, by whom she had two children, W. H. and Maude, but the latter is now deceased; Mary, the wife of Frank Morgan, of Kansas, by whom she has seven children, William, Nettie, Edward, Bertha, Earl, Floyd and

Rex; and Peter, the youngest of the McStay family, a resident of Los Angeles, California. He is engaged in mining gold and he has two sons, Walter and Charley.

The marriage of our subject and his wife was celebrated in Iowa, after which he brought his bride to his home in Montour Falls, and their marriage was blessed with two sons, Mott H. and Fred W., but both died of typhoid fever, at the ages of twenty-seven and twenty-six years respectively. Throughout their married life Mr. and Mrs. Palmer have remained in Schuyler county and are widely and favorably known here, possessing many qualities of sterling worth which have won for them the esteem and regard of those with whom they have been associated. Religiously they are members of the Presbyterian church of Watkins, and politically Mr. Palmer is a Democrat but at local elections he votes independent of party lines, supporting the men whom he believes best qualified for office. He has served as inspector of elections, and in 1876 was elected assessor, which office he acceptably filled for six years.

P. HALSEY HAWES.

In the front ranks of the columns which have advanced the material upbuilding and substantial development of Schuyler county stands P. Halsey Hawes, for to him there has come the attainment of a distinguished position in connection with the industrial concerns of Schuyler county, and his efforts have been so discerningly directed along well defined lines of labor that he seems to have realized at any one point of progress the full share of his possibilities for accomplishment at that point. He is a man of dis-

tinct and forceful individuality, of broad mentality and of marked business capacity, and thus he is proving an important factor in the development of the natural resources of the state, and at the same time he is active in promoting enterprises which add not alone to his individual prosperity but also advance the general welfare of the community in which he makes his home.

Mr. Hawes is now secretary and treasurer of the Union Salt Works of Watkins, and this enterprise owes its successful conduct in no small degree to his efforts. He was born in the village of North Hector, November 28, 1857, and is a son of Joshua and Elizabeth (Halsey) Hawes. The father, a native of the town of Hector, was a son of Jonas and Rebecca (De Munn) Hawes, and was reared upon a farm, but not wishing to follow the plow as a life work he turned his attention to merchandising, carrying on business at North Hector for a number of years. Subsequently he removed to the west and spent his last days in Madison, Wisconsin, where he died in 1875. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Elizabeth Halsey, was born in Lodi, New York, September 30, 1835, and they were married on the 2d of July, 1856. Back through many generations can the ancestry of the Halsey family be traced. Mrs. Hawes was a daughter of Gilbert and Anna (Woodworth) Halsey. The former was born September 1, 1795, and was married January 3, 1819, to Anna Woodworth, whose birth occurred March 8, 1800. He died in Hector, New York, July 17, 1870, while his wife passed away January 21, 1886. His parents were Oliver and Susannah (Cooper) Halsey, the former born March 25, 1869, in Southampton, Long Island. He was a mason and farmer and died



P. HALSEY HAWES

at Lodi, New York, December 16, 1850, while his wife, who was born in 1771, passed away in Lodi in 1823. Oliver Halsey, a son of Dr. Silas and Sarah (Radley) Halsey, was born October 6, 1743, at Southampton, Long Island, reckoning time by the old series. He died at Ovid, New York, November 19, 1832, after a long and successful professional career. He had engaged in the practice of medicine at Southampton, Long Island, from 1764 until 1776, when, having made himself obnoxious to the British as a friend of the American cause and of liberty, he was obliged to leave Long Island. In 1779, however, he returned and in 1787 was appointed by Governor Clinton to the position of sheriff of Suffolk county. In 1793 he removed to Ovid, New York, and after Onondaga county was set off from Herkimer county in 1794, he served as supervisor and also represented that district in the general assembly. In 1801 he was a delegate to the convention which revised the constitution of the state, and in 1804 was appointed clerk of Seneca county, while the same year he was elected to the eleventh congress. In 1807 he was elected state senator and two of his sons afterward became members of congress. Dr. Silas Halsey was married November 8, 1764, to Sarah Radley, of Elizabeth, New Jersey, who was born July 9, 1745, and died August 25, 1778. On the 16th of November, 1780, he married Hannah (Jones) Howell, and died December 4, 1810, and on the 3d of December, 1815, he wedded Abigail Howell. When he left Long Island in the spring of 1793, he was accompanied by eighteen people, members of his family. Proceeding by water they ascended the Hudson river to Albany, thence proceeding to Schenectady and at

that place took batteaux for rowing, transporting these on wheels. They thence proceeded to Woods creek, where they again launched their batteaux and went down the creek to Oneida lake, proceeded across the lake and by the way of the Oneida and Seneca rivers to Seneca lake and on to their destination at Lodi. There were at least six places where the boats had to be carried, at Albany, Little Falls, Rome, Jack's Rifts, Seneca Falls and Skogare.

Dr. Silas Halsey was a son of Silas and Susannah (Howell) Halsey, the former born January 17, 1718, at Southampton, Long Island, while his death occurred at Ovid, New York, January 3, 1786, when he was eighty-six years of age. He was chairman of the committee of safety at Southampton, Long Island, at the breaking out of the Revolutionary war, and his parents were Daniel and Amy (Larison) Halsey, and the father was born August 31, 1669, while his death occurred at Wickagogue, Long Island, February 28, 1734. His parents were Daniel and Jemimah Halsey, the former born about 1630, while his death occurred in 1682. His parents were Thomas and Phebe Halsey and this Thomas Halsey was the ancestor of our subject nine generations removed. He was born January 2, 1592, in England, and was resident of Naples, Italy, in 1621, while in 1637 he was numbered among the citizens of Lynn, Massachusetts. He became the owner of one hundred acres of land there, and in 1640 he became one of the founders of Southampton, Long Island, the first English town in the state of New York. There was no other Halsey among the settlers there, and this Thomas Halsey served as a delegate to the general court of Hartford, Connecticut, in 1664, while in 1670 he joined in the remon-

strance. In 1676 he was named in a patent of confirmation and in 1686 in Governor Dongan's patent. His first wife, Phebe, was murdered by the Pequod Indians in 1649, and on the 25th of July, 1660, he married Mrs. Anna Jones. Thus it will be seen that from a very early epoch in the development of American civilization the ancestors of P. Halsey Hawes have been identified with the history of this country.

Mr. Hawes of this review was reared to manhood in the town of Hector, where he pursued his education in the public schools, later becoming a student in Cook Academy where he spent two years, leaving that institution in 1875. Soon afterward he came to Watkins where he entered the employ of C. S. Frost as a clerk in a hotel, acting in that capacity for two seasons, and was then clerk in the office of Mr. Frost's agricultural works and foundry until 1881. In that year he became bookkeeper for E. B. Treman & Company, hardware dealers, with whom he remained until the fall of 1883, when he accepted a similar position with the firm of Durland & Smith, remaining with them until the 1st of January, 1894. In the fall of 1893 Mr. Hawes was elected county clerk of Schuyler county on the Republican ticket and served so capably and efficiently during his term of three years that on its expiration he was re-elected for a second term. Toward the close of this term the Union Salt Company was organized. While working for Durland & Company, Mr. Hawes and George S. Coon became interested in realty as owners of the post office block and as builders and owners of the laundry and residence property here. They had property on both Jackson street and Gen avenue, including some houses and also unimproved lots. In 1896

Mr. Hawes and Mr. Coon purchased forty acres of the old Perry Bower property, and in 1899 this was leased to the Seneca Lake Salt Company, in which he and his partner took stock. The property was developed, two salt wells being sunk and buildings erected, after which the work of salt manufacture was carried on. In March, 1902, the lessees took possession because of the non-fulfillment of the terms of the lease and thus Messrs. Coon & Hawes became the owners. The Union Salt Company was then organized and became the owners of the rights of the Seneca Lake Salt Company and also purchased the property, E. P. S. Wright, of New York city, becoming the president of the company, in which capacity he is still serving, while M. H. Arnot, of Elmira, is the vice president, P. H. Hawes secretary and treasurer, and the board of directors is composed of Mr. Wright, Mr. Arnot, Mr. Hawes and Mr. Coon. Their plant has a capacity of one hundred and fifty tons of salt daily, and the enterprise is now a very important one, adding materially to the prosperity of the community because of the employment which it furnishes to many men in this locality. At the same time the business brings to the stockholders a very gratifying income, their annual sales having now reached a large figure.

On the 1st of January, 1881, in Watkins, Mr. Hawes was united in marriage to Miss Jennie McCreery, of this place. She was born at Castle Finn in County Donegal, Ireland, a daughter of John and Margaret McCreery. Her mother died in Ireland in about 1868 and her father then crossed the Atlantic to America where Mrs. Hawes afterward joined him, making her home in Watkins. She now has three children, Edna E., who was born September 7, 1881, and is a grad-

uate of the Watkins high school of the class of 1901; Chester Arthur, born February 2, 1885, now a student at Mercersburg Academy, Mercersburg, Pennsylvania; and Marguerite L., born April 29, 1889. All were born in Watkins at the family home at the corner of Tenth and Porter streets.

Mr. Hawes cast his first presidential ballot for James A. Garfield in 1880 and has always been an advocate of the Republican party, in the faith of which he was reared. He is now serving as under sheriff under W. J. Tucker. He and his wife hold membership in St. James Episcopal church, of which he is a vestryman, and fraternally he is connected with Jefferson Lodge, No. 522, F. & A. M., in which he has filled all of the chairs, including that of worshipful master, and has been representative to the grand lodge. He likewise belongs to Watkins Chapter, No. 182, R. A. M., has been its representative to the grand chapter in Albany, and has served as its high priest. His Masonic relations have still further continued, making him a member of St. Omer's Commandery, No. 19, K. T., of Elmira, and in Rochester he became a member of Damascus Temple of the Mystic Shrine, but is now a member of Kalurah Temple at Binghamton, New York. He is to-day numbered among the leading, influential and honored citizens of Schuyler county. His connection with any undertaking insures a prosperous outcome of the same, for it is nature to carry forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes. He has earned for himself an enviable reputation as a careful man of business and in his dealings is known for his prompt and honorable methods which have won the deserved and unlimited confidence of his fellow men.

ALBERT CRAWFORD.

Albert Crawford has passed the Psalmist's allotted span of three score years and ten, and has almost reached the eightieth milestone on life's journey. A venerable gentleman, he is honored and respected by all with whom he has come in contact, and his example is well worthy of emulation. For many years he was an active factor in business circles, representing agricultural and industrial interests. Now he is living retired in the enjoyment of a well earned rest, making his home in the village of Watkins. Mr. Crawford is a native of New York, his birth having occurred in Trumansburg, Tompkins county, on the 7th of June, 1824, his parents being Gilbert and Maria (Hill) Crawford. The father removed from Orange county, New York, to Tompkins county at a very early day, and later settled in Chemung county. During the war of 1812 he responded to the country's call for aid, enlisting in Orange county and serving until after the cessation of hostilities. When only seven years of age Albert Crawford left home and went to live with Adam Fitzgerald, with whom he resided for many years. He became a resident of the town of Veteran, and there through the practical training which he received in the work of field and meadow he became a good farmer. For thirty years he carried on agricultural pursuits, placing his land under a high state of cultivation and transforming it into very rich fields which returned to him a golden tribute for the care and labor he bestowed upon them. At length he abandoned the plow and came to Watkins, where he turned his attention to carpentering. For twenty years he followed this pursuit and evidences

of his handiwork are seen in many of the substantial buildings in this part of the county. He was an expert workman and therefore his services were always in demand. In 1875 he removed to Canandaigua, where he engaged in carpentering and contracting. At that place he purchased a lot and upon it he erected a good residence. All through his life he has engaged to a greater or less extent in speculation, and his excellent judgment of realty values has made his investments valuable, returning to him a good income. In the year 1885 he again took up his abode in Watkins, where he has since lived a retired life in the enjoyment of the fruits of his former toil.

On the 12th of July, 1843, Mr. Crawford was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Root, a daughter of Matthew and Hannah (Murray) Root, and a native of Connecticut. They became the parents of three children. Parna Adelia died at the age of sixteen years. Martha Delphine became the wife of Peter Miller, and died at the age of twenty-five years, leaving three children, Albert, Willie, and Joseph. Hannah Marie, the youngest child of Mr. and Mrs. Crawford, is now the wife of George Hart, a resident of Canandaigua, New York. In 1881 Mr. Crawford was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, who died in the fall of that year. On the 25th of March, 1885, he was again married, his second union being with Hannah C. Smith, the widow of Manning Brown, and a daughter of Thomas S. and Elizabeth (Coats) Smith. Mrs. Crawford was born in the town of Hector on the 16th of November, 1841, and is an estimable lady who shares with her husband in the high regard in which he is universally held. Mr. Crawford is an earnest Republican, always giving his support to the men and measures of the

party, and in his religious faith he is a Presbyterian. His life has been a busy and useful one and throughout his entire career, integrity and honor have been salient features in his life history. He is public spirited to an eminent degree, and through the long years of his residence in this county he has given his support to whatever is calculated to promote the general welfare.

CHARLES NATHANIEL JACKSON.

Charles Nathaniel Jackson, a well known resident of Watkins, was born in Logan, in the town of Hector, this county, on the 2d of November, 1862, being one of the six children of James Morrison and Roxanna (Mathews) Jackson. His paternal ancestors were among the early colonists of America, and he is a direct descendant of General Stonewall Jackson, of the southern Confederacy. His father was a painter by trade and also dealt in sheep and horses, carrying on a good business in that way. He married Roxanna Mathews, who belonged to a pioneer family of this section of New York, her parents having located here when the country was wild and unimproved. Six children were born of this union, three sons and three daughters, namely: George J.; James, deceased; Charles Nathaniel; Elvira Frances, wife of Jacob Compton; Mrs. Alice Amelia Olin; and Helen M., wife of Henry Bullard. When the subject of this review was about four or five years of age, the mother suffered from an attack of smallpox, but none of the other members of the family became affected with the contagion. About 1872 the father, who is now deceased, removed with his family

from what is known as the Block school house to the Wesley Whitman farm. The same spring the mother became ill and died two weeks before our subject attained his eleventh year. For three or four years thereafter his sister Alice acted as housekeeper and then the family was broken up.

Mr. Jackson pursued his education in the common schools until fifteen years of age, and through the period of his youth worked upon the home farm. Early thrown upon his own resources he had to provide a living for himself, and whatever success he has achieved has come to him because of a life of industry. He worked by the month for sometime and since 1890 he has conducted a shop of his own, manufacturing shoes and doing general repairing, making a specialty of bicycles.

Mr. Jackson has been twice married. When twenty-six years of age he wedded Katie McCarrick, of Big Flats, and they became the parents of two sons, one of whom died in infancy, while the other, Clarence Howard, is now living at the age of thirteen years. Mrs. Jackson was a daughter of John McCarrick, who, in 1861, joined the Union army as a snare drummer, and went to the south, where he died. His wife, Mrs. Betsey McCarrick, survived him until 1901, when she, too, passed away her death being occasioned by a stroke of paralysis when she was seventy-seven years of age. In 1897 Mrs. Jackson became ill with consumption and soon departed this life and a year and a half later Mr. Jackson was again married in Watkins, his second union being with Ella Belle Thompson, one of the two daughters of Ed and Amy Thompson. Mrs. Jackson is a lady of culture and refinement who has successfully engaged in teaching music and who at the time of her marriage was twenty-

seven years of age. They now have one child, Edgar, who is three years of age, and they also lost an infant at the age of five weeks. Mr. and Mrs. Jackson have many warm friends in the community, among the best class of citizens, and their own home is noted for its generous and free-hearted hospitality. In politics he is a Republican and has always lived an upright life, so that he enjoys the confidence and good will of all with whom he has been associated.

JOHN FOLEY.

John Foley, who is now living retired in Watkins, was born in County Cork, Ireland, June 24, 1833, and is a son of Roger and Abbie (Rhonan) Foley. When a youth of eighteen years he crossed the Atlantic to America, landing in 1851. He then commenced work in Plainfield, where he was employed for two months after which he secured a position near Syracuse, remaining there for one year. He next went to Seneca Falls, New York, and afterward established his home in Syracuse, where he remained for three years. Subsequently he began working on a farm near Blooming, Sullivan county, New York, whence he removed to Sidney, Delaware county. After living for a time in Broome county, he again went to Seneca Falls, and in the year 1870 he came to Watkins, where he has since resided.

On the 28th of April, 1860, Mr. Foley was united in marriage to Miss Mary Hughes, who was born December 25, 1839, and they became the parents of the following children: Daniel, the eldest, born July 18, 1861, married Sabina McCann and resides in Cleveland, Ohio. Their children are John,

Roger and Daniel. Margaret Ann, the second of the family, was born March 9, 1863, and is the wife of John Nicholson, a resident of Youngstown, Ohio, by whom she has one child, John. The third member of the Foley family is John, who was born January 19, 1865, and is now an invalid. Johanna, born December 19, 1867, became the wife of William Morran, a resident of Watkins, and died on the 28th of January, 1899, leaving two children, Margaretta and Louisa. Mary, born October 8, 1869, became the wife of Burton Ray, a resident of New York, and they have two children, Edna and Marie. Roger, born January 22, 1871, is a resident of Greenville, Pennsylvania. He married Grace Ulster, by whom he has three children: Marie, William and Thomas. Catherine, born May 28, 1873, died on the same date. Catherine, born May 28, 1874, is the wife of William Dunlavy, a resident of Albin, Erie county, Pennsylvania. Their children are Willie, Irene, Marion and Pauline. Jeremiah, born May 11, 1875, resides in Youngstown, Ohio. Agnes, born May 3, 1878, is the wife of Patrick Kelley, who is employed as a puddler in the iron works at Greenville, Pennsylvania. Nellie, born February 22, 1880, lives with her sister in Greenville, Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Foley, the mother of this family, was a daughter of Joseph and Margaret (Hughes) Hughes, who though of the same name, were not related in ties of blood prior to their marriage. They were residents of County Louth, Ireland, and had four children: John, now deceased; Bridget; Catharine; and Mary. Mrs. Foley is a lady of many estimable qualities and is today a fine picture of health, having never been under the care of a physician in her life. She has successfully reared a large family of chil-

dren, to whom she has been a loving and tender mother. She now has in her charge two grandchildren, whom she is rearing and who have made their home with her for ten years. They are bright little girls, possessed of many fine qualities, and are aged ten and eight years respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Foley are both devout members of the Catholic church, of which their family are also communicants. Politically Mr. Foley votes independently, supporting the men whom he believes best qualified for office. He has long been identified with the history of Watkins and has been associated with various enterprises. Having followed several different vocations, he has become thoroughly competent to carry on any line of work, and has gained an extensive mechanical knowledge so that in difficult undertakings he is as much at home as if he had served an apprenticeship to many trades.

JAMES A. HADDOCK.

James A. Haddock is now practically living retired, although he supervises the conduct of his farm. He makes his home in Montour Falls, where he has lived for thirty years. He was born on the 1st of January, 1825, and is a son of Anthony B. Haddock, who was a native of Montgomery county, New York, born about 1802. The mother bore the maiden name of Mary A. Voorhees, and her birth occurred in 1812. Their only child was James A. Haddock, of this review. After leaving the common schools our subject followed wool carding and cloth dressing for three years, at the end of which time he turned his attention to the milling business, which he carried on with a grati-

lying degree of success for three years, receiving a liberal patronage because of the excellent quality of the products of his mill.

On the 13th of January, 1850, he sought as a companion and helpmate for life's journey, and was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Cross, of Reading Center, New York, who was born on the 3d of June, 1831. Her father, Joshua Cross, was a native of Greene county, New York, born July 13, 1790, and on the 4th of March, 1813, he was united in marriage to Miss Keziah Turk, whose birth occurred in the town of Green, Greene county, on the 27th of April, 1796. Their marriage was blessed with seven children: James, Nehemiah, John, Maria, Mary and Susan, all deceased; and Sarah. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Haddock has been blessed with one daughter, Pearl, who still resides with her parents. She is the wife of W. H. Foster, who is employed in the bridge works in Montour Falls.

For some time Mr. Haddock made his home in Watkins, New York, but in 1881 removed from that place to Montour Falls and purchased the farm upon which he is now residing. At the time of the Civil war he was an advocate of the Union cause, and on the 8th of September, 1864, he offered his services to the government, enlisting under the command of Captain Pearson, of Company D, One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Regiment of Volunteers. He thus served until the close of the war and received an honorable discharge on the 18th of June, 1865. Since that time, his health having become impaired during his military service, he has been unable to work, but he supervises the management of his property interests. He is a man of genuine worth, of strong principles and upright conduct. He belongs to the Methodist church and in his

political views he is a Prohibitionist, strongly endorsing the party which embodies his views on the temperance question. His temperance and church work indicate that he is deeply interested in everything pertaining to the welfare and uplifting of his fellow men, and his own example is in many respects well worthy of emulation.

BENJAMIN BLACKISTON HOLLETT.

No history of Schuyler county would be complete without mention of Mr. Hollett, who is the oldest citizen within its borders. He is now living at Watkins at the age of ninety-one years, his birth having occurred in the town of Seneca, Ontario county, New York, February 17, 1811. His father, Peregrine Hollett, removed to what is now the town of Orange, Schuyler county, but was then the town of Jersey, Steuben county. A native of Delaware, he was there reared, and after attaining his majority he was married in that state to Frances Blackiston, also a native of Delaware. Before they started for New York their first child was born. In 1802, traveling by wagon, they came to this state, locating first in the town of Ovid, Seneca county, where they purchased a farm. He was in such poor health at the time of his arrival that he had to employ a man to drive the team and another family accompanied the Holletts on their emigration to assist them in the journey. After a few years, however, Mr. Hollett fully recovered his health, so much so that he was able to ride a circuit of four hundred miles from the town of Reading, Schuyler county, to Lake Ontario. He had become a Methodist preacher and it took him six weeks upon this

circuit, during which time he preached every day. Before he became an active worker in the ministry he sold his farm and removed to the town of Seneca, Ontario county, and it was while the family were there that the subject of this review was born. After three years devoted to active ministerial work Mr. Hollett became a local preacher, and in connection with his labors in behalf of the gospel he also engaged in farming for some years. Subsequently he turned his attention to merchandising in the village of Gorham, where he remained for a short time and was then overcome by financial disaster because of the dishonesty of some neighbor he had trusted. At that time he took up his abode in the midst of the forest in the town of Orange, Schuyler county, then the town of Jersey, Steuben county, and had to clear the land in order to engage in farming. When he had remained at that place for about seven years, during which time the mother died and the children became scattered, he returned to Gorham, where he was again married, and in the course of years he retrieved his lost possessions, becoming again in good financial circumstances. He continued to preach as long as his health and strength permitted, and when about eighty years of age he passed away.

Benjamin B. Hollett of this review remained at home until his mother's death and when twenty-one years of age he secured work as a farm hand at ten dollars per month, with the understanding that he was to take half of his pay in live stock. He used a part of his earnings in paying his tuition in school. The next year he worked for eight months at eleven dollars per month and with the proceeds of his labor he further pursued his studies in the academy at Penn

Yan, where he was fitted for teaching, a profession which he followed through six successive winters, during which time he was paid eighteen dollars per month for his services, but had to board himself. In the summer months he engaged in farming upon land which he had leased.

When twenty-five years of age Mr. Hollett was married in Benton, Yates county, New York, October 25, 1835, to Mrs. Bathsheba Vook, *nee* Payne. There was one child by that marriage, Hannah Jennie, who became the wife of Hubert Bushnell and resides in Cortland, New York. Mrs. Hollett died in 1865 in the town of Reading, and in 1866 Mr. Hollett was again married, his second union being with Mrs. Olive Brown, *nee* Tawner, of Pennsylvania. He purchased a place in the town of Bath, Steuben county, but after living there for a short time bought a farm on the banks of Lake Seneca, in what was then Steuben county, but is now Schuyler county, living there for twenty-seven years. After his second marriage, however, he leased his farm, living in the village of Menrotin, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, in a house belonging to his wife, for seventeen years. His property was sold in 1872 and in 1883 he became a resident of Watkins, his present home. For six years his wife has been an invalid.

Mr. Hollett was a Free Soil Democrat and in 1832 cast his first vote supporting Andrew Jackson. In 1856 he voted for Buchanan, but afterward became a Republican, supporting Lincoln in 1860. For nine years he served as assessor of the town of Reading, refused to become a justice of the peace, but in 1864 was supervisor of the town of Reading and as such had to assist in raising the quota for the township, thus helping to keep off the draft. In Pennsylvania he had been

three times elected justice of the peace, each term covering five years, but resigning before the expiration of his last term. He served for thirteen years altogether and during that time no decision which he rendered was ever reversed. When twenty-one years of age he became a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he has since been a consistent and faithful follower, filling all of the official positions. He was for fourteen years Sunday-school superintendent and now has in his possession a fine gold headed cane which was presented to him by his school. He became a member of the Masonic fraternity in Watkins in 1863, has ever been an exemplary representative of the craft, while he also became a member of the Odd Fellows Society in Pennsylvania, filling all of its chairs, but has not been actively connected with the organization since coming to Watkins. At the age of eighteen Mr. Hollett signed the temperance pledge and has ever faithfully lived up to it, being a strong temperance man. He is now hale and hearty at the age of ninety-two years, able to walk a mile or more, possessing the vigor of a man of much younger years. Nature is kind to those who abuse not her laws, and Mr. Hollett has ever lived in harmony with the great principles of nature and of righteous living.

HIRAM S. VEDDER.

Hiram S. Vedder is the owner of the Willowdale farm and creamery and is a successful business man, well known in Schuyler county, his home being in Montour Falls. He was born in the town of Norway, Herkimer county, New York, March 29, 1845, and is a son of Sears Rolin Vedder, a native

of the same county, where he was born in 1815. The latter received a very limited education in the schools of that early day, and as his people lived on the frontier, he was reared amid primitive surroundings, his home being of logs with a puncheon floor, an old fashioned fire place and mud and stick chimney. During his boyhood he often rode to mill on horseback with a bag of wheat thrown across the horse and as the distance was great it required three days to make the trip. He assisted his father in clearing away the heavy timber which covered the farm and also aided in the arduous task of breaking the land for cultivation. He was thus employed until he reached manhood, when he was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Smith, who was born in Salisbury, Herkimer county, New York, about 1818, and was left an orphan when quite young. They became the parents of six children, namely: James, the eldest died at the age of seven years. Hiram Smith, of this review, is the next in order of birth. Abram W. is still living on the old homestead in Herkimer county. Henry died in August, 1902, at the age of fifty-three years. Mary Elizabeth married N. Ernest Wilmot, a native of Wales, who was formerly a resident of Norway, New York, but is now living in Newport, this state. Myron, the youngest of the family, died at the age of six months. Throughout his active business life the father followed farming. He was a man of iron will and positive character, never swerving from what he believed to be right. In settling up his estate it was found that he owed but three dollars, a fact which showed that he never contracted debts, and by all he was considered one of the most honorable and reliable citizens of his community. He supported the Republican party up to within the

last two years of his life, when he voted the Democratic ticket. Religiously both he and his wife were earnest and consistent members of the Freewill Baptist church. She died when about fifty-five years of age, but he had reached the ripe old age of eighty-five years at the time of his death.

The subject of this sketch obtained a common school education, completing his studies at the age of fifteen years, after which he gave his services to his father, with whom he remained until he attained his majority. He then began work for Chester Kent, of Remsen, Oneida county, New York, receiving thirty dollars per month for his services, and with Mr. Kent he remained for nine months, after which he returned to his father's employ. Three months passed and he then entered into business relations with the firm of Watkins & Welden, who were engaged in merchandising at Prospect, Oneida county. Mr. Vedder there remained for eight months, and, after again working for his father for four months, he once more entered the employ of Chester Kent, with whom he continued for nine months.

It was about this time that Mr. Vedder was married on the 14th of January, 1869, to Miss Electa Young, who was born in the town of Rathbone, Steuben county, New York, August 9, 1844. Her father, Nathan T. Young, was born in Voluntown, Rhode Island, February 12, 1815, and was a son of Northrup and Olive (Bly) Young, who removed from that state to Farmington, Pennsylvania, where they spent their last days. The father was a farmer by occupation and a soldier of the war of 1812, enlisting from Rhode Island. He was born in that state in 1790 and died in April, 1857, while his wife was born there in 1796 and died October 7, 1883. She was an expert spinner

and cloth weaver, doing all her work in the primitive manner of the times, such as baking the Johnnie cake on a board in front of the open fire-place. Occasionally she made trips "down county" and would always ride horse-back. She was the mother of nine children, namely: Mary, who fell in a well and was drowned; Nathan T., the father of Mrs. Vedder; Hannah, who married Abel Everts; Nancy, who married Justus Leonard; Robert; Northrup, who was killed by bush-whackers in Kansas; Hazzard, who lives in Farmington, Pennsylvania; Deborah, wife of James Preston; and Esther, who married Alanson Bucklee. Of this family only Hazzard and Deborah are now living. At the age of fourteen years Nathan T. Young was bound out to learn the blacksmith's trade and served a seven years' apprenticeship, after which he continued to follow that occupation throughout life. For thirty-six years he made his home in Rathbone, Steuben county, New York, where he died May 13, 1878. He became a leading and influential citizen of that community and for ten years acceptably filled the office of justice of the peace. He was married in Pennsylvania to Miss Lucy Mianda Crandall, who was born in Lindley, Steuben county, New York, April 12, 1818, a daughter of Parker and Lucy (Butler) Crandall. Mrs. Crandall was the second in order of birth in a family of eight children, the others being Marie, wife of Samuel Pheanix, now deceased; Eleda, wife of Josiah Loveland; Oren; Maryett, wife of Northrup Young; Charlotte, wife of Hiram Stevens; Matilda, wife of a Mr. Brace; and Albert Cook. To Mr. and Mrs. Young were born eight children, as follows: Northrup, who was a member of the Twenty-third New York Regiment during the Civil war and is now a merchant

and postmaster of Rathbone; Charlotte, wife of Heman Clark; Electa L., wife of our subject; Sidney, a resident of Osceola, Tioga county, Pennsylvania; Florence, who died November 17, 1869; Lucy Maria, who died April 6, 1875; Morris, a resident of Wellsburg, New York; and George, of Alderson, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Vedder has been blessed with one son, Ralph C., who was born December 10, 1870. He married Nellie Hamm and they have two children: Earl Merton, born September 25, 1896; and Lynn Lawrence, born September 7, 1899. Mrs. Nellie Vedder was born October 19, 1874, and is a daughter of Lewis J. and Mary (Wilt) Hamm. Her paternal grandfather, Paul Hamm, was born in Limbach, Rhenish, Bavaria, Germany, April 8, 1817, and there married Margaret Bronstater, who is still living, but he died in April, 1890. About 1850 they came to America and settled in the town of Ohio, Herkimer county, New York, where Mr. Hamm followed farming. Their children were Catharine, wife of John Dagenkolb; Lewis J., father of Mrs. Nellie Vedder; Mary, wife of Robert McVoy; Anna, wife of Rudolph Haas; Amelia, wife of George Rank; and three who died in Germany. Lewis J. Hamm was born in Limbach, Rhenish, Bavaria, Germany, and was about two years old when he accompanied his parents on their emigration to the new world. He learned the stonemason's trade, which he has made his life work, and has held the office of justice of the peace in Herkimer county for many years. He married Mary Wilt, who was born in Mannheim, kingdom of Baden, Germany, July 9, 1850, and was also two years old when she came to America with her parents, William and Barbara (Koehler)

Wilt, being the first of the Wilt family to cross the Atlantic. They settled in the town of Russia, Herkimer county, New York, and were farming people. William Wilt was born in 1820 and died in 1898, while his wife was born in 1825 and died in July, 1890. They had twelve children, namely: Anthony; Phillip; William; Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Spring; Jerome; Mary, wife of Lewis J. Hamm; Carrie, wife of Anthony Crossway; Delvin; Amelia, wife of John Schemerhorn; Rose, wife of Charles Saxton; Frederick; and Charles. Unto Lewis J. and Mary (Wilt) Hamm were born three children: Irena, wife of Charles Snyder; Nellie, wife of Ralph C. Vedder; and Benjamin Franklin.

After his marriage Hiram C. Vedder located in the town of Russia, Herkimer county, where he engaged in the operation of a rented farm from March, 1869, until the 5th of January, 1870, when he purchased a farm in the town of Norway, the same county, making his home thereon for twenty-six years. During one year of that time he served as foreman for Chester Kent, receiving five hundred dollars in compensation for his services. He also launched out in other business ventures, becoming one of the representative agents of the Deering Harvesting Machine Company, with which he was identified for about five years, selling machines in the vicinity of his home. Besides this he handled and sold many tons of improved phosphate fertilizers and in this way materially added to his income. Being energetic, honest and always giving his customers the benefit of the best goods, he gained a reputation in the business world that was far reaching.

On selling his property in Herkimer county, Mr. Vedder purchased the farm near

Montour Falls, where he now lives, comprising one hundred and six acres of rich and arable land, on which he is now extensively engaged in the dairy business. He owns a good creamery and the Willowdale farm and creamery are now well known, enjoying a well merited reputation. He keeps fourteen cows and the butter from his creamery commands the highest market price because of its excellence. Everything about his place is a model of neatness, cleanliness and system and in his business affairs he has been energetic, reliable and determined, qualities which always insure success. His farm is pleasantly located on the southern border of Montour Falls, where he has a very pretty modern residence and good farm buildings. Politically Mr. Vedder endorses the principles of the Republican party, and his religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Baptist church. He never uses tobacco or liquor in any form and in all respects his life is an exemplary one.

CHARLES A. SLOANE.

Charles A. Sloane, who is engaged in farming in the town of Montour, has been a resident of Schuyler county for nearly thirty years and has become well and favorably known. He is a native of Herkimer county, born May 19, 1850, and is a son of James K. and Louisa (Reno) Sloane, the former a native of Massachusetts and the latter of Otsego county, New York. James Sloane, the grandfather of our subject, was a prominent physician of Otsego county, and in the early days was known as one of the most skillful physicians of that county, where he practiced for many years and where

his death occurred. In early life the father learned the currier's trade, but abandoned that and engaged in the foundry business at Springfield Center, Otsego county. Previous to this time, however, he located in Herkimer county, where his children were born and where his wife died. They were the parents of six children, four daughters and two sons, of whom Charles A. was the youngest. His mother died when he was but two years old. The father was a well educated man and owned a large library, which he made use of as opportunity afforded him. Although he never accepted office, he was quite prominent in public affairs. His old store building still stands in Springfield Center and is known as Sloane's block.

In 1861, when the first call was made for volunteers in defense of the Union, James K. Sloane sacrificed his interests in his business and responded to the first call, enlisting in the Seventy-sixth New York Infantry, with which he remained. After serving two years—his full time—he started home and reached Albany just as Lee made his raid into Pennsylvania. A call was then made for three months men and he again enlisted, returning to the front just in time to take part in the battle of Gettysburg, where he was wounded. While in the two years service he was wounded at the battle of Antietam and also in another engagement. At the close of his three months service he was again mustered out and started home. On reaching Albany the second time, he again enlisted for three years or until the close of the war. Returning to the front he was killed in the spring of 1865, at the battle of Fort Fisher, and his grave, like thousands of other brave soldiers, is marked "unknown."

The subject of this review spent his boyhood days in his home in Springfield Center and until the death of his father attended the common schools and academy at that place. When seventeen years of age he entered a shop to learn the trade of carriage ironing with a man named Durfee, with whom he remained one year, and then went to Fulton county and entered the carriage shop of Moses L. Stockley, who married his sister Annie. He remained with Mr. Stockley six years.

On June 18, 1873, Mr. Sloane was united in marriage with Annie Newton, a daughter of James Newton. Her father was an extensive manufacturer of gloves at Johnstown, New York, where he was a prominent citizen. Though advanced in years he is a man of unusual talent, and for a number of years he made his home with Mr. Sloane. Mrs. Sloane is an only daughter and is a highly educated and refined lady, a graduate of the Young Ladies' Seminary at Schenectady. By this union Mr. and Mrs. Sloane have become the parents of two sons: James M., a graduate of the Military Academy of Aurora, New York; and Charles A.

After his marriage Mr. Sloane entered into partnership with his father-in-law in the glove manufacturing business and was the first to successfully introduce the hog-skin glove. Soon after entering into the business he went on the road in the interests of the firm, traveling in Pennsylvania, Vermont, New York, Ohio and other states, and continued to be thus occupied for ten years, when, on account of the advanced age of his father-in-law, he quit the business and entered the employ of D. McCarthy & Son, of Syracuse, in the dry-goods trade, traveling for them six years, principally in New York and Pennsylvania. In 1877 our subject re-

moved to Havana, now Montour Falls, which was his home until 1893, when he bought his present farm of eighty acres, to which they moved, and where he has since resided, engaged in general farming and market gardening on a large scale, raising his products and shipping in car-load lots. He also gives considerable attention to the dairy business, furnishing butter to private families.

In politics Mr. Sloane has been an active Republican since attaining his majority and was elected to the assembly from Schuyler county, and served one term. From boyhood he has been a member of the Presbyterian church, of which body his wife is also a member. He has been a Master Mason since twenty-one years of age, holding membership with Kenneyetto Lodge, No. 599, at Broadalbin, New York.

SAMUEL M. COON.

Among the native sons of the Empire state now representing its agricultural interests is numbered Samuel M. Coon, who is engaged in farming in Orange township, Schuyler county, his home being in Monterey. He was born on the 6th of November, 1832, in the town of Milo, Yates county, New York, and comes of one of the old families of that state. His father, Samuel Coon, Sr., was born in Poughkeepsie, this state, and was united in marriage to Miss Susan Morris, a native of Cherry Valley, New York. They became the parents of eight children, namely: Keziah, Sarah, Abner, Cynthia, Mary, Morris and Moses, all of whom have passed away; and Samuel, who is the only living member of the family.

In his parents' home Mr. Coon spent the days of his boyhood and youth and at the usual age he began the mastery of the common branches of English learning in the public schools, pursuing his studies until nineteen years of age. He afterward began earning his own living, following the occupation of farming and also engaging in lumbering. His attention was devoted to these two pursuits until the 21st of March, 1862, when he joined the Union army, his patriotic spirit having been aroused by the continued attempt of the south to overthrow the national government. He joined Company C, of the Fourteenth United States Infantry, under the command of Captain Lawrence and served for three years, participating in many important engagements, including the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Cold Harbor, Wilderness, Weldon Railroad, Hatchie's Run and in front of Petersburg and many skirmishes. When his term of service had expired he received an honorable discharge and returned to his home.

On the 4th of July of the following year, --1866--Mr. Coon celebrated his marriage to Miss Augusta Bump, a daughter of Isaac and Mary (Daymouth) Bump, the former a native of Schuylers county. The union of our subject and his wife has been blessed with three children, Frank J., Daniel B. and Maud.

Mr. and Mrs. Coon began their domestic life in Monterey and afterward removed to Dundee, but later they returned to Monterey, where they have since resided, his attention being given in undivided manner to the cultivation and improvement of his farm, whose highly developed fields now yield to him a golden harvest as the annual reward of his labors. Mr. and Mrs. Coon hold

membership in the Methodist Episcopal church and are deeply interested in its work and the extension of its influence. He votes with the Republican party, which stood by the Union in the dark days of the Civil war and has ever been the defender of American interests against foreign powers and the protection of American industries. In matters of citizenship he has ever been loyal and progressive, supporting all measures which contribute to the general advancement of social, material, intellectual and moral worth.

RICHARD GRAVES.

For more than a third of a century Richard Graves has resided continuously in Odessa and he is one of the native born citizens of this place. His natal day was December 2, 1843. When about six years of age he entered the public schools and after acquiring his education he became connected with the lumber business, which he followed for several years, but after the outbreak of the Civil war he put aside all business and personal considerations in order to respond to his country's call for aid, enlisting in the year 1863. He joined the boys in blue of the One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania Infantry and was altogether in the army for three years, being for one year in the infantry service and two years in the navy. Ever loyal to the old flag and the cause it represented he faithfully discharged his duties in whatever position he was placed. Returning from the army in 1866 Mr. Graves has since made his home in Odessa and is well-known here, having a wide acquaintance, many of whom have known him from his boyhood days down to the present. Mr.

Graves was united in marriage to Miss Mary Humphrey and they now have one child, Richard. Both our subject and his wife have many friends in Odessa and are well-known people here.

OBADIAH BEACH.

Obadiah Beach, late of Tyrone, New York, was born at Marcellus, Onondaga county, this state, January 8, 1804, and was one of the pioneers of Tyrone, coming to that town with his father's family in 1814. He was the sixth in line of descent from John Beach, one of the early Pilgrims, who settled first in New Haven, Connecticut, about 1640, and later lived in Stratford and Wallingford, that state. According to church records and municipal documents, compiled by Joseph Beach, of Cheshire, Connecticut, who with Moses Y. Beach, published the New York Sun, the following is the genealogy of the family: John Beach, the pilgrim, had eleven children, the fifth in order of birth being Nathaniel, who married Sarah Porter. Of their ten children, the fourth was Josiah Beach, who was born August 18, 1694, and married Patience Nichols. The youngest of their seven children was Matthew, who was born May, 18, 1742, and married Martha Nichols. Their fourth child, Stiles Beach, was born June 3, 1770, and married Mahitabel Brown, Obadiah Beach, of this review, being the sixth in their family of nine children. Among the descendants of John Beach were Joseph Beach and Moses Y. Beach, mentioned above, and also Rev. John Beach, one of the founders and first rector of Trinity parish, Newtown, Connecticut, one of the first five Episcopal

churches established in America. He served as its rector for the long period of fifty years.

At an early day Stiles Beach, the father of our subject, accompanied by his family, removed from the vicinity of New London, Connecticut, to Onondaga county, New York, and from there came to Tyrone, Schuyler county. Obadiah Beach assisted in the arduous task of clearing and improving the home farm in that town and there he continued to reside until his death in 1878. In 1826 he was united in marriage to Mary Lang, a daughter of Robert Lang, also a pioneer of the town of Tyrone and of Scotch descent. Her grandfather, Robert Lang, Sr., when sixteen years of age, was impressed into the military service of England and taken from his home in Scotland to fight against the French in what is known as the French and Indian war, about twenty years prior to our Revolution. The military experience prepared him for the part he took in the war for independence. With others, he and his son John were instrumental in forming and organizing the Third (Westchester county) Regiment of Militia, of which he was an officer and which served through the Revolutionary war. Father and son were taken prisoners in New York city while it was in possession of the British, and after the close of the war they established and published the New York Gazette, one of the first daily newspapers in that city. Robert Lang, the father of Mrs. Beach, was a younger son. He moved with his family in an emigrant wagon from Westchester county to Tyrone, where he died in 1845. His daughter died in 1878, a few months before the death of her husband, Obadiah Beach, of this review. Their children were Lewis, Daniel and Philip L.

Lewis Beach, the oldest son, was born in

Tyrone, January 8, 1828, and was educated in the common schools. He worked upon a farm and for a time was clerk in a dry goods store. In 1853 he removed to Wisconsin, where he was engaged in farming near Janesville until he entered the army during the Civil war. In October, 1861, he enlisted in Company A, Thirteenth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and remained in the service until November, 1864, when, broken down in health, he returned to his native town, where he now resides. He was elected supervisor of the town of Tyrone and filled that office most acceptably for eight terms from 1874 until 1891. He also represented Schuyler county in the New York state assembly two terms, in 1880 and 1881. He married Delia Willis and has two children, Philip L. and Charles W.

Daniel Beach, the second son of Obadiah and Mary Beach, was born in Tyrone, on the 29th of August, 1830. His early education, obtained in the common schools, was supplemented by a course at Alfred University and Union College. He taught school in his native town and New York city, and served one term as school commissioner of Schuyler county. He was graduated at the Albany Law School, and after his admission to the bar practiced his profession in Watkins until 1864, when he was engaged as general counsel for the Fall Brook Coal Company and the railroad companies connected with it. Since then he has continued in the same position and as an officer in several corporations. In 1885 he was elected regent of the University of the State of New York. Mr. Beach was married in 1862 to Angelica Church Magee, and the children born to them are Hebe Beach Harris, Jenny Beach Mumford, Mary A. Beach, Daniel Magee Beach and George Cameron Beach.

Philip L. Beach, the third son of Obadiah and Mary Beach, was born January 26, 1836. He also attended the common schools and later Alfred University and the Albany Law School, being graduated at both institutions. He was then admitted to the bar. During the dark days of the Civil war, he enlisted in 1862, as a private in the One Hundred and Sixty-first New York Volunteer Infantry and was soon afterward promoted to sergeant major, in which capacity he was serving at the time of his death, which occurred in April, 1863.

MATTHIAS DEMUN.

Matthias Demun, now deceased, was a farmer of Schuyler county known and respected because of his loyalty in citizenship, his fidelity in friendship and his devotion to the best interests of his family. A native of Hector, New York, he was born September 13, 1824, and at the usual age he entered the public schools, therein pursuing his studies until eighteen years of age. At that time he put aside his text books and became a factor in the business world. Throughout his life he carried on agricultural pursuits and his labors were attended with a high measure of success, because he was a man of persistent purpose, unflinching determination and laudable ambition.

On the 12th of August, 1848, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Demun and Miss Jane Pierce, a daughter of Joshua and Mary (Robinson) Pierce. In their family were nine children, of whom Catherine, Susan and Martin are all deceased. Those living are Margaret, Melvina, Henry, Jane, Austin and George. Austin is a resident of Minnesota



MRS. JANE DEMUN

and Melvina of Oregon, while the others, with the exception of Mrs. Demun, live in Wisconsin. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Demun was blessed with six children; Arcelia is the wife of Alonzo Rumsey, a resident of Wedgwood, New York, and they have two children, Walter and Belle Rumsey. Cordelia is the wife of Oscar Thomas, who is living in Schuyler county, and they have two daughters, Ella and Clara. Jenette married Miles Harris, who resides near Pulteney, Steuben county, New York, and their children are Edith and Claude. Josephine became the wife of D. C. Miller, who owns and operates a farm at South Pultney, Steuben county. William N. married Mary Hildreth, by whom he has one child, Bessie. He is a painter by trade and follows that business in Elmira, where he now makes his home.

Mr. Demun carried on agricultural pursuits throughout his business career, his life's labors being ended in death in 1896. He was an earnest member and believer in the teachings of the Baptist church, and his political support was given the Republican party, for his study of the question and issues of the day led him to believe that its platform embodied the best ideas of good government. Mr. Demun's loss was deeply felt throughout the community as well as in his immediate family, because he was a public spirited citizen and did everything in his power to promote the general welfare.

CARL AUGUST REICH.

Carl August Reich, who carries on general farming in the town of Cayuta, Schuyler county, and is meeting with creditable success in his work, was born in Gasenitz,

Forpommern, Germany, on the 26th of June, 1856. His father, August Reich, was also born in the same country, February 26, 1830, and was united in marriage in 1854 to Miss Amalie Gutsche, who was born in Germany April 28, 1836. They became the parents of the following children: Gustav, Carl August, Emilie, Wilhelm, Frederick, Bernhard, Helena, Franz and Otilie.

In taking up the personal history of our subject we present to our readers the life record of one of the enterprising agriculturalists of Schuyler county. He acquired a common-school education and remained in his native land throughout the period of his boyhood and youth. He learned the mold-er's trade and for a number of years followed that pursuit in Germany.

As a companion and helpmate for life's journey Mr. Reich chose Miss Emilie Bunke, their marriage being celebrated on the 13th of November, 1877. The lady was born March 26, 1858, and is a daughter of Johan Bunke, who was also born in Germany, December 31, 1813, and for his first wife married Maria Schroder, who died ten years later. Mr. Bunke afterward wedded Wilhelmina Lubke, by whom he had five children: Bernard Henriette, Louise, Emilie and Herman. Mrs. Reich received an excellent education in Stettin, being a student of Fisiens. She was graduated with the highest honors attainable and was given a diploma or certificate, dated and sealed March 1, 1882.

For ten years after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Reich remained in the fatherland and then determined to seek a home in the new world. Accordingly they bade adieu to friends and native land and in 1887 sailed for America, settling in Elmira, New York, where they lived until the 1st of March,

1897. At that date they came to Schuyler county and purchased the farm in the town of Cayuta upon which they are now living. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Reich has been blessed with six children: Emil, now deceased; Wilhelm, who is now twenty-one years of age and is in the United States army, having served for one year; August, who is connected with the tobacco trade; and Carl, Frank and Amalia, who are still in school.

In his political views Mr. Reich is a Republican and, while he keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day, he has never sought or desired public office, giving his entire time to his farm, which is under a high state of cultivation. He is numbered among the worthy German citizens of his part of Schuyler county and possesses many of the sterling traits of character of his countrymen, being enterprising, persevering and self-reliant. These qualities are always essential elements in success and have made him one of the substantial residents of his adopted county.

WILLIAM WICKHAM.

The name which introduces this review, and which is that of Hector's most prominent and representative business man, was also that of Hector's first citizens, for our subject is a descendant of the William Wickham who founded the town. He is also the only descendant bearing the family name, yet from the establishment of the town down to the present time the Wickhams have been prominent and active factors here in all that has promoted public progress and improvement. They have been known for honor in private life, for straightforward dealing in

business and for all the various qualities which go to constitute upright manhood.

The parents of our subject were Charles E. and Amelia (Keep) Wickham, and a more extended account of the family is given on another page of this work. The father was born in the town of Hector June 23, 1845, and after arriving at years of maturity he married Amelia Keep, a daughter of Martin and Lavinia (Bennett) Keep. Four children were born of this marriage, namely: William, of this review; Bina, the wife of James Hubbell, of Bennettsburg, New York; May, the wife of G. L. Mickel, of Elmira, New York; and Nellie, at home.

William Wickham was born in the town of Hector August 11, 1871, and in the public schools acquired his literary education, which was afterward supplemented by a commercial course in Warners Business College, of Elmira, New York. Upon his return home he became identified with agricultural pursuits and for seven years followed farming in the town of Hector, leasing a valuable tract of land of one hundred and fifty-one acres, owned by his father, which was placed under a high state of cultivation and improved with modern equipments. On the expiration of that period, however, he turned his attention to merchandising in Hector, opening the store in 1899. He now handles everything usually found in a first-class general establishment, his stock being carefully selected and its sales return to him a good income. His business methods are in keeping with the family reputation and his honest dealing and uniform courtesy to his patrons is winning for him a trade that is constantly growing. Mr. Wickham also received the appointment of postmaster at Hector February 5, 1903. Other business enterprises have claimed his attention and have profited by

his wise counsel and sound judgment. He is the manager of the New York & Pennsylvania Telephone office at Hector and owns over a half interest in the local line between Hector and Logan, and is president of the company.

On the 28th of December, 1892, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Wickham and Miss Nellie Donnelly, daughter of Andrew J. and Lydia Bond Donnelly. She is also a native of the town of Hector and both Mr. and Mrs. Wickham have many acquaintances here and are widely and favorably known. Mr. Wickham is well known in the county of his nativity which is also the ancestral home of the family and is to-day recognized as a wide-awake, enterprising business man. He is alert to the best interests of Hector and its development and whenever his aid is solicited in behalf of movements for the general good it is always cheerfully and freely given.

SIMON CHARLES.

Simon Charles, who carries on agricultural pursuits near Odessa, is a native of Massachusetts, his birth having occurred in the year 1825. He was only five years of age when he was brought to New York by his parents, the family settling in the midst of the green woods, where the father cleared and developed a good farm. As his age and strength would permit Simon Charles assisted in the arduous task of improving this land and thus he lived until the year 1862, becoming familiar with farm work in all of its departments, including the task of cutting down the trees and clearing the brush away in order to plow and plant the fields.

When the country became involved in Civil war Mr. Charles was aroused by a spirit

of patriotism and as a loyal defender of the Union cause he entered the army, becoming a member of the Fifty-third Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers. Donning the blue uniform of the nation he went to the front with his command and participated in a number of important engagements. He was taken prisoner on the 25th of August, 1864, and was sent to Libby prison, but in October was transferred to Salisbury prison, where he remained until April, 1865, being returned to the Union lines on the 27th of that month, after hostilities had ceased. He was nearly starved, owing to the meager rations allowed to the prisoners, and he suffered untold hardships. He participated in the battle of Shenandoah and then returned to Washington, after which the regiment then proceeded to Virginia, taking part in the hotly contested battle of the Wilderness. Mr. Charles was afterward under fire at Cold Harbor and the battle of Spottsylvania and others. He was always found at his post of duty and was brave and loyal in defense of the Union cause.

After the close of the war Mr. Charles resumed farming and has always made that pursuit his life work. In September, 1847, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Ferguson, a daughter of John and Christine Ferguson, of Alden, New York. They were the parents of three children: Mary, Cornelia and Eliza. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Charles have been born four children: Florence, Truman, Edward and Kittie. With his family he resides upon the old home farm in Odessa, where he has so long lived. He has long since passed the Psalmist's span of three score years and ten, having reached the seventy-seventh mile-stone on life's journey. In matters of citizenship he has always been as true and loyal to his country as when he fol-

lowed the old flag on southern battle-fields. His life has been quietly passed in his farm work, but he has always been recognized as a man of genuine worth, honorable in his trade transactions and faithful to the duties of public and private life.

FLAVIUS W. NORTHRUP.

Flavius W. Northrup, who is engaged in a general commission business at Beaver Dams, is a representative of one of the old families of Dutchess county. He was born in that county September 17, 1840, being one of a family of twelve children born to Ora and Eliza (Ward) Northrup, both born in 1801, the former in Dutchess county and the latter in Seneca county. The father, who was a highly respected citizen of Dutchess county, and who was for some years justice of the peace, died in 1853. The Northrup family were of English origin, and were among the early settlers of Dutchess county, Solomon Northrup, the grandfather of our subject, being a native of that county. He was a large farmer, and on their marriage gave to his twelve children one thousand dollars apiece, besides leaving considerable money at the time of his death.

Flavius W. Northrup was but eight years of age when his father died and was but twelve years old when the family removed to Elmira, New York, where for a time he was employed as a clerk in a boot and shoe store. At the public schools of his native place, and also at Elmira, he obtained a good English education. After the age of fifteen his elder brother having married, the care of the family and widowed mother devolved to a great extent upon him. When eighteen

he rented a farm near the city, which he operated with reasonable success for four years, when he gave up farming and entered a shoe store as clerk. After remaining in that capacity one year he engaged in the boot and shoe trade for himself, in which he continued for three years. On account of failing health he was compelled to give up the business, and for the succeeding four years was engaged as a traveling salesman for a boot and shoe house.

On October 7, 1869, while engaged in traveling, our subject married Miss Josephine Seaman, a native of Dutchess county, born August 18, 1845, and a daughter of Egbert C. and Eliza (VanWagner) Seaman. The latter was a sister of William Van Wagner, the "learned blacksmith" of Poughkeepsie, and also of James Van Wagner, the "preacher of the west," who was for years pastor of the Congregational church at Sedalia, Missouri, and while there was called to Texas to establish the first Congregational church in that state. He was an eloquent man, and one season while Henry Ward Beecher was absent Mr. Van Wagner filled his Brooklyn pulpit. By our subject's marriage three sons and one daughter were born: Evelyn I., the wife of Professor I. C. Corbett, professor of horticulture and forestry in the West Virginia University at Morgantown; Leonard E., who is interested in business with his father; Arthur H., a student in the medical department of Columbia College, New York city; and Seaman F., an attorney of Watkins.

After his marriage our subject located in Elmira, but after traveling two years again engaged in business for himself. Two years later he sold out, and in 1874 removed to Beaver Dams, where he purchased a stock of boots and shoes and continued in business

until 1880, when he sold out again and took up traveling, this time for a wholesale grocery house. With the latter establishment he remained two years, and then for ten years was with the Robert Seaman Company, of New York. At the expiration of that time, although not severing his connections with the New York house, he engaged in his present business, making a specialty of handling wool and general farm produce, buying and shipping all the wool from this part of the county. He also handles in large quantities apples, potatoes and butter. Mr. and Mrs. Northrup are members of the Presbyterian church, and he is a strong temperance man, having at times been connected with the Sons of Temperance and Good Templars. He is also identified with the Knights of Honor, and in each society mentioned has held an official position. In politics he is a Republican, and cast his first presidential vote for Lincoln.

SEAMAN FRANCIS NORTHRUP.

Although one of the younger members of the legal fraternity of Schuyler county, Seaman Francis Northrup has attained considerable distinction and has gained a reputation which argues well for his future. He is now the district attorney of Schuyler county and also has many private business interests. Mr. Northrup was born in Beaver Dams on the 22nd of May, 1876, his parents being Flavius W. and Josephine M. (Seaman) Northrup. He attended the public schools of his native town, completing the course there and then entered Cook Academy, where he continued his studies for three years. On the expiration of that period he turned his attention to teaching, which profession he followed in

the schools of Schuyler county. While in the academy he prepared himself for college and in the fall of 1895 he entered the State University of West Virginia, where he pursued a course that won him the degree of Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Law. In 1897 he was admitted to the bar in that state, where he began practice and remained until September, 1898. He then went to Buffalo, pursuing post-graduate law work in the Buffalo Law School. While in that city he was connected with the firm of Frisbee, Davidson & Redfield, attorneys of Buffalo, and also in the district attorney's office of Erie county. Upon the completion of his post-graduate course Mr. Northrup was admitted to the practice at the bar of New York state, and, coming to Watkins, he opened his office here. Already he has gained a good clientage and has successfully demonstrated his ability to cope with many of the intricate problems which are continually before the lawyer.

Politically Mr. Northrup is a Republican, deeply interested in the welfare and success of his party. In November, 1899, he was elected on this ticket to the office of district attorney and in 1902 re-elected for another term of three years. He is a member of the Presbyterian church and is well known in the social circles of the town, being a popular, progressive and intelligent young man.

JAMES T. FINLAN.

James T. Finlan, a traveling salesman, whose home is at Reading Center, was born in New York city on the 9th of January, 1849, and is a son of Patrick and Alice (Wall) Finlan, who remained in the metropolis until called to their final rest, when the

subject of this review was about eight years of age. Through the four succeeding years James T. Finlan earned his own living by working as an errand boy for Luther Smith, of New York city, and when twelve years of age he went to live in the town of Geneva, Ontario county, New York. The first year after leaving the metropolis he made his home with Winfield Scott. There his entire supply of clothing constituted two poor suits made of overall material. He had no underclothing, no mittens, shoes nor boots, and thus clad he had to go to the timber and haul timber sled lengths to the farm, where the trees were cut for stove wood. He also had to take care of four head of cattle, six horses, four hogs and forty sheep, performing this work all through the winter without any help. At the end of the year he ran away because of the abuse and ill treatment which he received, and went to live with John Huie, who was a most kind friend, largely filling the place of a father to him. He remained with Mr. Huie until twenty-one years of age, and yet regards his home as his own. He attended school for only one winter, but during his minority he was allowed the privilege of earning some money for himself by working for neighbors, and thus he had saved three hundred and twenty-one dollars.

When Mr. Finlan had attained his majority he came to Reading Center and learned the blacksmith's trade under the direction of John Goundry, with whom he served a two years' apprenticeship, receiving fifty dollars for his services in his first year and one hundred dollars in the second year. He afterward worked as a journeyman in Benton Center, Yates county, for H. Van Orden, after which he was married and took up his abode in Reading Center, establishing a shop of his own in a rented building. Later, however,

he erected a shop which he still owns and which is now rented. Here he carried on the blacksmith's trade until 1896, when he went upon the road as a traveling salesman for Myer Friendly, of Elmira, New York, a manufacturer of buggies, wagons, carriages and other vehicles. In the interest of this business he travels through Schuyler, Yates, Ontario, Seneca and part of Tompkins counties, representing this firm at the different fairs held in all of these counties. He has built up a good business, securing a liberal patronage for the house he represents, and thus being able to command a good salary for himself.

Mr. Finlan was married in Reading Center, on the 11th of November, 1871, to Miss Emma C. Lott, who was born in the town of Lodi, Seneca county, and was about eight or ten years of age when she removed to Reading with her parents, Samuel and Betsey (Sutton) Lott. Two children have been born unto our subject and his wife, the elder being Jennie May, who was born in Reading Center and is now the wife of Mott Honeywell, a resident of the town of Tyrone, Schuyler county, by whom she has one child, Alice. The second daughter of the family was Alice, who died in February, 1899, at the age of twenty-three years.

Mr. Finlan votes with the Republican party, of which he is a staunch advocate, and has never failed to support its presidential candidates since he cast his first ballot for U. S. Grant in 1872. For several years he served as constable and for six years he filled the office of deputy sheriff, first under Sheriff Lyon and afterward under Sheriff Hurd. For six years he has been poormaster for his county and is still acting in that capacity. A valued representative of the Odd Fellows fraternity, he belongs to Watkins Lodge, No.

196. There is much that is commendable in the life record of Mr. Finlan and his history illustrates clearly that advancement can be secured through diligence, earnest effort and honorable dealing. A little lad of eight years, starting out to make his own way in the world, unprepared for life's responsibilities by home surroundings or by educational privileges, he, nevertheless, has worked his way upward and has not only gained for himself a good living, but has commanded the respect and confidence of those whom he has been associated.

JAMES BAIRD.

James Baird, whose farming interests make him a worthy representative of agricultural circles in Schuyler county, was born on the 20th of April, 1839, in the neighboring state of Pennsylvania, his birthplace being the town of Wayne. His father, John Baird, however, was a native son of the Empire state, born in Catlin. In early manhood he wedded Sallie Loveless, and they became the parents of four children: Mary, Maria, Adeline and James. The first named became the wife of Bailey Hall, who died at Painted Post, New York, on the 15th of March, 1891. By this marriage there were three children, and Mrs. Hall still resides at Painted Post. Maria is the wife of William Bennett and resides at Elkland. Her husband is engaged in business as a bicycle repairer, and they have two children. Adeline, the other daughter of the Baird family, is deceased.

Under the parental roof James Baird of this review spent the days of his childhood, attending the common schools through the winter months, while in the summer seasons

he worked upon the home farm. As a companion and helpmate for life's journey he chose Miss Caroline Robbins, and they were married on the 4th of April, 1858, the lady being a daughter of John and Minerva (Woodruff) Robbins. Two children were born of this union: John is now deceased. Mattie, the daughter, is a resident of Monterey, where her husband, William Dewit, is engaged in business as a carpenter and joiner.

In 1861 Mr. Baird bade adieu to his young wife and little family, and on the 16th of September enlisted for service as a defender of the Union, becoming a member of Company C, Eighty-sixth New York Volunteers. As a soldier his record is creditable and commendable. He underwent many of the hardships and trials of war, but was always found at his post of duty, never faltering in the performance of any task assigned to him, whether it led him to the lonely picket line or into the thickest of the battle. Not long after his return home Mr. Baird was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, who died on the 30th of December, 1864. After living alone for several years he was again married, in 1869, his second union being with Miss Martha Hull, by whom he had one child, Carrie, now deceased. Mrs. Baird is a daughter of Nathaniel and Susan (Bailey) Hull, in whose family were seven children, namely: Bailey, Lane, Sarah, Jane, Mary, Susan and Martha. Both our subject and his wife have a large circle of warm friends in the community where they make their home. They are people of genuine worth, their lives being permeated by Christian principles. They hold membership in the Baptist church and are deeply interested in its work and upbuilding. In his political affiliations Mr. Baird is a Republican but has never sought or desired office. The family home is now in

Monterery. Mr. Baird devotes his energies to agricultural pursuits, and his close application, unfailing purpose and strong determination have been the salient features in his successful career.

ALONZO GRAVES BALL.

For many years this gentleman has been identified with the journalistic interests of Montour Falls and is to-day the well known editor of the Montour Falls Free Press, which paper is owned by himself and son, Charles B. A native of New York, he was born in Cooperstown, Otsego county, August 6, 1833, and comes of a family that was early founded in the Empire state, his ancestors being among the Mohawk Dutch or Knickerbocker, who settled in the vicinity of New York city and in the Mohawk Valley at a very early day. His father, Lyman Ball, was born in Brookfield, Madison county in 1808, and lived for some time in Chautauqua county. Subsequently he was engaged in the butcher business in Cooperstown and also dealt in hops and wool. He died in this state about 1848. For a companion and helpmate on life's journey he married Miss Hannah Irish, and to them were born six children, namely: Sarepta, wife of Ira Johnson, of Cattaraugus county, New York; Alonzo G., whose name introduces this sketch; Emma, wife of George Misson of Cooperstown; Theodore also a resident of Cooperstown; Harrison deceased; and Lyman, who died when about six years old.

During his boyhood Alonzo G. Ball attended the common schools and academy at Cooperstown, and after laying aside his text books entered a printing office, where he

learned the trade which he has since made his life work. For one year he was with the firm of Shaw & Titus, and when they sold out he went with Mr. Titus to Jackson, Michigan, where he remained about three years. At the end of that time he removed to Fort Wayne, Indiana, where he was employed as clerk in the ticket office of the Ohio & Indiana Railroad running between Fort Wayne and Crestline, Ohio. He next acted as captain of a packet line on the old Wabash canal between Fort Wayne and Lafayette, Indiana, for some time, and later was mail agent on the Toledo & Wabash Railroad from Fort Wayne to Toledo. On leaving that position he returned east, but subsequently spent some time in Cedar Rapids and Cedar Falls, Iowa. At the latter place he again took up newspaper work in partnership with a Mr. Hill, owning the Cedar Falls Banner, which they conducted about three years. At the expiration of that period he returned to Cooperstown, New York, and in 1864 came to Montour Falls (then Havana), where, in 1866, he bought the Havana Journal, after having managed the same for Mr. Cook for one year. He ran that paper for twenty-two years, and in 1889, with his son, Charles B., established the Havana Free Press, the name of which has since been changed to the Montour Falls Free Press.

On the 18th of May, 1857, Mr. Ball, was united in marriage to Miss Mary A. Dutcher, a daughter of Philo and Deborah (Parshall) Dutcher, and unto them two children have been born: Charles B., whose sketch appears below; and Hattie. The latter married Albert C. Frost, who is a member of the firm of Frost & Williams, hardware merchants of Corning, and they have five children: Kate B., Mary Georgiana, Bernice, Clark L. and Frances.

Religiously Mr. Ball is identified with St. Paul's Episcopal church, and politically is a supporter of the Republican party. He has ever taken an active and prominent part in public affairs, at one time serving as trustee of Havana village and for eight years as postmaster under the administrations of Presidents Grant and Hayes. He is a man of recognized ability, and as a citizen ever stands ready to discharge any duty devolving upon him. Few men are better known throughout Schuyler county, and as a public spirited and enterprising citizen he is recognized as a valued factor in the community where he has so long made his home.

CHARLES BENJAMIN BALL.

Charles Benjamin Ball, the well known and popular postmaster of Montour Falls, and one of the representative business men of that place, was born on the 8th of July, 1858, in Cedar Falls, Iowa, a son of Alonzo Graves and Mary Ann (Dutcher) Ball, a sketch of whom is given above. He was only two years old when his parents returned to their old home in Cooperstown, Otsego county, New York, and four years later they came to Havana, now Montour Falls, where they have since made their home. Here our subject was reared and educated, attending the Union school and also the Masonic Academy, now the Cook Academy.

When his school days were over Mr. Ball began learning the printer's trade in the old Journal office, of which his father had charge as editor and owner for twenty-two years, and later became associate editor. On the 29th of September, 1889, in partnership with his father, he established the Havana Free

Press, which became the Montour Falls Free Press when the name of the town was changed. They have since conducted this paper with marked success, our subject being the publisher and proprietor, while his father is editor.

Mr. Ball was married June 15, 1886, to Miss Cora V. Stoddard, a native of Montour Falls, and a daughter of Jesse and Abigail (Roberts) Stoddard, and to them have been born six children: one who died in infancy; Hattie Bertha, at home; Nellie Winton, who died at the age of seven years; Martha, who died at the age of four years; and Velma and Lyman Stoddard, both at home.

The Republican party has always found in Mr. Ball an earnest advocate of its principles and one of its stalwart supporters, and he has been called upon to fill several important positions in public life, being trustee of his town two years and a member of the board of education for three years. In March, 1899, he was appointed postmaster of Montour Falls by President McKinley and has since acceptably filled the office, discharging its various duties in a prompt and commendable manner. In 1885-86 he was clerk of the railway committee of the New York state assembly, and the following year held the position of assistant postmaster in the assembly post office. He has often served on the Republican county committee, and was its secretary at one time; and has been a delegate to the senatorial and congressional conventions, being one of the most active and influential representatives of the party in Schuyler county. He was a charter member of the Protective Engine and Hose Company and its first secretary, and for two years served as chief of the Montour Falls fire department. Socially he is a member of Myrtle Lodge, No. 131, F. & A. M., of Montour

Fails. He is deeply interested in public affairs and the good of the community in which he resides. He is genial, courteous, enterprising and progressive, and his public and private life are alike above reproach.

EVERY P. GRAVES.

Avery P. Graves, who is engaged in general farming in the town of Catharine, Schuyler county, was born October 6, 1840, in Manlius, New York, and is a son of Reuben and Betsey (Whiteford) Graves. His father was a native of Massachusetts and during his boyhood became a resident of New York, where he was reared to adult age. He then married Betsey Whiteford and they became the parents of eleven children, of whom Reuben, George, William and Susan, as well as our subject, are now living. Those who have passed away are: Sallie, James, Theodore, Anna, Hiram D. and Charles.

Avery P. Graves is indebted to the public school system of his native state for the educational privileges which he enjoyed, but his training at farm labor was much more extended than his educational advantages, for at an early age he left school and began working on the home farm, where he was employed continuously until the 3d of May, 1861. On that date, when but twenty years of age, he offered his services to the government in defense of the Union, joining the army under Captain Mulford, of Company K, Third Regiment of New York Infantry. He served for two years, taking part in a number of engagements and was then honorably discharged, after which he returned home. When he had spent three months in this state he again enlisted, on the 4th of August, 1863, for three years, or the remainder

of the war. He went to the front the second time under command of Captain Disosway, of Company C, Fifth New York Regiment Heavy Artillery, and was with that command until after the cessation of hostilities, when he once more received an honorable discharge. He has a military record for which he has every reason to be proud, because he was always found at his post of duty, faithfully defending the stars and stripes, the emblem of the Union.

When the war was over Mr. Graves came to Havana, now Montour Falls, where he remained a few months, his attention being devoted to agricultural pursuits. He then went to Ohio, where he was married in 1883 to Miss Luella Huil, and they became the parents of two daughters, Dora and Maude, but the wife and mother was called to her final rest March 6, 1895. After spending about twenty-one years in Ohio Mr. Graves returned to Schuyler county, New York, and now makes his home in the town of Catharine. He is identified with the Baptist church, taking a deep interest in its success, its growth and the extension of its influence. He affiliates with the Republican party, having always endorsed its principles, and keeps well informed on the issues of the day, although he has never been an office seeker. As a citizen he is as loyal to his country's welfare and to the local good as he was when wearing the blue uniform of the nation he followed the old flag upon the battle-fields of the south.

CLIFTON A. PAYNE.

For seven years Clifton Arnold Payne has been a representative of the business interests of Watkins, where he is engaged in

conducting a photographic gallery. He is a son of Stephen and Lodema (Gibson) Payne, and was born in the town of Erwin, Steuben county, New York, December 1, 1866. The public schools of Cohocton afforded him his early educational privileges, and after acquiring his literary course he became a student in the Warner's Business College of Elmira, where he was graduated in 1884. He then turned his attention to farming which he followed for about a year, after which he accepted a position as bookkeeper in Cohocton, acting in that capacity for a similar period. Removing then to the south, he settled in Atlanta, Georgia, where he was engaged in business in a wood turning factory with his uncle, being identified with that business through the succeeding four years. On the expiration of that period he returned to the north, and studied photography with R. A. Kirkham in Menominee, Michigan, and afterward became partner with him in the business. After spending about three years in that state he sold his interest in the business to his partner and came to Watkins, where he arrived on the 1st of April, 1895. Here he rented a studio and later purchased it, and since that time has been one of the successful business men of Watkins. His art gallery is well equipped with all modern appliances for executing high grade work, and he is thoroughly well informed concerning the latest processes of photography for turning out artistic work.

On the 7th of August, 1895, Mr. Payne was united in marriage to Adah E. Waldron, a daughter of Aaron and Sarah (Gunderman) Waldron. Their union has been blessed with two interesting daughters: Viva, born May 21, 1896; and Helen, born September 14, 1897. In his political views Mr. Payne is an earnest Republican, and

keeps well informed on the issues of the day, being thus enabled to support his position by intelligent argument. He never seeks nor desires office. He belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he has served as the recording steward for five years, and in other churches he has filled the same office. He puts forth every effort in his power to promote the growth of the church and extend its influence, and in all matters of public concern he is found upon the side of reform, progress and the right. Mr. Payne is now enjoying a liberal patronage in the line of his chosen profession, this being due to his capability, his reasonable prices and his straightforward dealing. He is a man of unfailing courtesy, deference to the opinions of others and geniality, and these have made him a popular as well as a highly respected resident of his adopted town.

EMERSON R. BISSELL.

One of the most straightforward, energetic and successful business men of Tyrone is Emerson R. Bissell, a general merchant who is numbered among the native sons of this locality, his birth having occurred February 17, 1836, in the village where he yet resides. His father, Elias Bissell, was born in Rutland, Vermont, and during his boyhood days came to Schuyler county, New York, with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Bissell, who made the journey across the country with ox teams. After arriving at years of maturity Elias Bissell was united in marriage to Clarissa Canfield, who was born in Connecticut and came to Schuyler county in her girlhood days about the time the Bissell family was established here. They

located in the same neighborhood in the town of Reading. The father of our subject learned the trade of a cooper and followed it in Tyrone during the greater part of his life, living to be eighty years of age, his death occurring March 8, 1894. His wife passed away when their son Emerson was only about ten years of age. Mr. Bissell gave his political support to the Republican party after its organization, and while he kept well informed on the questions and issues of the day he never sought or desired public office.

In the place of his nativity Emerson Bissell was reared, and having acquired a common-school education at the age of sixteen years he started out in business life, securing a clerkship in a store in Tyrone. He was thus employed for about fifteen years, and in 1874 he embarked in business on his own account, entering into partnership with John T. Williams as a dry-goods and grocery merchant. They increased their stock of goods, removed their store to a different site and eventually Mr. Bissell purchased his partner's interest in the year 1885. He has continuously engaged in merchandising in Tyrone for twenty-eight years, and his connection with mercantile interests here dates back to a much longer period, covering forty-three years. It will thus be seen that he is exceedingly well known in business circles and to the general public, and his trade relations have ever been such that he has maintained an unassailable reputation.

In October, 1861, in Tyrone, Mr. Bissell was united in marriage to Miss Mary J. Alderman, who was a resident of this village. Four children have been born unto them. Frank E., who is an Episcopal minister of Boston and a graduate of the Wisconsin Theological School; Mirtie, the wife of Daniel S. Crawford, the junior member of the

firm of Bissell & Crawford; Elias H., who married Nina Potter and is a clerk in the office of the surrogate of Watkins; and Clara, at home.

Mr. Bissell cast his first presidential ballot for Abraham Lincoln in 1860 and has since been unwavering in his support of the Republican party. Upon its ticket he has been elected to most of the town offices, including that of town clerk, and for four terms he was supervisor. Under President Johnson he was appointed postmaster of Tyrone and occupied the position continuously for eighteen years, a fact which certainly is indicative of his fidelity and promptness in the discharge of his official duties. Fraternally he is connected with Lamoka Lodge, No. 463, F. & A. M. Mr. Bissell is a self-made man who has had his own way to make in the world. Self-reliance, conscientiousness, energy, honesty—these are the traits of character that insure the highest emoluments and greatest success, and to these may be attributed the prosperity that has crowned the efforts of Emerson R. Bissell.

• LOVETT LA FEVER.

Among the men of Schuyler county who have contributed to its progress and development Lovett La Fever was numbered, and though he has now passed away he is yet remembered by many with whom he was associated. He was ever known as a man of sterling worth and high moral character, and his fidelity to principle gained him the confidence and good will of all. He was born in the town of Reading September 8, 1828, a son of Miner and Margaret (Obert) La Fever. The common school system of his lo-

cality provided him with his educational privileges, and at the age of eighteen he left school, taking up the plane and saw. When he put aside his text books he learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed for many years, becoming a good workman.

Mr. La Fever was united in marriage to Miss Susan Cole, who was born February 8, 1838, in the town of Catlin, Chemung county, New York. Her father, Ira Cole, was born in Putnam county, New York, March 15, 1804, and his wife, who bore the maiden name of Nancy Bailey, was also a native of that county, born on the 7th of April, 1807. After their marriage they settled in the town of Catlin, Chemung county, in an early day. They had a family of seven children, namely: Phebe and George, now deceased; Miranda; Minerva, who has also passed away; Susan; Charles L.; and Samuel B. Of this number Miranda became the wife of James Gardner, and they reside in Michigan. Charles L., who is living in Watkins, wedded Almira Woodruff, and they have three children: Frank, Florence and Ira. Samuel B. married Ursula Dean, and they reside in Townsend. They had four children: Dean; Don; Lloyd, now deceased; and William.

At the time of their marriage Mr. and Mrs. La Fever began keeping house in the town of Dix, where they lived for a year. They then settled in the village of Beaver Dams, which was their home for six years, after which they purchased the place near the village of Beaver Dams where Mrs. La Fever is now living. Here she has sixty-seven acres of land which is rich and valuable and is under a high state of cultivation, returning to the owner a creditable income.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. La Fever was blessed with six children: Wilmer, who resides in Corning and works in the car shops

there, married Mary E. Wickham, and they have four children, Edith, Susan, Martin and Fannie. Eldora is the wife of Hiram Lockwood, also a resident of Corning, and they have five children: John L., Raymond, Lena, Herman and Nora. Austin, the next member of the La Fever family, married Nettie Durand, and with their three children, Sidney, Marian and Lester, they reside in Corning. Agnes became the wife of Herman Bong, a jeweler, who died in November, 1896, only fourteen months after their marriage. Mrs. Bong and her little daughter, Ernestine, made their home in Corning. Ophelia is deceased. Dana married Elsie Smith, of Saginaw, Michigan, and is engaged in farming in that state.

Mr. La Fever was an earnest Democrat, unfaltering in his support of the principles of the party. He also belonged to the Baptist church, contributing liberally to its support, and did whatever he could to promote the cause of Christianity here. He belonged to the Knights of Honor and was a man whose upright life won for him high regard, while his genial nature made him popular with those with whom he was associated. He died upon the home farm August 13, 1894, and there his widow is still living.

H. F. DECKER.

Schuyler county furnished its full quota of soldiers to the Union when the country became involved in civil war. Its men went bravely forth to face dangers and even death on the battle-fields of the south, and among the number were many young in years but dauntless in courage. Of these our subject was a representative, for at the age of sixteen

he joined the army. He was born on the 8th of November, 1844, in Schuyler county, at his parents' home in the town of Havana. His father, Burton Decker, removed from New Jersey to Havana at the age of sixteen years and after arriving at man's estate he was here married to Melisent Bower. They became the parents of four children: H. F., Hiram, Louis and Jessie, but with the exception of our subject all are now deceased.

Between the ages of six and twelve years H. F. Decker attended school. At the latter age he began earning his own living, and from that time has depended upon his own resources for all that he has acquired, accomplished and enjoyed. He began driving horses on the canal and was thus employed for four years, when he entered the army, offering his services to the government as a defender of the Union. He joined the Third New York Cavalry and was assigned to Company K, under the command of Captain Mulford. He remained at the front for two years and then returned home, but after three months he re-enlisted as a member of Company D, Fourteenth Regiment of New York Heavy Artillery. He served altogether for four years, seven months and seventeen days. His was a most creditable record, for his bravery and loyalty equalled that of many a veteran twice his years. He experienced all the hardships of war, but was never known to flinch in the performance of any duty.

Mr. Decker returned to Havana on the 8th of March, 1865, and here he was married to Abigail B. Decker, a daughter of Solomon Decker, who was born in Minnesink, New York, and went to Chemung county with his father when a small boy. When he had reached years of maturity he wedded Harriet Watson, the wedding being celebrated in Chemung county in 1842. They became the

parents of eight children: Jefferson; Dick; Maria; Martha, deceased; Sylvester; Lavina Jane; Phebe Priscilla, deceased; and Robert J. Of this family Sylvester is now living in Chemung county with his wife and one child, the former having borne the maiden name of Delia Green, while the latter bears the name of Robert Decker. Jefferson Decker is living in Waverly and he married Clarissa Jones, by whom he has four children. Lavina Jane is the wife of John Frost, of Havana. Robert, who married Fannie Soals, is a resident of Amsterdam, New York.

Mr. Decker, of this review, at the time of his marriage, took his bride to a home two miles from Havana and there lived for three years. On the expiration of that period they removed to the village, which was their place of residence sixteen years. They next took up their abode in Alpine, where they are now living, and here Mr. Decker carries on farming, his entire time and attention being devoted to the improvement and cultivation of his land.

BENJAMIN WOOD SCOBEEY.

Written by Himself.

Benjamin Wood Scobey, for many years a resident of Watkins, is not a native of western New York. He is the only son of Joshua S. and Ann Maria Scobey, his father a New York city man (albeit the city of New York about the year 1800 was not much the city of New York of today); his mother, the oldest daughter and child of Andrew Van Valer, a soldier of the war of 1812, whose home at the time of her marriage and at the birth of the subject of this sketch was still with her father, on a stony Orange county farm situated a mile and a half southeast of the vil-

lage of Monroe, and not far from the hamlet and postoffice called Turner—named after Peter Turner, the principal business man in that day.

Benjamin W. was born November 18, 1837. The first fifteen years of his life were passed in Monroe; the family then removed in 1852, to Watkins, his mother having purchased the premises at the southeast corner of Franklin and First streets. There they remained but one year, during which the boy attended the district school during the summer and fall, and through the winter served in the grocery store of Atwood & Hurd, on the northwest corner of Franklin and Third streets, now occupied by the store of Durand & Son. In the spring of 1853, his mother being engaged in the millinery business and seeking a better field for patronage, removed to Dundee, Yates county, and tarried there a year and a half where the boy had the benefit of attendance upon the Dundee Academy, at that time in the heyday of its prosperity, under the management of Professor William Marvin. From Dundee another removal was made to Monterey in this county, where another tarry of a year and a half was made, utilized by the son, now a youth, in teaching school and giving lessons on the piano to a few pupils who knew a little less of the elements of music than he did himself.

At length, in March, 1856, the final removal was made, back to Watkins, since which time Benjamin W. Scobey has been one of the stand-bys of the village, and now begins to reckon himself one of the oldest inhabitants. Before returning to Watkins, in 1856, arrangements had been made pursuant to which he immediately entered the service of Martin S. Phinney in his drug store, on the west side of Franklin street, a little south of Third street, afterward re-

moved to the building erected by Mr. Phinney, opposite the Jefferson House, at this writing occupied by W. S. Waugh, in the same business. From 1856 to 1865 his time was spent—six years with Mr. Phinney as druggist; one year with John J. Van Allen, attorney and counsellor at law, "reading law;" another year with Mr. Phinney; and then a second year in Mr. Van Allen's office. In 1865 L. M. Gano, then as now editor and proprietor of the Watkins Express, gave the young man a chance at doing more or less writing for his paper, and, unfortunately, allowed him, either by contagion or infection, to contract the fatal disease, "*cacoethes scribendi*," from which he has never recovered. In 1867 five bituminous coal companies, then mining coal in northern central Pennsylvania, united for the purpose of selling their coal, and selected George J. Magee as their general sales-agent, with office at Watkins. Mr. Magee offered Mr. Scobey the position of bookkeeper in his office, which was accepted and held two years under Mr. Magee and three more under James Macfarlane, his successor as sales agent.

In 1871, through the influence of George C. Beach, whose daughter, Mary Helen, became the wife of Mr. Scobey November 29, 1865, the place of bookkeeper in the then Second National Bank of Watkins was procured for him. After three years service as bookkeeper he was made vice-president of the bank, the name of which was changed to the Watkins National Bank, and he continued in that official position until July 12, 1876, when, on account of the persistent refusal of the president of the bank to conform to the wishes of the comptroller of the currency in the management of the bank, it was placed in the hands of a receiver and immediately ceased business.

In five days from that time, namely on July 17, 1876, Henry C. Silsbee, then of Watkins, John N. Beach, of New York (brother of Mrs. Scobey) and Mr. Scobey formed a partnership and began banking in the building on the corner of Franklin and Fourth streets, previously occupied by the National Bank, under the name of Watkins Exchange Bank, Mr. Silsbee being president; Mr. Beach, vice-president; B. W. Scobey, cashier; since which time Mr. Scobey has continuously held that position in the prosecution of the business. January 1, 1900, Mr. Silsbee sold his interest in the bank to Mr. Scobey, and on March 14, 1901, Mr. Beach did likewise, leaving Mr. Scobey the sole owner of the business.

On some lines we have now followed the career of the subject of this sketch for a number of years; but there are a few more things to be said of him before posterity will be sufficiently informed to be able to pass a righteous judgment on him, whether he be saint or devil.

Religiously he believes that "God so loveth the world that He gave His only begotten Son that *whosoever* believeth in Him should not perish, but have everlasting life." As a sectarian he is a Presbyterian, a member "in good and regular standing," so far as is known, of the First Presbyterian church of Watkins, into which he was received in the winter of 1852, at the close of a "protracted meeting," held in the Methodist church, at which a well known exhorter of that time, by the name of Adams, was in principal charge of the exercises. His Presbyterianism is, *at times*, of the old-fashioned, iron-clad sort; he is not quite sure to what extent a man is a free-agent; he prates a good deal about fore-ordination, and often thinks he is nearer fatalism than anything else; but

as he grows older he takes great pleasure in the broadest kind of liberalism, hoping that the next state of existence will be better and happier not only for himself but for everybody else as well; and nothing affords him more interesting and profitable diversion than the attempt to harmonize and consolidate into one system of belief the Apostles' Creed, the Presbyterian Confession of Faith, (unrevised), the latest authorized creed of the Universalists and Robert G. Ingersoll's creed as given by himself, viz: "Happiness is the only good; the place to be happy is here; the time to be happy is now; the way to be happy is to make others happy." He once had occasion to write, and with the obstinacy characteristic of the man, still pertinaciously adheres to the declaration—"I have no care whatever what 'church (with a little 'c') a person—man, woman or child—'belongs to;' all I ask to know is this—Is he or she a believer in and a conscientious every-day, loyally obedient disciple of Jesus Christ. If yes—that person's assurance of a home in Heaven is perfect, regardless of his, or her, baptism by sprinkling or immersion; regardless, too, whether he, or she, is listed on the rolls of the Romish or English church or is ranked with the dissenters and independents."

In this connection it is proper to say—"to vindicate the truth of history"—that Benjamin W. Scobey stands among the pioneers of the movements that resulted in the furnishing of uniform lessons to all the Sunday-schools of this country. In December, 1870, he began the publication, at the office of the Watkins Express, of a series of lesson-sheets, embodying helpful questions and suggestive hints on the lessons for the year 1871, and continued them, monthly, throughout the year. These sheets were quite largely used,

mainly by the Presbyterian churches in the Chemung Presbytery, but also in several towns at a distance, and received favorable notice from the then organ of the Presbyterian denomination in this country—the New York Evangelist.

Politically Mr. Scobey has always acted with the Republican party, beginning with his first vote, in 1858, although it has taxed the capabilities of his conscience at times to help elect the party's candidates. He has never "consented" to "run for office" himself, most of the time because he was not invited to do so, and the rest of the time because he knew "the gang" would beat him if he did. He congratulates himself on having exercised admirable judgment in the matter.

Born of a musical ancestry, from early boyhood music, vocal and instrumental, has been his one favorite diversion, although he has never, as yet, developed into a musical prodigy, and of late has begun to think he never will. On his mother's side (the Van Valer family—Holland Dutch) music was a prime enjoyment, and received large attention—to the extent, with his grandfather, Andrew Van Valer, that he became an amateur builder of musical instruments, violins, bass viols, pianos and pipe-organs. Mr. Valer lived to be ninety-six years old, and after he was eighty years old built three of his four six-stop, with swell, pipe-organs. Of course this Scobey grandson was early given some instruction in music, and for twenty-five years, beginning with 1856, was the organist of the First Presbyterian church of Watkins.

It cannot truthfully be said that this man about whom we are writing and Grover Cleveland are exactly boon companions, any more than they sleep in the same political

bed but the whole drift of history, ancient and modern, secular and religious, especially the most profane, goes to show that all great men hold the same opinions on many subjects, and it is with much pride that Mr. Scobey notes that Grover agrees with him (all the more to the credit of Grover) in regretting that circumstances prevented him from obtaining a collegiate education. However, he has endeavored to overcome that lack to an extent by the widest reading within his power, but still he has sufficient humility to confess, with another celebrated author, that he has only as yet gathered a few grains of knowledge (and less yet of wisdom) from the vast area spread out before us mortals. Like Grover, too, he has "writ some pieces," which by the unexplainable favor of his acquaintances—also of some gentlemen outside of acquaintances, whose opinions are not purchasable, have met with approval and commendation. By the kindness of the publishers of this book he is permitted to attach to this notice one which, perhaps because of the stress of feeling at the time of its publication that it feebly gave partial utterance to that feeling, seemed to appeal most forcibly to the hearts of the common people. It appeared in the Watkins Express of September 26, 1901, when all hearts were bowed with sorrow over the death of President McKinley. It follows:

TO THE COMMON PEOPLE

There is a great sorrow in the world, as we have so often said before. "How blessings brighten as they take their flight!" Over and over again we lament, with a grievous lamentation, the loss of that which we undervalued, slighted, perhaps abused, while in our

possession. Oh! the misery of it— that we continually repeat this folly, for
 "There is an end to all but one sweet thing—
 To *love* there is no end."

* * * * *

"Just while the people pressed to meet their chief,
 And he was greeting them with smiling face,
 And the glad moments were all free of grief
 In pride of him, the country, and the race—
 In the rich fullness of that happy tide,
 Aglow with memories of the nation's fame—
 As if all human sweetness to deride.
 A form, surcharged with evil venom, came—
 Its finger bent—and the great ruler fell!
 O fatal touch! O fallen, shining mark!"

At once the swelling waves of joy rolled back,
 And waves of sorrow angrily rushed in;
 Earth's mightiest nation draped itself in
 black.
 And all the nations shuddered at the sin."

* * * * *

"Now naught is left but ashes, and we bring
 Our homage to new men, to them we bend.

There is an end to all but one sweet thing—
 To *love* there is no end."

Who was our dead president? That question is not answered yet, nor will it be for many years to come, but the entire American people, and all the thinking men and women of the whole broad world have been awakened to a partial appreciation of William McKinley.

Our eyes are dazzled, and our ears hum, with what we see and hear on every side. The papers and people who, on the morning of that direful Friday in this sad month of September, lampooned the martyred President as the slave of trusts, the patron saint

of oppression, the agent of syndicates, and mockingly asked, "Upon what meat doth this our Cæsar feed that he hath grown so great?" have, with one stride, stepped to the front rank of his eulogists. Most wonderful transformation! But once—and now—they speak the truth of him—and we can only say of the change, "It is God's way! His will be done!"

Farewell to William McKinley! He died as he lived, with simple, manly courage, and unaffected piety. His character was the embodiment of sweetness. He was master of himself, and therefore fit to be master of others. He was a generous, true hearted gentleman, a wise and brilliant statesman, a great and noble chief magistrate. His greatest ambition was to serve his country in the love of man, and the fear of God. Only a fine character, a noble life, fidelity and competency in the highest station, and a martyr's death met with supreme fortitude and faith, could evoke such world-wide sorrow as mourns his loss.

Farewell to William McKinley! The good citizen, the brave soldier, the twice-honored chief magistrate, the true-hearted, loving husband. His life is his monument. His deeds are his epitaph. He served the nation—the nation mourns. He adorned the world—the whole world weeps at his tomb and honors his memory.

A THRENODY.

"In life—

By foes sometimes maligned,
 Oft doubted by his friends—
 Ignoring those who criticized,
 He saw the way in future skies,
 And took the path where duty lies,
 To serve the nations end."

"Th' Death—

The hero of us all,
 The enemy of none,
 With man he trod the lonesome road,
 Knowing the end was nigh,
 All fearless paced the dismal waste,
 And taught us how to die."

—BENJ. W. SCOBEEY.

September 19, 1864.

The foregoing may suitably be followed by another of his productions, first published in the Rockland County Messenger, of Hawerstraw, New York, entitled

A THRENODY.

"*Requiem Aeternam Dona Eius, Domine!*"

I.

One more immortal soul has urged its way
 Up through the vast unknown from nature's bound,
 Past stars and suns in realms of space,
 To Him, the Majesty Divine, who sits and rules,
 And executes with wisdom infinite,
 His unrestrained decrees.

II.

Born to the mortal lot, with mortal frame,
 All powers possessed received by gift—
 The Giver, He Who now has taken—
 In that, th' appointed field assigned by Him
 Whose word wrought being, all were used,
 Developed, perfected matured.

Through sorrow, joy; with pleasure, pain;
 By night, by day; in patience, hope and love,
 Th' experience varied held its ceaseless course
 —But now 'tis done!

III.

The spirit fled—our loss appears;
 The stroke comes home upon our very hearts!
 For, though the spirit finds "Tis gain to die!"
 Those left behind are left beneath the cloud,
 And left to mourn:
 To mourn, yet not with gloom,
 As those who have no hope.

IIII

We mourn a counsellor and friend well tried,
 Whose own peculiar place none can supply;
 But while our hearts are sad, as thus bereft,
 We fix our faith on him who dealt the blow,
 Assured by words immutable and promise sure,
 "The dead are blest who die in Christ,"
 And "faithful ones shall have a crown of life."

V.

Thus comforted we bow, resigned;
 And trust our loved one, gone, to Christ's embrace,
 Yearning to meet again;
 Nor yearn in vain—for thus we read,
 "Those gone before may not return;
 But you may go to them."

—BENJ. W. SCOBEEY.

Watkins, N. Y., June, 1864.

OLIVER P. SWICK.

Oliver P. Swick, a representative of the farming interests of Schuyler county, was born in the town of Hector on the 29th of January, 1844. He pursued a common school education and at the age of sixteen put aside his text-books in order to earn his own livelihood. He has since followed farming, carrying on agricultural pursuits as a means of providing for his family from the time of his marriage to the present day. When a young man, however, he offered his services to his country, being only twenty years of age when on the 28th of August, 1864, he joined the Union army as a member of the Fifty-eighth New York National Guards, under Colonel R. P. Wisner. He served for one hundred days and then with his regiment returned to New York.

In the year 1868 Mr. Swick was united in marriage to Miss Lucy Shearer, who has been to him a faithful companion and helpmate on life's journey. The lady is a daughter of

William and Lydia Ann (Crawford) Shearer, being their only child. By this marriage there have been born two children: Howard H. married May Ludlow and is in the employ of the street railway company of Ithaca, New York; and Frank P. is unmarried and is a rural free delivery mail carrier at Odessa.

Our subject and his wife began house-keeping in the town of Enfield, Tompkins county, and since 1871 they have resided at their present home in Catharine township, Schuyler county. Here Mr. Swick carries on agricultural pursuits and his labors are attended with good results. His farm is now under a high state of cultivation and everything about the place indicates his careful supervision and his progressive spirit.

CHARLES DELAND CLAWSON.

Charles DeLand Clawson, one of the most distinguished representatives of the medical fraternity of Schuyler county, is the owner of the Bethesda Sanitarium at Montour Falls, New York. His birth occurred in the town of Lodi, Seneca county, this state, May 17, 1838, his parents being Isaac A. and Abigail (Neal) Clawson. The father, a native of Virginia, was born in 1800 and when a young man removed to New York, settling in the town of Hector, Schuyler county, about 1820. He was a son of Garry Brant Clawson, a native of Holland, who on crossing the Atlantic took up his abode in Virginia, where he engaged in farming, and after his marriage he removed to Schuyler county, New York, in 1820. Here he purchased a farm, upon which he lived until his death in 1842. In his family were six sons and one daughter, all of whom reached years

of maturity, Isaac Clawson being the fourth in order of birth. When this country became for the second time engaged in hostilities with England the grandfather of the Doctor entered the army as a soldier of the war of 1812.

Isaac Clawson learned the carpenter's trade in early life and followed that pursuit until about thirty years of age, when he began farming. In the latter department of business activity he prospered, gaining a good competence, and upon his farm he reared his large family. In all of his dealings he was careful and conservative, honest and upright, and, owing to his well directed affairs, he met with prosperity. He was never an office seeker but exerted considerable influence in public affairs, and his advice was often sought by friends and neighbors because his judgment was sound and his views impartial. His death occurred in the year 1872. In his family were five sons and two daughters, all of whom reached years of maturity, while six are still living, namely: Olivia, the wife of Enoch Moore, a resident of North Hector; Ira, a jeweler of Watkins; Charles D., of this review; William Firman, a dentist of Detroit, Michigan; Hibbard S., who is engaged in the automobile business in Lansing, Michigan; and Barnibus S., who is connected with railroading and makes his home in Syracuse, New York.

In the public schools of his native town Dr. Clawson of this review obtained his education, and afterward continued his studies in the Seneca Collegiate Institute at Ovid, New York, under Professor Amos Brown, who was a very prominent educator and afterward became the principal of the People's College, now Cook Academy, in Montour Falls. He completed his classical education in the Seneca Collegiate Institute and began

reading medicine under the direction of Dr. James Flood, of Lodi Center, New York, in the year 1857. In the fall of the following year he matriculated in the medical department of the University of Michigan, where he spent one year, and while at Ann Arbor he made his home with Dr. Lovejoy, who assisted him in his studies and took him upon many of his visits, so that he gained much practical as well as theoretical knowledge. In the fall of 1860 he entered the medical department of the University of Buffalo, in which institution he was graduated in February, 1861. Later in order to still further perfect himself in his chosen calling he entered the Hahnemann Medical College, in which he was graduated in 1873, and he pursued a post-graduate course in the Chicago Homeopathic College in 1893, taking a course in official surgery.

Upon leaving the University of Buffalo Dr. Clawson located for practice in East Barick, Seneca county, New York, where he practiced for a few months and then removed to Canaga, Seneca county, where he practiced for nearly twenty years, and in that period he steadily progressed, gaining prestige as a capable representative of the profession. In 1881 he came to Schuyler county, locating in Montour Falls, where he became owner and proprietor of the Bethesda Sanitarium, which he still conducts. It is an institution of great value to the city and surrounding districts and Dr. Clawson deserves much credit for what he has accomplished in this direction. While at Canaga he had a very extensive practice, but the heavy demands made upon his time and strength proved detrimental to his health. For this reason he came to Montour Falls and took up his present work. During the four years of his residence in Seneca county he also had

charge of the medical work at the county poor house in addition to his large private practice. A fact long known to the profession and one that is being recognized by the common people is that chronic or diseases of long standing and surgical cases can be better cared for and cures more rapidly effected in a health institution than can be accomplished in one's own home. The aseptic and antiseptic methods employed, especially in surgical cases, cannot be carried out thoroughly in a room or house exposed to the ordinary disease germs. Living rooms are unfit, except the most thorough and consequent expensive means are employed to render them safe, especially for surgical work. Therefore throughout the country sanitariums have been established and most splendid and commendable results have been accomplished thereby for those in need of medical or surgical aid. The Bethesda Sanitarium is unsurpassed in its equipments and appointments by any institution of a similar character in a city no larger than Montour Falls; in fact, the institution would be a credit to a city much greater in size. Dr. Clawson and his associates are prepared to do the most thorough surgical work by the best methods known to the profession. Their nurses are thoroughly trained and reliable, their rooms large, airy and well furnished for the purposes designed and the institution has rapidly won popular favor so that a liberal patronage is accorded to it.

During the Civil war Dr. Clawson was offered the position of surgeon of the One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment of New York Volunteers, and having successfully passed the examination he expected to go to the front, but sickness in his own family made him unable to report for duty at the time the department desired him to join the

army and he therefore did not become a soldier.

On the 6th of February, 1862, occurred the marriage of Dr. Clawson and Miss Loretta L'Amoreaux, a daughter of David and Margaret (Van Liew) L'Amoreaux. The family is of French-Huguenot extraction and was founded in America by Peter L'Amoreaux, the great-grandfather of Mrs. Clawson, who emigrated from Paris, France, and with his family settled in New Jersey. The grandfather of Mrs. Clawson was Daniel L'Amoreaux. The family was established in New York among the early residents of the town of Lodi, Seneca county. Daniel L'Amoreaux, the grandfather of Mrs. Clawson, was but a boy when his parents came to the Empire state. He cleared up a farm of about three hundred acres in Seneca county and was a successful and leading agriculturist of his community. In his family were eleven children, including David L'Amoreaux, who was born in Lodi in 1804. He grew to manhood and was married there, the lady of his choice being Margaret Van Liew, who was a daughter of Henry Van Liew, of Holland descent and an early settler of Lodi. Unto Mr. and Mrs. David L'Amoreaux were born seven children, six of whom reached years of maturity, while five are still living, namely: Mrs. M. B. Allen, of Geneva, New York; Mrs. Walter Van Vleet, of the town of Lodi; I. V., of Grand Rapids, Michigan; Mrs. C. D. Clawson; and John, who is a farmer of Lodi. The two who have passed away are Henry and Gilbert. For the first nine years after his marriage David L'Amoreaux conducted a hotel at Middlesex, New York, and afterward engaged in farming in the town of Lodi, carrying on that work throughout his remaining days with excellent success.

Unto the Doctor and his wife have been born four children, a son and three daughters: Carrie, who is at home; Athelia A., the wife of Dr. J. M. Quirk, of Montour Falls; Monroe Schuyler, who is with the Kug-Scheerer Company, of New York, manufacturers of hospital supplies; and Lura Olivia, who is now a student in Greer College at Hoopeston, Illinois. Mrs. Dr. J. M. Quirk is a graduate of the Genesee Normal school, of Genesee, New York, and the others received good educational privileges.

The Doctor and his wife hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he is serving as one of the stewards and as trustee and is also superintendent of the Sunday-school, and he has been active in both church and Sunday-school work and his influence in this direction has not been without result. He is one of the trustees of the Cook Academy, is serving as one of the members of its executive committee and is a co-operant factor in many measures pertaining to the general good. In politics he is a Prohibitionist, and strongly advocates the cause of temperance and does all in his power for its promotion. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, to the Montour Falls Business Men's Association and is not only a successful medical practitioner but also an enterprising business man of marked ability. At the present time he is treasurer of the Havana Bridge Works and one of its directors. He was one of the incorporators of the Elmira & Seneca Lake Railroad, and on its first organization served as a member of its directorate. He was the first one to propose the building of this road, which work was subsequently taken up by General Mulford and pushed forward to completion. The Doctor is a man of scholarly attainments and broad general information, whose interest in life is that

of a public spirited and progressive man. Looking at the world from a practical and yet humanitarian standpoint his own nature has been developed along physical, intellectual and moral lines until his is a sturdy manhood and strong character, and his example is certainly well worthy of emulation.

CHARLES B. RICH.

Among the native sons of this portion of the Empire state is numbered Charles B. Rich, who is now living in Townsend, Schuyler county. He was born on the 8th of April, 1855, in the town of Reading. His father, Alford Rich, was born in Starkey, Yates county, New York, on the 7th of December, 1824, and on the 15th of January, 1850, he was united in marriage to Miss Caroline Drake, a native of Orange county, New York. They became the parents of two children, a son and a daughter, Charles Byron and Flora Almedia. The father after his marriage maintained his residence in Schuyler county, passing away on the 27th of December, 1887, at the age of sixty-three years and twenty days, respected by all who knew him for his sterling worth. He had ever been a man of earnest purpose, of upright principles and of marked force of character.

Charles B. Rich, whose name introduces this review, pursued his education in Starkey and lacked but two or three months of graduation when he was taken ill and was forced to abandon his studies. He was united in marriage on the 10th of April, 1872, to Miss Libbie Estelle Lockwood, and their home has been blessed with the presence of seven children, four sons and three daughters,

namely: Alice May, Alford William, Charles Arthur, George Ansell, Carrie Belle, Lena Estella and Harry Cloud.

The family home is in Townsend and Mr. Rich is connected with agricultural pursuits, operating seven acres of land which is arable and productive. His farming methods are in keeping with the progressive spirit of the times, and bear little resemblance to those which were in vogue at the time of his youth. Improved machinery has revolutionized farm work and science has added to knowledge concerning the best methods of producing crops and caring for grain. Mr. Rich is deeply interested in everything that pertains to the welfare of the agriculturist and the improvement of his work, and a glance indicates to the passer-by the progressive and practical owner. His church relations connect him with the Methodist denomination and his political views are in harmony with the platform of the Democratic party. He is a member of Dundee Lodge, No. 123, F. & A. M., of Dundee, and has taken three degrees.

GROVE C. HORNING.

Grove C. Horning is a worthy and well known representative of industrial and agricultural interests in Schuyler county. He owns a good farm which is pleasantly situated a mile and a half from Monterey in the direction of Watkins. He also has a blacksmith shop and in it he conducts blacksmithing and wagonmaking, and to some extent he follows carpentering and joining in this county. His life is one of untiring activity, and throughout his business career he has manifested that industry which is a sure foundation of business success.

Grove C. Horning, a son of Hampton and Philena (Miller) Horning, was born in Monterey, January 9, 1853. His father removed from Orange county, New York, to Monterey, and by his marriage to Miss Miller he became the father of three children: Grove C., Doris and Menzo. The last named married Milla McConnell, and is a resident of Dundee, where he is following the carpenter's trade. They have three children.

Under the parental roof Grove C. Horning spent the days of his minority and assisted in the work of the home farm, while at the same time he mastered the common branches of English learning taught in the public schools. He is a natural mechanic and has mastered the trades of carpentering, wagon-making and blacksmithing, all of which he follows to a greater or less extent and is thus closely associated with the industrial interests in his native county. He is a thorough workman, having gained practical experience of these lines of industrial activity, and he now owns a good blacksmith and wagon shop upon his farm, where he does all kinds of repair work. His tract of land, comprising thirty-three acres, is pleasantly and conveniently located a mile and a half from Monterey toward Watkins, and he has placed his fields under a high state of cultivation so that they annually return to him good harvests. This brings to him a gratifying income and at the same time his mechanical work contributes not a little to his support.

In 1877 Mr. Horning was united in marriage to Miss Rachel Wolverton. Her parents, Jonathan and Rebecca Wolverton, reside at Bradford. They have eight children: Joel, who married Elizabeth Crance, by whom he has one child, lives in Orange and is a well-to-do farmer. Their son John re-

sides with them at home. William, the second member of the Wolverton family, is living in Michigan, having left home many years ago. Frank is the next younger. Jerusha is the wife of Alfred Crosson, a resident of Steuben, New York, and they have three children, William, Henry and James. Call, the next member of the Wolverton family, is deceased. Ardelia is living in the town of Monterey. Jane E. has also passed away, and Rachel E. is the wife of our subject.

Mr. and Mrs. Horning began their domestic life in Monterey and have since lived in this locality. They hold membership in the Methodist church, and Mr. Horning exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the Democracy. They have one daughter, Eva, now the wife of Gilbert Mathews, of Monterey, by whom she has two children, a son and daughter, Myrl and Myrtie Marie.

M. B. HUGHEY.

It is always of interest to examine into the history of a self-made man, to learn of the methods he has followed, to investigate the principles which have been the strong elements in securing his advancement and success. Mr. Hughey is one who has passed on life's journey many who started out with him or ahead of him. He certainly is deserving of credit for what he has accomplished and well merits the regard of the public who number him among the leading mechanics of Watkins, where he is engaged in dealing in boots and shoes.

Mr. Hughey was born in Townsend, Schuyler county, April 4, 1867, and is a son of Dr. Lyman and Hannah A. (Brown)



M. B. HUGHEY

Hughey. He was only six months old when his parents removed to Watkins. After a few years his father's health failed and he purchased a stock farm at Mecklenburg, where, owing to the outdoor life and exercise, he regained his health. He then returned to Watkins where he spent his remaining days practicing his profession here with success for about fifteen or sixteen years.

Mr. Hughey of this review was a lad of eight years when the family returned to Watkins, and in the public schools he acquired his education. When fourteen years of age he began clerking in a shoe store for John Budd and was thus employed for seven years, after which he became a partner with Mr. Pellet in a shoe store, the relation between them being maintained for nine years, and in 1898 he purchased his partner's interest and is now controlling the best shoe trade in Schuyler county. The business has shown a gratifying increase each year. His store is well equipped with a fine and carefully selected stock of everything found in that line and his growing business brings to him a very gratifying patronage.

Mr. Hughey was married in Watkins, October 25, 1888, to Miss Margaret Haring, of this city, a daughter of George and Sarah (Canfield) Haring. The lady is a graduate of St. Ursuline convent, of Chatham, Canada, and is a native of the village in which she yet makes her home. By her marriage she has become the mother of one son, George Haring Hughey, who was born in Watkins, August 9, 1895. Both Mr. and Mrs. Hughey are members of the Presbyterian church, and he belongs to Jefferson Lodge, No. 332, F. & A. M., of Watkins; and Watkins chapter, No. 182, R. A. M., in which he has occupied a number of important offices. He likewise belongs to St. Omer's Commandery No. 19.

K. T., of Elmira, and Kalurah Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Binghamton. He was a charter member of the Business Men's Association, which includes every business man of commercial rating in Watkins and was its first president. His attention has been largely given to his business affairs and he has been successful chiefly by reason of the fact of his natural ability and his close application to the line of labor in which as a young man he embarked.

WASHINGTON A. CROUT.

Among the native sons of Schuyler county now living within its borders is Washington A. Crout. The fact that many who have been born in this part of the state still reside here is evidence that Schuyler and surrounding counties offer excellent opportunities to their sons. Mr. Crout follows farming with good success, his rich fields being productive and returning a good income for the care and labor bestowed upon them.

Our subject was born at Beaver Dams on the 14th of March, 1844, and is a son of Abraham P. Crout, a native of Germany. After emigrating to the new world the father took up his abode in the Empire state, settling at Beaver Dams at a very early day. He wedded Elizabeth Vandine, a native of Holland, and their children were Annie, Elizabeth, Mary Maria, Catherine Jane and Washington A.

The last named was reared under the parental roof and pursued his education in the common schools until seventeen years of age, when he started out upon his business career, securing a situation in the employ of the Erie Railroad Company as a fireman.

He worked there for four years and then entered the army, for the country had become involved in war over the slavery question, resulting in an attempt at secession made by various southern states. On the 6th of November, 1861, Mr. Crout was enrolled as a member of Company I, Eighty-sixth Regiment of New York Volunteers, known as the Steuben Rangers. He participated in many of the most hotly contested engagements of the war, including the battle of Bull Run, August 30, 1862; Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862; Chancellorsville, May 2 and 3, 1863; Beverly's Ford, June 9; Gettysburg, on the 1st, 2d and 3d of July; Wappington, Virginia, July 23; Auburn, Virginia, in the same year; Kelly's Ford, on the 7th of November; Locust's Grove, on the 27th of November; and Mine Run, on the 30th of November, 1863. On the 5th of May, 1864, he entered the battle of the Wilderness which was continued through five successive days, and he was also in the second battle of Bull Run. In the battle of the Wilderness he was wounded in the hip, and sixteen years afterward a piece of the bullet came out of the other hip. Mr. Crout made for himself a most creditable record as a soldier, being always found at his post of duty in defense of the old flag and never wavering in defense of the cause which was represented by the starry banner.

After his return home Mr. Crout resumed work at Beaver Dams. He is now known as a representative farmer of his native county, his home being in Catharine township near Odessa, where he has eighty acres of land which are under a high state of cultivation. He was united in marriage to Miss Sarah H. Cronk, and unto them were born seven children: Burton, the eldest, married Maggie Bowman, and resides at

Beaver Dams, Schuyler county. Their children are Albert, Julia, Georgia, Bertha and Jennie. Mertie, the second member of our subject's family, is deceased. Adelbert B. married Anna Stanley and resides at Alpine, New York. Frederick D. is engaged in the manufacture of paper at Palmer Falls, near Saratoga, New York. Charles H. is a member of Company G of the Twenty-seventh Regiment of United States Troops and is an engineer, doing service on Mindanao island. Horace D. is engaged in farming on his father's place. Seymour, the youngest, is also under the parental roof. Henry Cronk, the father of Mrs. Crout, married Eliza Melissa Wakley, and their children are Sarah H., Janet and Dewitt. Of these, Janet is the wife of Warren Lanning and lives in the town of Enfield, Tompkins county, while Dewitt lives in Montour Falls. He married Anna Austin and follows carpentering, farming and other pursuits.

For almost sixty years Washington A. Crout has made his home in the county of his nativity and therefore witnessed much of its progress and development. He has seen many changes which have wrought great improvement here and has taken a deep interest in all that has pertained to the general good. He has carried on his work energetically and untiringly and his efforts have resulted in bringing to him creditable and well merited success.

JONATHAN PAGE.

Jonathan Page, a representative of the farming interests in Dix township, was born in Warren county, New York, on the banks of Lake George, November 27, 1828. He pursued a common-school education and at

the age of thirteen put aside his text-books in order to become a factor in the business world. Since the age of sixteen he has been dependent upon his own resources and deserves credit for the success which he has achieved as the years have passed by. In 1844 he arrived in Steuben county, New York, where he began learning the trade of wagon-making and blacksmithing in the town of Wayne. He finished his apprenticeship and for a number of years he successfully followed those pursuits.

On the 1st of January, 1849, Mr. Page was united in marriage to Miss Eliza Roblyer, and on the 1st of April of the same year he erected a building on the site of the present post office of Watkins. There he lived and carried on his shop near by, continuing as an active representative of the blacksmith's trade at this place until 1859, when on account of failing health he was obliged to abandon his chosen pursuit. He then turned his attention to carpentering, which he followed until his health became so poor that he was forced to retire altogether from active business. In 1870-71 he built and owned the present property of the post office, which is now owned by the firm of Koon & Havens. On the 17th of April, 1871, this building was chosen for post office purposes and has since been used in this way.

In 1858 Mr. Page was called upon to mourn the loss of his first wife, who died on the 16th of September of that year, leaving two daughters: Adeline, born September 26, 1849; and Margaret, who was born July 25, 1852. The former became the wife of Elijah Lovell, who was a boatman by occupation and died February 16, 1887. They resided in Ithaca, New York, where Mrs. Lovell is still living. Her children are as follows: Fred, Edgar, John, Nettie, Claude,

Sammie, Maggie and Arthur. Margaret A. Page, the other daughter born of our subject's first marriage became the wife of Samuel Phillips and they reside in Lewistown, Fergus county, Montana. They have six children: Lizzie, John, May, Mary, Delia and Robert, all of whom are still in school.

On the 16th of November, 1860, Jonathan Page, of this review, was again married, his second union being with Emily J. Berry, who died on the 9th of May, 1881. His daughter Margaret then returned home, acting as her father's housekeeper until 1883. On the 1st of June, 1884, he married Mrs. Samantha M. (Scott) Hulett. Her father, Abraham H. Scott, was born in the town of Cobelskill, Schoharie county, New York. Mrs. Page first married Charles Hulett, whose birth occurred in the town of Reading, Schuyler county, New York, then Steuben county. The following are the children of Abraham H. Scott: Judson, Sarah, Abraham, Samantha, Maria and Adelbert, all deceased but Abraham and Samantha. Of this family Abraham now lives in Omaha, Nebraska, being in the employ of the government in the chief quartermaster's office. In 1861, in response to his country's call for aid, he joined the Union army, and in a battle was shot in the breast, the ball passing clear through the body to the vertebra and then falling down the entire length of that series of bones. For twelve days he lay on the battle-field, and was then carried to Fairfax hospital. Although so seriously injured he eventually recovered and has since been in the government service.

On the 1st of June, 1863, there was issued an order that a draft should be made. There were eighty-four men replied to the draft in the town of Dix, and of these forty one

would later be called to fill the quota. Feeling certain that he would be drafted and knowing that he could get a bounty of one thousand dollars, just before the June call Mr. Page enlisted for a year or during the war, becoming a member of Company K, First New York Veteran Cavalry, with which he remained until the 1st of June, 1865. The war having closed he then returned to the north, reaching home on the 29th of June. He had three brothers and a nephew who were also in the army. His brother was shot all to pieces in the battle of the Wilderness. His other relatives were never heard from after that battle, so that Jonathan Page was the only one to return home. Long a resident of Schuyler county, he has a wide acquaintance here. His life has been honorable and upright, and he has ever been faithful to his duty to his fellow men and to his country. A strong defender of the cause of temperance, he now votes with the Prohibition party.

JOHN RANDALL.

John Randall was born on the 1st of May, 1844, in the town of Milo, Yates county, New York. The Randall family was founded in the Empire state at a very early day, and the father of our subject, Westbrook Randall, was born in Chemung county. He wedded Leona Baker, a native of Steuben county, and they became the parents of eight children, of whom Benjamin, Charles and Amanda are all now deceased, and Adeline has likewise passed away. The others are John, Emily A., Sarah and Frances. The last named is the wife of Fred Arnold, who is proprietor of a boarding house in Penn Yan, New York.

Mr. Randall, of this review, pursued a common-school education and was early trained to farm life, assisting in the task of cultivating his father's land throughout the summer months during the period of his youth. At the age of seventeen years, however, he put aside the work of the farm and all other personal considerations, and with patriotic spirit responded to his country's call for aid, enlisting on the 9th of October, 1861, as a member of Company I, Eighty-sixth New York Regiment, under the command of Captain Sherwood. Throughout the remainder of the war he was at the front, faithfully defending the old flag, and among the important engagements in which he participated were the second battle of Bull Run and the battles of Chancellorsville and Fredericksburg. Later he served for two years with the First District Cavalry and was in a great many skirmishes under Sheridan, being with that general until the surrender of the Confederate troops. When hostilities ceased and his country no longer needed his service Mr. Randall received an honorable discharge in September, 1865, and returned to his farm work in New York. He has always carried on agricultural pursuits and since 1892 he has resided in Schuyler county, now making his home at Monterey, where he has one hundred and twenty acres of valuable land, well cultivated and highly improved with all the modern accessories and equipments of a model farm.

On the 26th of November, 1890, Mr. Randall was united in marriage to Miss Clarissa D. Robbins, a daughter of John and Lydia (Miller) Robbins, in whose family were four children: Martha Adriana, Hullett, Warwick and Clarissa. The last named giving her hand in marriage to Mr. Randall, has become the mother of six children, as

follows: Samuel J., Florence A., Allison C., Alvira, Mora M. and John W., all of whom are under the parental roof, the family circle being yet unbroken by the hand of death. Mr. Ramtali is widely known as one of the enterprising, practical agriculturists of his community, and his business affairs are ably conducted, his sound judgment and indefatigable enterprise bringing to him well merited success.

HENRI BELMONT LARUE.

For many years Henri Belmont LaRue has been well known in railroad circles, for as a traveling salesman he handles materials which find their purchasers among the railroad companies. Traveling widely over this country he has gained that broad information and culture which only travel can bring, and wherever he goes he makes friends. Numbered among the respected and leading citizens of Schuylcr county, he well deserves representation in this volume.

Mr. LaRue is a native of New York city, born on the 19th of September, 1848. His parents were William C. and Julia LaRue, and the ancestry of the family can be traced back through many generations to the year 1640, when the ship *Caledonia* sailed from Glasgow for New York, leaving the former port in August and reaching the Atlantic coast of America in October. In a gale the ship was blown up the Raritan river and struck upon the oyster beds at South Amboy, New Jersey, which caused it to sink. Aboard were many families of different nationalities. Some of these managed to make their way to the shore and became the first settlers of New Jersey. The LaRue family is of Holland and French descent. It was their intention

to settle at New Rochelle, New York, but that shipwreck changed their plans and they became residents of the site of Freehold, New Jersey.

Henri B. LaRue received his early education in the public schools and then entered the University of the State of New York at New York city. He was graduated in the medical department of that institution in the class of 1864, at the age of sixteen years, but never engaged in the practice of medicine. His collegiate work being completed, he accepted a position as fireman on the Erie Railroad and within seven weeks was promoted to engineer, running for about five years on the Susquehanna division. Through the agency of Jay Gould he was appointed superintendent of the New York lines of what is now the Lehigh Railroad system, and remained in that capacity until Mr. Gould resigned the presidency of the road. Mr. LaRue then became a traveling salesman, first representing the Brooks Locomotive Works and later in addition the Midvale Iron Works of Philadelphia, selling locomotives, steel forgings, bridges and other railroad equipments of a similar character. He next entered the service of the Morden Frog & Crossing Works of Chicago, Illinois, for which firm he traveled three years, selling frogs and crossings. The volume of the business which he controlled was extensive. Later he joined the Richmond Locomotive Company, with which he remained until August, 1901, when he entered the selling department of the United States Steel Corporation as its railroad division superintendent, which position he is now filling, and in this capacity he travels all over the United States.

On the 20th of November, 1872, Mr. LaRue was united in marriage to Miss Minnie Crandall, and to them have been born two

children: Belmont M., a resident of New York city and traveling auditor for the Chartered Accountant Company of London, England, taking inventories and reporting financial status of railroads, syndicates, trusts, etc.; and Benjamin Frank, who after practicing law in Sufferns, New York, was appointed attorney and claim agent of the Erie Railroad and is now filling that position.

Mrs. LaRue is a daughter of Laban B. and Susan (Searles) Crandall. The Crandall family is of Puritan origin and was founded in Dutchess county, New York, at a very early day. Three brothers, Benjamin, Laban and Richard Crandall, joined the patriotic army in the war of the Revolution. They had formerly been in the British service, but deserting the Royalist cause, they fought for American independence. An interesting incident in the army life of Benjamin Crandall, the grandfather of Mrs. LaRue, was often related by her father. For several nights the pickets at a certain post were killed while on duty. At length Benjamin Crandall volunteered to do picket duty one night, that he might find the cause for this, and late in the night when a hog came grunting and rooting around he became suspicious and shot it, as he said "he did not want a hog annoying him," and it was found that a British soldier was disguised in the hog's skin. After that no more pickets were killed at that place. After leaving the service Benjamin Crandall entered the Baptist ministry and engaged in preaching throughout the remainder of his life. His children were John, Archibald, Laban Benjamin, Lewman, Hannah, Amanda, Maria and Betsy Ann. In 1815 Laban Benjamin Crandall, the father of Mrs. LaRue, settled near Peach Orchard in Seneca county, where he lived for three years, then went to Daggett's Mill,

where he remained for five years. On the expiration of that period he went to Wellsborough, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, and three years later removed to New York city, where the following year was spent. His next home was in the city of Millsport, and from there he came to Montour Falls, where he spent the remainder of his life. Laban B. Crandall had four children, namely: Nancy Jane, Daniel Ely, Diantha Susan and Minnie, now Mrs. LaRue. Daniel Ely married Elva Hughey and had three children, Minnie E., Charles Ellsworth and Laban B. Diantha Susan became the wife of James H. Scoot, and their children are Winfred, Edna, Vesta and Walter.

CHARLES HARING.

In the history of those who have been recognized as leading citizens of Schuyler county in its past as well as present Charles Haring should be mentioned. He was born in the town of Reading, Schuyler county, February 11, 1838, his parents being William and Eliza (Cox) Haring. In the schools of Watkins he obtained his education, for his parents took up their abode in this village when he was but three years of age. His father was engaged in the dry-goods business, and after putting aside his text books Charles Haring joined his father in conducting that enterprise, and when the father retired Charles and his brother George became the owners of the store, which they conducted successfully for a number of years. They were wide-awake and enterprising merchants and kept abreast with the progressive spirit of the times and their store received a large share of the public patronage, because their business methods were honorable and their

line of goods such as will draw the trade from the best class of people.

On the 6th of January, 1864, Mr. Haring was united in marriage to Miss Jane M. Shepherd, a daughter of John and Nancy J. (Atwood) Shepherd. Mrs. Haring is also a native of the town of Reading. Her father was born in North Haven, Connecticut, and came to the town of Reading with an uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Keeler, with whom he lived as their own son. He devoted his entire time and attention through his business career to agricultural pursuits and he gave his political support to the Republican party. He never sought office and was modest and retiring in disposition, but was regarded as one of the best citizens of this town, his genuine worth commending him to the confidence of all with whom he came in contact. He died August 26, 1888, at the age of eighty-one years, his birth having occurred April 27, 1809. His wife, who was born March 19, 1822, died January 17, 1898. She was a daughter of Harlow and Naomi (Phillips) Atwood, in whose family were the following named: Nancy J., Mary Ann, Harlow, Elizabeth, and one son that died in infancy. The paternal grandfather of Mrs. Haring was a sailor and on one occasion his vessel was captured and the crew thrown into a French prison, where they lay for a long time. Her uncle, Mr. Keeler, was drafted for service in the war of 1812 but did not enter the army. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Shepherd were: Jane Miles, Frank Roselle and Esther Jacobs, now Mrs. Frank Sayre, of Dundee.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Haring was blessed with two sons, John Shepherd, born April 10, 1866; and William Sherwood, born November 9, 1867, and now a druggist of Chicago. In his political views Mr. Har-

ing was an earnest Democrat, his study of the questions of the day led him to give an unflinching support to the principles of his party because he believes it contains the best elements of good government. At one time he held the office of town clerk. He attended the Presbyterian church, and although not a member he contributed to its support and co-operated in many other ways in the promotion of the best interests of his locality. In business affairs he was notably prompt, energetic and reliable, and he possessed many sterling traits of character that commended him to the confidence and good will of those with whom he was associated.

JOHN LACKERBY.

Among the leading and influential business men of Alpine is numbered John Lackeby, who is there engaged in merchandising. This is his native place, his birth having here occurred on the 11th of May, 1844. His father, William Lackeby, was also born in Alpine in the year 1815, and after he had attained to man's estate he wedded Mary L. Wakeman. Unto them were born eight children: John; Burr, now deceased; William; Elizabeth, who is also deceased; Anna; Catherine and Fred P., who are deceased; and Mary Jane. Of those still living William married Depem Mix. Anna is the wife of John J. Charles and resides in Odessa. They have four children—Adie, the wife of Leon Washburn; Grace; Catherine; and Burr. Mary Jane, the youngest member of the Lackeby family, is the wife of E. L. Wood, of Aspen, Colorado, and they have five children; Chapman, Rob, Harry, Alto and Burr, at home.

No event of special importance occurred to vary the routine of life for John Lackerby in his youth. Like most boys of the period he pursued a common-school education, leaving school at the age of eighteen years. This was immediately followed by an important step in his life and indicated the strength of his character as well as his patriotic devotion to his country. On the 21st of August, 1862, he donned the blue uniform of the nation and joined Company B of the One Hundred and Forty-first New York Infantry, under the command of Captain Andrew J. Compton. He participated in the battle of Lookout Mountain, and being taken ill he was sent to the hospital, where he remained for three months. He afterward joined his command in North Carolina, and having participated in the campaign of that state, he then returned to Washington, D. C., where he participated in the grand review, the most celebrated military pageant ever seen on the western hemisphere. Company after company, regiment after regiment, and corps after corps of the victorious army marched down Pennsylvania avenue and passed the reviewing stand which had been erected on the White House grounds and from which the president viewed the marching of his victorious troops. Mr. Lackerby was then mustered out and with a most creditable military record he returned to his home after receiving his honorable discharge in June, 1865.

The following year Mr. Lackerby was united in marriage to Cornelia Evans, of Richbury, Pennsylvania, a daughter of John J. Evans, whose children were as follows: Richard, of Waverly, New York, who married Mary Chamberlain and has four children, Belle, Hattie, Clarence and Mattie; George, who is deceased; John, who resides

in Elmira, New York; Caroline; Samuel; and Hattie, the wife of Francis Burt, of Port Allegheny, Pennsylvania, by whom she has four children, Prentiss, William, Frank and Burton.

After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Lackerby began their domestic life in Alpine, New York, in the spring of 1867. Here they have resided continuously since. Mr. Lackerby is well known as a prominent and influential business man of the village. He conducts a general store, in which he is meeting with creditable and well deserved success, carrying a large and well selected stock of goods. His earnest desire to please his patrons, his honorable business methods and his promptness and reliability have secured to him a liberal patronage. In his political views he is a Republican, earnest and unfaltering in his support of the principles of the party.

JOHN ALFRED BOYD.

John Alfred Boyd is a representative of the industrial interests of Schuyler county, being now engaged in the manufacture of shingles in Reynoldsville. His life history proves that energy, strong determination and laudable ambition may win success, for it has been these qualities that Mr. Boyd has exercised in gaining a creditable position in the world of trade. He was born in the town of Hector, Schuyler county, on the 1st of January, 1854, and is a son of John and Eliza (Ruth) Boyd, but both of his parents were natives of England, and, crossing the Atlantic to the new world, they took up their abode in the town of Hector, where the father died during the early boyhood of our subject. The mother still survives at the age

of seventy-nine years and is living in the town of Hector.

Mr. Boyd, of this review, is indebted to the public schools of Hector township for the educational privileges which he enjoyed in his youth. He entered upon his business career in connection with farming and throughout his life has given his attention in a greater or less degree to agricultural pursuits. For twenty years he has also engaged in the manufacture of shingles and later added to this industry the making of grape baskets. In the latter work he was associated with his brother-in-law, James Stillwell. He is now carrying on the shingle business alone, turning out about three hundred thousand shingles annually. His mill is equipped with improved machinery and with every facility for doing good work and he has secured a large patronage, which has made his industry an important one in the community. Mr. Boyd is a man of good business ability, quick to recognize an opportunity and to utilize it when he can gain the best results. He is, moreover, strictly fair and honorable in all his trade relations with his fellow men and therefore his prosperity is richly merited.

On the 22d of December, 1876, occurred the marriage of Mr. Boyd and Miss Ida Florine Stillwell, a daughter of William and Jane (Dean) Stillwell. Unto them have been born two children: LeElla, who died June 7, 1902, when in her twenty-first year; and William J., who is his father's assistant in business. Mr. Boyd has a pleasant home and owns twenty-three acres of land. He exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the Republican party, but the honors and emoluments of office have no attraction for him, as he prefers to give his attention to his business affairs. He attends the Methodist Episcopal

church, and matters pertaining to the welfare of his community receive not only his endorsement but his earnest support. He is honored and respected by all not alone on account of the success he has achieved but also because of the honorable, straightforward business policy he has ever followed.



EMERSON J. MACK.

There is probably no better criterion of the growing and prosperous condition of a town or city than its hotel interests. The town which is self-centered, having no connection with the outside world, is unprogressive, its business stagnates and its residents become lacking in enterprise, but if connected with outside affairs, travel and commerce add new life and energy, and there is a demand for entertainment on the part of the visitors, which makes good hotels a necessity. Mr. Mack is doing much to sustain the excellent reputation of Montour Falls in this respect, being proprietor of the Montour House, a splendid hostelry which receives a good patronage because it is so well conducted. He is a genial host, commanding the high regard of all with whom he has been brought in contact.

Mr. Mack was born in the town of Frankfort, Herkimer county, New York, August 23, 1853, and is a son of Henry H. and Mary J. (Dana) Mack. His ancestral history can be traced back to a very early epoch in this country and brings the family into close connection with pioneer times and experiences when this now populous portion of the country was wild and unimproved and was the haunt of many redmen. His grandfather was scalped by the Indians and after being

thus wounded, he walked three miles before he received any medical assistance. He finally died from the effects of the injury. By occupation he was a farmer, following that pursuit throughout his entire business career. He had five children: Everett, who is now living in West Caton, New York; Henry H.; Irene, the wife of Chester Prine, a resident of Herkimer county, New York; Alvira H., who is living in Utica, New York; and William, who is also a resident of Utica.

Henry H. Mack, the father of our subject, was born in Connecticut and came to the town of Frankfort, Herkimer county, New York, in 1800, with his uncle and aunt, the journey being made in a sleigh with wooden runners and hauled by a yoke of oxen. He was united in marriage to Mary J. Dana and their children were Everett, Emerson J., Alvin H., Irene and Will. In pioneer times the family lived in New York, witnessing its growth and development as it emerged from primitive conditions to take its place as the greatest state of the Union.

Mr. Mack of this review pursued his education in the public schools near his home and when sixteen years of age he put aside his text books and engaged in the stone business in company with his brother. He continued in this enterprise for ten years and then turned his attention to the hotel business, becoming the proprietor of a hostelry in Lowell, Oneida county, New York. There he remained for about three years, after which he purchased a hotel at Verona, conducting it for one year. He rented that property the next year and then sold it to George Whaley, after which he removed to West Eaton, Madison county, New York, and bought a hotel which he conducted for about twelve years. During this time he had charge of the state waters, being appointed to that po-

sition under David B. Hill. After resigning that position he was appointed deputy sheriff of Madison county under Charles E. Remmick, and acted in that capacity for three years, discharging his duties with promptness and fidelity unmarked by either fear or favor. On retiring from the office he went to Utica and again became connected with the hotel business, conducting the new American Hotel at that place for one year. He then opened the Dudley House in the same city and was its proprietor for five years. In 1900 he came to Montour Falls and purchased the Montour House, containing seventy-two rooms. It is a large brick structure, being one of the most magnificent hotel buildings in this part of the state. There are no back rooms, all being equally pleasant, well lighted and well ventilated. He receives the transient patronage of the village and also the patronage of the traveling public to a large extent. He is a genial host, putting forth every effort to please his patrons and to promote their comfort and welfare. In manner he is kindly, courteous and obliging, and these qualities have made him very popular, gaining for him many friends among those with whom he is brought in contact. In the hotel is a ball-room, fifty by sixty feet, and many pleasant social functions of the city are therein held.

Mr. Mack was united in marriage to Miss Eliza L. Johnson, a daughter of George and Elizabeth (Lattis) Johnson. Their union has been blessed with one daughter, May, who is at home. In his political views Mr. Mack is a Democrat where questions of national and state importance are concerned, but at local elections where no issue is involved he votes independently of party tie, considering only the capability of the candidate. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd

Fellows, belonging to Glenn Lodge, No. 312, of Eaton, New York. He also belongs to the Ancient Order of United Workmen at that place and holds membership relations with the Knights of Pythias fraternity of Montour Falls. Starting out in life for himself at an early age, Mr. Mack has steadily advanced in business. He found the opportunities he sought—which by the way are always open to the ambitious, energetic man—and making the best of these he has steadily worked his way upward. He possesses resolution, perseverance and reliability and his name is now on the rolls of the best citizens of Schuyler county.

JAMES H. CORBY.

James H. Corby, whose farming interests have made him a substantial citizen of Catharine township, Schuyler county, was born on the 21st of December, 1842. His father, Cornelius Corby, was a native of New Jersey and was united in marriage to Esther Hemingway. They became the parents of six children: James H., William, David, Albert, Harriet A. and Hannah. Of this number, David, who is now living in Horseheads, Chemung county, New York, married Sarah Carmen and has two children, Lizzie and Nellie. Harriet A. married Cyrus H. Webb and has four children, Clarence H., William, George and Esther M. They make their home in Athens, Pennsylvania. William Corby was a member of Company K, Fiftieth Pennsylvania Infantry under command of Captain Ingham during the Civil war and died of apoplexy in February, 1902. Albert Corby enlisted in Company C, One

unteer Infantry, and was killed by an overdose of medicine administered by a doctor during his army experience.

Entering the public schools at the age of six years James H. Corby therein pursued his studies until he reached the age of fourteen years. He then began to earn his own living and for four years he was employed as a farm hand by the month. He then joined the army in defense of the Union cause, enlisting in Company C of the One Hundred and Forty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers under the command of Captain A. J. Swartz. With that regiment he remained until honorably discharged on the 18th of July, 1865, being dismissed from the service because of the close of the war. He participated in the important engagements of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville and at the latter he was wounded in the hand which caused the loss of one of his fingers. His head was also injured, occasioning deafness. He remained in the hospital for six months and was then transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, with which he did some light work around Washington. He could easily have won his discharge but he preferred to remain with the army until the preservation of the Union was an assured fact.

After the close of the war Mr. Corby returned to Bradford county, Pennsylvania, where he lived for five years. He then came to Catharine, Schuyler county, New York, where he has since made his home. On the 4th of April, 1877, he was united in marriage to Miss Malissa Beardsley, with whom he traveled life's journey for about twelve years. She was then taken from him by death on the 1st of May, 1889, and on the 28th of September, 1891, he was again married, his second union being with Charlotte Hunt, with whom he is now living upon his farm in

Catharine township. In his political views Mr. Corby is a Republican, standing by the party which was a strong defense of the Union in her hour of peril. In his religious views he is a Methodist and he lives an earnest, consistent Christian life which makes his example well worthy of emulation and wins for him the respect, confidence and esteem of his fellow men.



EDWIN V. MOORE.

Edwin V. Moore is engaged in general merchandising at Beaver Dams, conducting a successful business career, which classes him among the leading representatives of commercial interests here. He was born January 24, 1857, in Orange, New York, his parents being Martin and Catherine (Putnam) Moore. His father was a native of Fulton county, New York, born on the 22d of November, 1817, and was united in marriage to Miss Catherine Putnam, whose birth occurred on the 4th of September, 1831. They removed from Johnstown, Fulton county, New York, to Schuyler county, becoming respected and honored citizens of this locality. In their family were eight children, of whom James, the eldest, died. Aaron, the second son, married Eunice Savery. John is also deceased. George wedded Nancy Shaver, by whom he has one child and their home is in Savona, New York. Melvina is the wife of Maloncthon Rolonson, a farmer residing in Millport. Edwin is the next of the family. Dorothy is the wife of William J. Tucker, a prominent and influential citizen of Schuyler county, who is now serving as sheriff. They have three children: Olo, Frank and Clinton. Martin is

the youngest member of the Moore family.

In the place of his nativity Edwin V. Moore was reared and educated, continuing his studies in the common schools until twenty years of age, after which he turned his attention to farming. In early manhood he was united in marriage to Miss Hattie Tucker, a daughter of Alonzo and Calista (Mathews) Tucker. Her paternal grandfather, John Tucker, was born in New Jersey, March 8, 1790, and was united in marriage to Miss Gracia Gilbert, whose birth occurred in New York city, May 10, 1798. Among their children was Alonzo Tucker, who was born March 2, 1829. After he had reached manhood he wedded Calista Mathews, a daughter of William and Catherine (Williams) Mathews, the former born September 17, 1801, while the latter was born in New York city on the 21st of August, 1803. Unto the parents of Mrs. Moore were born six children: William J., Addie, Hattie A., Frank B., Herman G., and Romie E. Addie, Herman G. and Romie E. are deceased.

At the time of their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Moore began their domestic life in the town of Hornby, Steuben county, where they lived for six years. On the expiration of that period they removed to Beaver Dams, where Mr. Moore embarked in general merchandising, which he has since followed with excellent success. He carries a large and well selected stock of goods, comprising everything found in a first-class establishment of this character. He has secured a liberal patronage through his enterpriso and energy, combined with his honorable business methods, which will bear the closest investigation and scrutiny. A popular merchant, his trade is constantly increasing and has already brought him good success.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Moore has been blessed with one son, Leon, who is still under the parental roof. The parents hold membership in the Methodist church and contribute generously to its support, while in his political affiliations Mr. Moore is a Republican, unfailing in his allegiance to the party, for he believes that its platform contains the best elements of good government. His success in business is the merited reward of his own labor. His reasonable prices, his strong desire to please his customers, combined with his unfailing courtesy and his sound business methods, have made him a prosperous merchant and one who well deserves to be mentioned among the leading representatives of commercial interests in Schuyler county.

JAMES CRIPPEN.

James Crippen long resided in this portion of New York, a worthy, enterprising and highly respected citizen, his life being largely devoted to agricultural pursuits. He was born on the 31st of December, 1813, in Scipio, Tompkins county, New York. In the common schools he acquired his education, continuing his studies until he reached the age of twenty years. He was united in marriage to Catherine Snook, a resident of Watkins, although her people were from New Jersey. Mr. and Mrs. Crippen began their domestic life in Watkins and unto them were born the following named: John, deceased; Mary Elizabeth; Susan Ann; Sarah C.; Nelson James, who has also passed away; Emma A.; Arvilla M.; Elmer E.; and Lucinda C. Of this number Susan Ann became the wife of Wilson P. Price and re-

sides in Newton, New York, where Mr. Price is engaged in business as an architect and builder. They have two children. Sarah C. is at home with her parents. Arvilla M. is the wife of Aaron H. Miles, a resident of Millport, New York. Elmer E. Crippen, a son of our subject, resides in Horseheads, Chemung county. He married Ina Walker and they have four children; Mertie M., Clarence J., Claude R. and Nellie A.

Throughout the years of his active business career James Crippen, the subject of this review, carried on farming and his life of industry and earnest toil brought to him a comfortable competence. He had a wide acquaintance in this section of the Empire state and was held in high esteem because his life had ever been honorable and had been in accord with upright manly principles. He and his wife followed closely the teachings of the Baptist church, in which they long held membership. In his political affiliations he was a Democrat and as a citizen he was public spirited, his efforts being directed in those channels through which flow the greatest good to the greatest number.

GEORGE J. DEWEY.

A native of Steuben county, New York, George J. Dewey was born on the 5th of June, 1839, and is a son of Levi Ives Dewey, deceased. The father was born in Upper Lisle, Broome county, New York, in the year 1813, and when he had attained to man's estate he wedded Janet Johnson. Their children are Maria and Mary, both deceased; George J.; Lucinda; and John, who has also passed away. Lucinda is the

wife of Leroy Rouse, a resident of the town of Triangle, Broome county, New York.

Between the ages of six and twenty years George J. Dewey largely devoted his time and attention to the acquirement of an education, after which he engaged in farming for two years. He then joined the army as a defender of the Union cause in the Civil war, enlisting on the 22d of October, 1861, as a member of Company F, Eighty-ninth Regiment of New York Volunteers. He was under the command of Captain Robert Brown and served for three years, being honorably discharged in 1864, after which he returned to his home with a creditable military record, for he had been a loyal and faithful soldier, manifesting bravery and daring upon the field of battle. Returning to Broome county he located in the town of Triangle, where he began farming for his father, with whom he remained for two years.

On the expiration of that period Mr. Dewey was united in marriage to Miss Cornelia A. Everts, a daughter of the Rev. M. M. Everts, who married Lovina Reed, and their children are Lucia Reed and Cornelia. The former is the widow of Simeon Brown, who was killed in the army during the Civil war, and she now lives in Delaware county, New York. Throughout their married life Mr. and Mrs. Dewey have resided at their present home in Alpine, Schuyler county. Their union has been blessed with two children: Jeannette M., now the wife of E. T. Smith and a resident of Binghamton; and Arthur E., who is preparing himself for an Osteopathic physician. Mr. Dewey devotes his time and energies to agricultural pursuits, which he is conducting successfully, and his thorough understanding of the business, combined with his marked energy, has made

his place a valuable one. In his political views he is a stalwart Republican, earnest in his advocacy of the party and its principles.

SAMUEL LEVI HANLEY.

Among the residents of the town of Hector who spent their entire lives in this locality, thereby proving its attractiveness as a place of abode, was Samuel Levi Hanley. His birth occurred here on the 15th of February, 1831. A son of Aaron and Caroline (Smith) Hanley, he represented one of the old families of this portion of the state. His great-grandfather joined the American army at the time of the Revolutionary war and was killed in battle while valiantly fighting for the independence of the nation. He wedded Catherine Mead, and they became the parents of twelve children. The grandfather, Captain Samuel Hanley, was born July 14, 1775, before the signing of the Declaration of Independence. In the beginning of the nineteenth century he came to the town of Hector, settling on six hundred and forty acres of land which was entirely wild and unimproved. He had to cut a road through the woods to his place. He made the journey by ox team from New Jersey, driving all the way, because there were no railroads and the only means of transportation was by stage or private conveyance—and there was not even a stage line to this locality. His wife, Catherine, was born September 10, 1772, and they became the parents of twelve children, as follows: Eben Meade, born December 10, 1795; Deborah, born September 13, 1797; Mary, born September 23, 1799; Lavinda, born September 18, 1801; Aaron and Levi, twins,

born June 10, 1803; Susan, born July 22, 1805; Elizabeth, born November 11, 1807; Calista, born January 17, 1810; Olive, born June 2, 1812; Louisa, born May 1, 1814; and Helen, born November 8, 1816.

Aaron Hanley, the father of our subject, was reared in this county in the usual manner of farmer lads of the period. He assisted in the work of developing his father's property and thus received practical training in the work which he later carried on for himself. He was quite prominent in his community, was widely known and at one time he served as assessor of his township. He married Caroline Smith, who was born October 22, 1805, and they became the parents of nine children, as follows: Emma Maria, born January 10, 1827; Richard Rush, born July 17, 1829; Samuel Levi, born February 15, 1831; Mary Ann, born September 13, 1833; Catharine, born March 21, 1836; Henry Clay, born August 7, 1838; James, born January 5, 1841; Anne Mary, born February 13, 1843; and Reuben Smith, born October 11, 1847. Of this number two have passed away, Mary Ann having died October 23, 1837, and Henry Clay, a soldier of the Civil war, who was killed in battle March 28, 1862. The father's death occurred November 4, 1869, and the mother, long surviving him, departed this life October 22, 1884, on the seventy-ninth anniversary of her birth.

Samuel Levi Hanley was also a student in the early subscription schools of this county, and later, when the free school system was established, he continued his studies in that way and subsequently became a high school student, thus broadening his knowledge, which well fitted him for the responsible duties of business life. After leaving school he began farming, which he pursued

throughout his entire life, and to some extent he was engaged in the raising of fruit. He lived upon a part of the old homestead which became the property of his grandfather about a century ago, and here he had two hundred acres of rich and very valuable land.

On the 3d of March, 1870, Mr. Hanley was united in marriage to Miss Julia A. Stillwell, a daughter of John L. and Eunice H. (Hart) Stillwell. They had no children of their own, but adopted his niece, Jessie. They attended the Presbyterian church, and in his political views Mr. Hanley was a staunch Republican. At one time he served as assessor. He was never a politician in the sense of office seeking, however, preferring to devote his time and attention to his business affairs. After a useful and well spent life he passed away on the 16th of January, 1903, honored and respected by all who knew him. He is greatly missed in the locality where he so long made his home and where everyone was his friend. Mr. Hanley was an honest, upright citizen and a gentleman in every respect.

HERBERT J. LEONARD.

Herbert J. Leonard has for two years been employed as section hand on the Lehigh Valley Railroad at Cayuta. He is well known as a progressive and public-spirited citizen and one well worthy of the esteem of his fellow men. A native of Chemung county, New York, Mr. Leonard was born in the town of Erin July 7, 1867, and is a son of John B. and Anna E. (Delo) Leonard, the former a native of Chemung county, and the latter of Whitehall, Washington county, New York. In their family

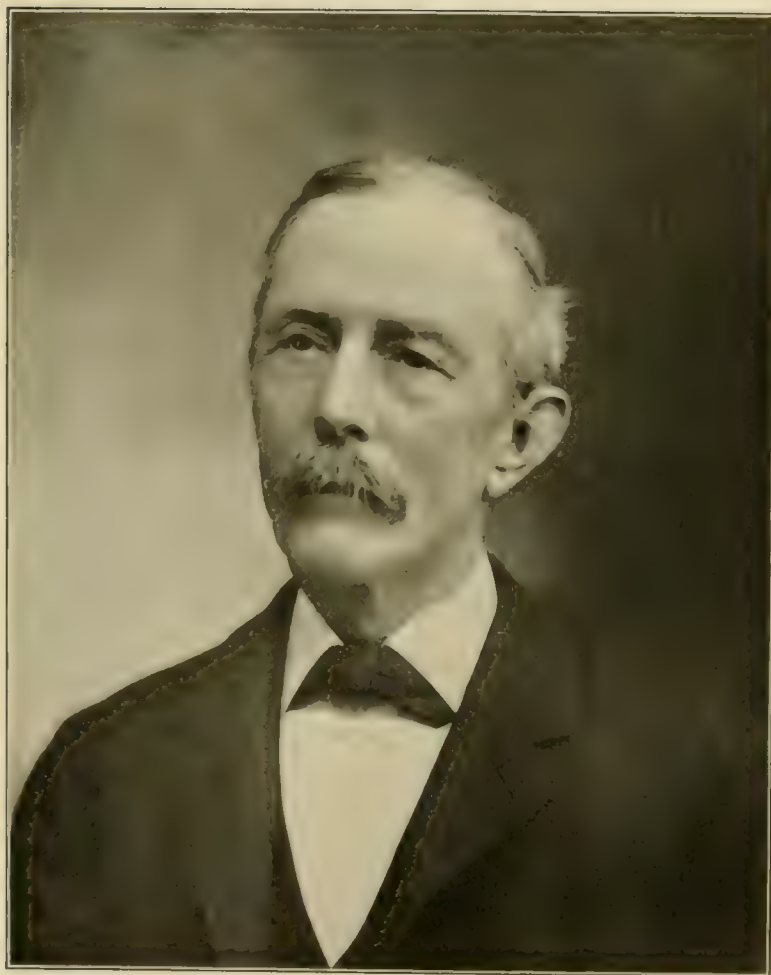
were but three children: George, Ellen and Herbert. The last named was reared under the parental roof, no event of special importance occurring to vary for him the routine of life in his minority. Like most boys he enjoyed the pleasures of the playground and performed the tasks assigned to him in the schoolroom, where he continued his education until he started out upon his business career. Becoming connected with the railroad service, he was given a position in the freight department at Cayuta, where he has since remained, discharging his duties with marked promptness and fidelity, with accuracy and dispatch.

On the 30th of September, 1890, Mr. Leonard was united in marriage to Miss Alice Decker, who was born in the town of Breesport, Chemung county, on the 12th of May, 1870. Her father was William Decker, also a native of the town of Breesport, and her mother, who bore the maiden name of Maria Jane Yorkey, was born in Horseheads, Chemung county. They had the following children: Frank; Dora, the wife of Frederick Morgan; Charlie, who makes his home in Wisconsin, having been a resident of that state for twenty years; Addie; Carrie, who has passed away; Alice, the wife of our subject; and Hannah, the wife of James Nelson, of Michigan, by whom she has one child. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Leonard has been blessed with one daughter, Rachel Elizabeth, who was born July 14, 1891, and is now attending school in Cayuta. The parents are well known in this town and have gained many friends by reason of their genuine worth. Mr. Leonard is a Republican in his political affiliations and when matters of citizenship are concerned he is found as the champion of all measures for the general good.

GEORGE HARING.

One of the oldest families of southern New York is that of which our subject is a representative. The family is of Holland Dutch descent and was established in New Jersey at a very early epoch in American history. Later representatives of the name went to Cayuga county, New York, traveling by way of the Mohawk route. The other route led them past Binghamton, Owego and Elmira, while the Mohawk route took them up the Hudson and Mohawk valleys. The great-grandfather of our subject was a paymaster of the Revolutionary war. Garret Haring, the grandfather of our subject, removed from Genoa, Cayuga county, with his parents to Starkey, Yates county, and there he was engaged in business as a surveyor and conveyancer in the early days. He also served as side or assistant judge of Yates county. His property interests included a farm in that town, and he afterward purchased a large tract of land at Meads Creek, in Steuben county, New York, to which he removed, making his home there for a number of years. Subsequently he went to Monterey and later took up his abode at Sugar Hill, where he died at the age of seventy-seven years. His wife survived him for a time and passed away at the age of eighty-four years. They were the parents of thirteen children: Cornelius, William, Chauncey, Isaac C., Howard, Anna, Deborah, Clarissa, Harriet, Keziah and three who died in infancy.

William Haring, the father of our subject, was born in Genoa, Cayuga county, New York, October 29, 1808, and was about eight years of age when he accompanied his parents on their removal to Yates county, finally settling in the town of Starkey. There on the home farm he was reared to manhood



GEORGE HARING

and after arriving at years of maturity he wedded Eliza Cox. They became the parents of two children, Charles and George. When a young man the father worked upon the farm during the summer months and in the winter seasons attended school. He afterward engaged in teaching school and later was employed upon the construction of the Jefferson House as a stone cutter. The steps leading up to the building are a part of this work. Later he was employed by the firm of Arauld & Shannon, having charge of their interests at Millport and the supervision of their mills and store. Later he was in charge of their store at Geneva, New York, remaining with them for two years. On the expiration of that period he entered into business relations with L. G. Townsend at Big Stream, establishing a general mercantile store of which he was the superintendent. He afterward became a partner of Alonzo Simmons, in a mercantile enterprise at Rock Stream and subsequently was one of the leading business men of Irelandville, in the town of Reading, where he remained until 1843, when he came to Watkins and engaged in business on Madison street for one year. Then Mr. Haring opened a store in the brick block on the corner of Franklin and Second streets, which property is now owned by George Haring. For a time his son Charles was in business with him, and he was regarded as the leading merchant in the place until life's labors were ended in death. The father passed away November 21, 1875, and on the 24th of June, 1877, his wife also departed this life.

Mrs. Haring, the mother of our subject, was a daughter of Jesse and Elizabeth Cox, both of whom were natives of Westchester county, New York. They resided near Mt. Pleasant, and on leaving the place of their

nativity they removed to what is now Schuyler county. Mrs. Haring was born May 12, 1811, and was but a small girl when her parents located in the town of Reading. They were identified with the society of Friends or Quakers. The father devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits, and he had one son whom he assisted in establishing mercantile enterprises in New York a number of times. In the community where they located both Mr. and Mrs. Cox enjoyed the high regard of many warm friends.

It will thus be seen that George Haring is a representative of two prominent and leading pioneer families of Schuyler county. He was born October 21, 1841. When but eighteen months old his parents removed to Watkins and in this village he pursued his education in the public schools. On putting aside his text books he joined his father in merchandising, and the business was carried on continuously under the firm name of William Haring & Sons for many years. At length the father retired and our subject and his brother became the owners of the store, which they conducted for some time thereafter. Later they sold their mercantile interests. Mr. Haring of this review then turned his attention to real estate dealing, in which he has since been engaged. He was a wide awake, progressive merchant, constantly studying the needs and wishes of the public and thereby pleasing his patrons by his purchases and the goods which he placed upon the market. In his real estate dealings he is equally enterprising, wide-awake and energetic, and is thoroughly well informed concerning realty values in this part of the state. He has negotiated a number of important real estate transfers and at the present time has much valuable property, of which he is acting as agent.

On the 1st of March, 1865, Mr. Haring was united in marriage to Sarah A. Canfield, a daughter of Jonas and Margaret (Williams) Canfield. She, too, is a native of Schuyler county and by her marriage has become the mother of three daughters, Margaret Eliza, now the wife of Mott Brown Hughey, a shoe merchant of Watkins; and Georgiana and Jessie, who are at home. Mr. Haring and his family attend the services of the Presbyterian church, and in his political views he is a Democrat. At the present time he is serving as one of the water commissioners of Watkins but has never been an aspirant for public life. His entire life has been passed in this county, and all who know him—and his acquaintance is extensive—regard him as a man of genuine worth, trustworthy in business and reliable in a life's relations. He stands to-day in his mature years—a strong man—strong in the consciousness of well-spent years, strong to plan and perform, strong in his credit and good name, and a worthy example for young men to pattern after, as showing what intelligence and probity may accomplish in the way of success in life.

HENRY S. HOWARD.

The ancestral history of Henry S. Howard is one of close connection with the development of Schuyler county, for in the early part of the nineteenth century the grandfather of our subject settled upon land which is now included within the borders of his farm. His paternal great-grandfather, Joseph Howard, was a soldier of the Revolutionary war and valiantly aided in the cause of American independence with a company

of Massachusetts soldiers, although he was a resident of New Hampshire. Leaving New England after the establishment of the Republic, he took up his abode in Steuben county, New York, and passed away in the town of Howard. Joseph Howard, the grandfather of our subject, was the first of the name to locate in what is now Schuyler county, and settled upon a part of the land which is now owned by Henry S. Howard of this review. The father of our subject also bore the name of Henry S. Howard, and was born in Reading township, where he was reared to manhood on the old home place. In Albany he was united in marriage to Ann M. Crosby, who was born and reared in New York city, and subsequently the young couple removed to Seneca county, while for a period they also lived in Yates county. Mr. Howard was a Whig in his political affiliations until the dissolution of the party, when he joined the ranks of the Republican party. Both he and his wife held membership in the Methodist Episcopal church and were people of the highest respectability.

Henry S. Howard, whose name introduces this record, was born at Waterloo, Seneca county, New York, November 20, 1854, and was only two years old when brought by his parents to Schuyler county, the family locating on the farm which is yet his home, the father purchasing one hundred acres of land which he placed under the plow and improved by the erection of good buildings. His death occurred in the year 1892, when he was seventy-eight years of age, while the mother of our subject passed away in 1886. There were six children in the family, but the first born died in infancy and Charles died at the age of twenty-six years. George O. is living in Aurora, Illinois, where he is connected with a silver plating

factory. He first married Carrie Scofield, by whom he had one son, Charles, and for his second wife he chose Alice Brown. John, the next member of the Howard family, died at the age of thirty-five years, while Chester died at the age of fourteen years.

Henry S. Howard, the fifth in order of birth, spent his boyhood days on the old homestead, and after leaving the country schools he became a student in the Watkins high school and later in Cook Academy. When eighteen years of age he began teaching, following that profession for about ten years in the common schools of Schuyler county, his work as a teacher giving general satisfaction because of his ability to maintain discipline and to impart readily and concisely to others the knowledge which he had acquired.

On the 25th of October, 1876, Mr. Howard was married in Watkins to Miss Delia M. Sacket, of this place, who was born in the town of Montour. They had four children: Harry O., who is at home; William V., who died at the age of four years; Grace, who was graduated in the high school of Watkins with the class of 1900 and is now a teacher in the town of Hector; and Bula, who is at home.

Mr. Howard cast his first presidential ballot for Rutherford B. Hayes in 1876 and was identified with the Republican party until 1896, when he supported W. J. Bryan for the presidency. Since that time he has been independent in his political views and connections. In 1884 he was elected on the Republican ticket to the office of school commissioner, in which he served for two terms, and his official prerogative was ever used for the uplifting of the standard of education and for the substantial upbuilding of the school system of Schuyler county. A

member of the Methodist Episcopal church of Reading Center, he takes an active and helpful interest in its work, is serving as one of its trustees, and for many years he was superintendent of the Sunday-school.

JOHN NELSON PRICE.

John Nelson Price is one of the venerable and honored citizens of Schuyler county. His life has been quietly passed, yet his example is well worthy of emulation, for he has been found loyal to every trust reposed in him and in business affairs has ever been reliable and honorable. He is a native of the town of Reading, Steuben county, now Schuyler county, where his birth occurred on the 27th of February, 1815. To the common school system of his home locality he is indebted for the educational privileges which he enjoyed and which fitted him for his life work. He left school at the age of sixteen and began learning the tanner's and currier's trades, thoroughly mastering the business so that he became an excellent workman. For twenty years he followed that pursuit, meeting with good success in his undertaking. At length he invested the capital which he had acquired through his own earnings in a tract of land, becoming the owner of forty-seven and one-half acres, and since that time he has been identified with farming interests in Schuyler county. His home is in Dix township, where he has lived for seventy years. He has here a well improved and splendidly developed tract of land and everything about his place is neat and thrifty in appearance.

On the 5th of April, 1862, Mr. Price was united in marriage to Miss Nancy Ann

Huston, and they became residents of the town of Dix, where unto them were born four children: Mary Amelia, who is now deceased; Charles M.; Edgar J.; and Frederick O. The oldest living son resides in the town of Watkins. He married Addie Cleveland and they became the parents of four children: Britton and Frederick Owens, both of whom are residents of Watkins; Catherine, the wife of Otis Austin, who is engaged in farming near Corning; and Mary, who became the wife of Nathan B. Cleveland and lived in Moreland, but both are now deceased. Frederick Owens, who married Emma Phillips, resides near Watkins. They have two children, Lewis and Pearl. Mrs. Price, the wife of our subject, died February 6, 1897. She was a daughter of James M. Huston and her mother, in her maidenhood, bore the name of Mary Straighter. Their other children were Sarah, William and Alexander, all deceased.

John Nelson Price votes with the Republican party, of which he has long been an earnest supporter. In early life he was connected with the Unitarian church and engaged in preaching for that denomination for many years. In appreciation of his able addresses at the church conferences his name was taken by a wealthy gentleman who, much to the surprise of Mr. Price, sent him a quantity of books, valued at about one hundred and fifty dollars, in care of Mr. Cook, of Montour Falls. This shows the high esteem in which he was held. Later, while assisting a young Baptist minister in the cause of that denomination and becoming familiar with the precepts of that church, he was soon greatly interested in its work and joined its ministry. For forty-two years he has engaged in preaching the gospel and for ten years was superintendent of

the Baptist conference, being one of its ablest representatives, so considered by all. If any trouble arose in a church he never failed to settle it, and during his ministry he has baptized over seven hundred people by immersion, but at present he has no regular pastorate and is now practically living retired, though he still preaches many funeral sermons and occasionally fills vacancies in the pulpit. In the cause of the Master he has done efficient service, laboring earnestly and helpfully for the welfare of his fellow men and the extension of the influence of the church.

CARROL MESSIG.

Carrol Messig, now deceased, was for many years a respected and honored citizen of Schuyler county. He was born in Germany in the year 1814 and there spent the period of his boyhood and youth. Having heard favorable reports concerning the opportunities afforded in the new world to young men of energy, ambition and determination, he resolved to establish a home in this country, and in 1848 he came to America, settling in the town of Jefferson, now called Watkins, New York. There he lived for three years, and on the expiration of that period he removed to Havana, the name of which place has since been changed to Montour Falls. The academy was just being built at that time. In 1851 Mr. Messig began gardening, a business which he followed successfully up to the time of his death, in 1892. A glance at his place indicated to the passer-by his neatness and thrift in carrying on his work and his thorough understanding of the needs of various kinds of vegetables. Those which he raised were of a superior grade and

quality and found a very ready sale on the market, bringing to him an excellent financial return.

Mr. Messig was united in marriage in Germany to Miss Margaret Bomwich, who was born in the city of Rittenburg, in the fatherland, in the year 1824. There her girlhood days were passed and after arriving at womanhood she gave her hand in marriage to Mr. Messig. In 1852 she came to America, her husband having taken up his abode here four years before. They first lived in Jefferson and came to what is now known as Montour Falls. Mr. Messig provided a comfortable home for his family from his earnings, saving a sufficient amount to secure a nice residence, in which his widow is now living. This worthy couple were the parents of the following children: Charles; Frank; William; Frederick; Lewis; Lucy, deceased; Julia, deceased; and Sarah, deceased. Of this number Charles, a gardener of Montour Falls, wedded Sophie Bomwich and their children were Walter and George. Frank wedded Mary Kendall and is living in Montour Falls. He is a printer by trade and is in the employ of Charles Ball, for whom he has worked for twenty-nine years, being one of the most faithful and trusted representatives of that establishment. William is a gardener located in Montour Falls. Frederick is a tinner by trade and works in a hardware store in the same place. Lewis is also a tinner and is in the employ of the hardware firm of L. H. Durland & Company, of Watkins, New York. The daughters have all passed away.

The Messig family is an old and respected one of Montour Falls. Mr. Messig continued business here until his death, which occurred in 1892. Many friends mourned his loss, for his upright life had en-

deared him to many with whom he came in contact. All who knew him respected him. He never had occasion to regret his determination to seek a home beyond the Atlantic, for here he found the business opportunities he sought and through his untiring labor and careful management he advanced from an humble financial position to one of affluence.

GEORGE LEE.

George Lee spent his entire life in Schuyler county and when called to his final rest left behind him a record well worthy of perpetuation in the county's history, for he was a man of genuine worth, faithful to the ties of home and friendship, reliable in business and progressive in citizenship. He was born in the town of Beaver Dams on the 17th of April, 1826, a son of Edward and Libbie (Sibbie) Lee, in whose family were three children.

In the common schools near his boyhood's home the subject of this review pursued his education until sixteen years of age, when he put aside his text books to become an active factor in the business life of the community. He had been reared to the occupation of farming, early becoming familiar with the duties of field and meadow, and when he entered upon his business career it was as a representative of the work with which he had been connected from boyhood. He always followed farming and won for himself a place among the substantial agriculturists of his community. He had one hundred acres of land, and upon this he made good improvements. His buildings were substantial and kept in a state of good repair and a glance at his fields indicated to

the passer-by that the owner was a man of industry, enterprise and practical ideas.

On the 14th of February, 1856, Mr. Lee was united in marriage to Miss Mary Rogers, a daughter of Peter and Eliza (Perkins) Rogers, who were the parents of the following named: Emeline, Daniel, Chauncey, Mary, Richard Oliver, George, Charles, Fabbie, Phebe, Charlotte and Peter. The last two are deceased. Chauncey married Alberta Harrison, and their children are Ida, Melvin and Libbie. Richard married Delphene Barker. He owns a nice farm and raises a great deal of stock.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Lee was blessed with one child, George H., who married Cora Gibson. In his political views our subject was a Democrat. His life was quietly passed, yet he was a useful and honorable citizen and his death, which occurred September 4, 1893, was mourned by his many friends in Schuyler county.

LEONARD CRAWFORD.

After many years' connection with agricultural interests, Leonard Crawford is now living retired in the town of Tyrone, enjoying a well merited rest from labor. He was born in Putnam county, New York, September 18, 1829, and is a son of Stephen and Mary (Lockwood) Crawford, who on leaving Putnam county removed to Steuben county when their son Leonard was but three years of age. There the father purchased land and carried on agricultural pursuits until after our subject had attained to man's estate. During his boyhood days Leonard Crawford became familiar with the work of field and meadow and assisted in

the development of the old homestead, and for five years after attaining his majority he worked there with his father, receiving five hundred dollars in compensation for his services. He then entered upon an independent business career, being employed as a farm hand for three or four years, after which, with the money he had acquired through his own labor, he purchased a small farm of sixty acres in Steuben county.

When about twenty-eight years of age Leonard Crawford was united in marriage to Miss Aldrude De Graw, but she did not long survive, and for his second wife he chose Mrs. Mandama Sanford, nee Bailey, their marriage being celebrated on the 22d of October, 1864. Three sons were born of this union: John B., who is represented on another page of this work; David S.; and Ward E. The last named was born on the home farm at Weston, in the town of Tyrone, January 31, 1881. Mrs. Crawford is a daughter of John and Elsie (Depew) Bailey, her mother being a distant relative of Chauncey Depew. Mrs. Crawford first married David Sanford, but had no children by that union. He lived but a short time and subsequently she gave her hand in marriage to her present husband.

It was on the 1st of April, 1874, that Mr. Crawford removed to his present home, where he purchased a tract of one hundred and six acres of rich land, and subsequently he added to this another forty acres, so that his farm became quite extensive, but he gave to his eldest son forty-six acres of land upon which was a house and barn, worth altogether about twenty-five hundred dollars. To his second son he gave twenty-five hundred dollars in cash, while the third son is yet at home.

Mr. Crawford is one who deserves great

credit for what he has accomplished, and in many respects his life record is worthy of emulation. He has been energetic and prosperous, has been a hard worker, and as the result of his untiring efforts he is to-day the possessor of a comfortable competence which now enables him to live retired. He cast his first presidential vote for Winfield Scott in 1852, and was an advocate of the Whig party until the organization of the new Republican party, when he joined its ranks and has since followed its banners. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church through long years, and his wife and sons are also identified with the same denomination. An earnest Christian man, true to the teachings of his church and exemplifying in his life his religious faith, he has commanded the respect of all and is well worthy of mention in this volume.

JOHN B. CRAWFORD.

John B. Crawford, who is engaged in farming in the town of Tyrone, was born in the town of Wayne, Steuben county, New York, April 4, 1866, and is a son of Leonard and Mandana (Bailey) Crawford. In addition to a common school education he had the privilege of attending the Union Bath school for about six terms, and he had attained the age of nineteen years when he put aside his text books. He afterward gave his services to his father until he was twenty-one years of age, and at that time made arrangements to work for his father by the month, being thus employed on the old homestead until his marriage, which occurred in Dundee on the 22d of February, 1893, the lady of his choice being Miss Celia

Matthews, who made her home with an uncle in the town of Orange, Schuyler county. She was born in that town, a daughter of Nicholas and Mary (Cronkrite) Matthews. Her father died when she was about nine years of age, and by her mother's death she was left an orphan at the age of eleven, so that she went to live with her uncle Lyman Cronkrite. Her parents were probably natives of Schuyler county, and her father was a soldier of the Union army, serving with Company A, One Hundred and Forty-first New York Regiment of Infantry. Mrs. Crawford had acquired a good education, attending school in Dundee, while for a time she pursued her studies in Starkey Seminary. To her husband she has been a faithful companion and helpmate, and both have many farm friends in the community where they are living. Their entire married life has been spent upon their present farm, which is pleasantly located in the town of Tyrone, and comprises fifty-six acres of rich and productive land. Upon this farm Mr. Crawford has erected a good plank barn twenty-eight by thirty feet, with an ell shed seventeen by twenty-four feet, this having been built in 1896.

The home of our subject and his wife has been blessed with one daughter, Aline, born January 10, 1895. Our subject is a Republican in his political views and cast his first presidential ballot for Benjamin Harrison in 1888. His fellow townsmen, recognizing his worth and ability, have several times called him to public office, and for one year he served as collector for the town of Tyrone and for four years was road commissioner, while on several occasions he has served as a delegate to the conventions of his party. Fraternally he is connected with the Knights of the Maccabees at Weston,

and both he and his wife are faithful and zealous members of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he is serving as a trustee and steward. They live in harmony with their professions, and their genuine worth and many excellencies of character have gained for them the warm esteem of all with whom they have been associated.

FRANKLIN LEE.

This gentleman was born on the 18th of August, 1847, and is a son of Daniel E. and Almire (Travis) Lee. His father was a native of Jacksonville, Tompkins county, New York, and after arriving at years of manhood he wedded Miss Travis, by whom he had seven children, but the first born, George, is now deceased. Amos, the second of the family, married Jennie Currans, and they now reside in southern Indiana. They have two children, Harry and Rose. The third member of the family is Franklin, of this review. William, the fourth in order of birth, wedded Minerva Farr, and is engaged in farming, his home being in the town of Caton, Schuyler county. Lucy, the eldest daughter, is the wife of William Wourlind, whose home is in Liberty, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, where he carries on agricultural pursuits. Clementine married Oliver Watts, who died some years ago, and she subsequently wedded Lewis White, and their home is in Elmira, New York. Esther, the youngest member of the Lee family, is now the wife of George Dickerson, who is engaged in bicycle repairing in Elmira.

Franklin Lee of this review is a self-made man who from an early day has been dependent upon his own resources for what-

ever he has accomplished. He left school at the age of twelve to begin farming in the employ of others and was thus engaged until the 25th of January, 1862, when he could no longer content himself to follow the plow, for his country had become involved in Civil war and he felt that his first duty was toward the Union. Accordingly, on the date mentioned, he enlisted as a member of Company I, Twenty-first New York Cavalry, under the command of Colonel Tibbits, and fought in a number of important engagements, including the battles of Cedar Creek, Bucklertown, Lynchburg and many others. He was mustered out on the 7th of July, 1865, an honored veteran, who was always found as a loyal defender of the Union cause which he had enlisted to preserve.

At the close of the war Mr. Lee returned to his home and resumed farming. He was married on the 8th of September, 1872, to Miss Phebe Decker, a daughter of Solomon Decker. After her death he married Lydia Arnold. Her father, David Arnold, was born in Groton, Tompkins county, New York, August 3, 1814, and his wife bore the maiden name of Phebe Baxter. Mrs. Lee was their only child.

Our subject and his wife resided in Elmira, New York, for four years after their marriage and then removed to southern Indiana but subsequently they returned to Elmira, where they remained through the five succeeding years. On the expiration of that period they became residents of Ithaca, New York, where they lived for five years. There Mr. Lee worked on a farm. He afterward removed to West Danby, which continued to be his place of abode for two years, and later he took up his abode at Sullivanville, Chemung county, where he continued for one year. He next came to Catharine, where

he has since lived, and to-day he is regarded as one of the leading and influential residents of his community. Here he carries on farming and is a typical agriculturist. Wide-awake, alert, energetic and determined—these qualities have insured him success and his property is now productive and valuable. Mr. Lee votes with the Republican party, keeping well informed on the issues of the day, and his religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Methodist Episcopal church. He is a liberal contributor to the support of the church, active in its work and zealously interested in its welfare.

PETER RORICK.

Peter Rorick, whose farming interests are bringing to him a good income and who is accounted one of the leading agriculturists of his community, was born in Tompkins county, New York, on the 9th of July, 1840. His father, John Rorick, was a native of Pennsylvania, born in Susquehanna county, while the mother of our subject, who bore the maiden name of Elizabeth Wood, was a native of Schoharie county, New York. They became the parents of a large family of children, namely: John, Sanford, Marion and Lyman, all deceased; Phebe Jane, Peter, Cornelius, Joseph, Abram, Henry, Martha and Matilda.

In the common schools of his native county Peter Rorick acquired his education and then started out in life on his own account. He has always followed farming, using this as a means of providing for his family. On the 4th of July, 1861, he was united in marriage to Miss Matilda Russell, whose birth occurred in Newfield, Tomp-

kins county, New York, on the 4th of July, 1842. She is a daughter of Richard and Jane (Chaffee) Russell, the former a native of Canajoharie, New York, and the latter of Newfield, Tompkins county, New York. Eight children were born unto them, namely: Matilda, Amanda, Jerome, Clarissa, Charlie, Percival, Andrew and Hattie.

At the time of his marriage Mr. Rorick took his bride to Cayuta, where they have since lived. On the 1st of August, 1862, he bade adieu to his wife and entered the services of his country, enlisting for three years. After four months, however, he was granted a furlough, and while at home was taken ill and never recovered sufficiently to rejoin his regiment. As soon as he had recovered his health to some extent he resumed his farm work, which he has continuously followed with the result that he has become one of the prosperous agriculturists of his community. Upon his farm are found many modern equipments, indicating his careful supervision and his progressive spirit, and throughout his business career he has been characterized by diligence and perseverance, and upon this foundation he has builded the superstructure of his success.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Rorick has been blessed with seven children: Leslie, Edward, who married Susan Langley, by whom he has two children; Anna, the wife of Abram Van Giles, a resident of Cayuta, by whom she has three children: Eliza, deceased; Luella, the wife of Daniel Georgie, who also makes his home in Cayuta and by whom she has three children; John, who has likewise departed this life; and Minnie, who is at home with her parents. The family household is noted for its hospitality and Mr. Rorick and his most estimable wife en-

joy the high regard of a very large circle of friends. In politics he is a Democrat, and his upright life is indicative of his faith in the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he has long been a consistent and exemplary member. He is deeply interested in the growth of the church and the extension of its influence and his life has ever been in consistent harmony with its principles.

OSCAR R. HARING.

Oscar R. Haring, who is engaged in general farming and fruit raising in the town of Reading, Schuyler county, was born in this town August 30, 1842, and is a son of Isaac and Charlotte (Nichols) Haring. The father was probably a native of Cayuga county, New York, while his mother's birth occurred in what is now Schuyler county, the place of her nativity being in the town of Reading. They were married in that town and for a few years resided in Irelandville, where the father engaged in merchandising, carrying on that business until 1843, when he removed to Watkins and again became identified with mercantile pursuits, conducting his business at that place until his death, which occurred in the year 1844. His widow afterward removed to a farm in the town of Dix, owning a tract of land upon which she resided until 1865, when she sold that property and took up her abode on the farm which is now the home of our subject, and where she, too, is still living, at the age of eighty-three years. In the family were two children: John I., who is a molder by trade and resides in Binghamton; and Oscar R., of this review. After the death of her husband

Mrs. Haring became the wife of David Coddington, but there were no children born of that union.

Oscar R. Haring remained with his mother until he reached the age of seventeen, when he started out upon an independent business career. Coming to the town of Reading, he worked by the month for his uncle, Charles W. Mathews, with whom he remained for about five years, and in 1865 he established his home upon the farm which is yet his place of abode. Here he has sixty acres of land which is rich and productive, and his attention is devoted to the cultivation of the cereals best adapted to the soil and climate and also to the production of fruit. He raises many kinds of fine fruit and in his farming methods he is thoroughly progressive, systematic and wide-awake.

On the 11th of September, 1866, Mr. Haring was united in marriage to Miss Kate E. VanDeventer, who was born in the town of Dix on the 1st of April, 1843, and is a daughter of Stephen W. and Eliza (McElwee) VanDeventer. Mrs. Haring was reared to womanhood in Schuyler county and acquired a good education and for a few years prior to her marriage successfully engaged in teaching. The young couple began their domestic life upon the farm which has always been their home, and their union has been blessed with five children: Leon, who was born July 17, 1867, and is now engaged in bookkeeping in Buffalo, New York, married Emille Gilbert, of the town of Reading, and they have one son, Douglas G., who was born August 6, 1894. Charles V., born July 8, 1869, is now acting as superintendent for the Eastman Kodak Company, of Rochester, New York. Eliza M., born August 26, 1871, is a graduate of Watkins high school, and is now the wife of Will-

iam N. Hillerman. Jennie Mae, born May 10, 1880, is a graduate of the high school and training class and is now engaged in teaching in the high school at Watkins Grace, born May 9, 1885, will graduate from the high school of Watkins with the class of 1903.

Mr. Haring has followed in the political footsteps of his father, supporting the Democratic party continuously and unfalteringly since he cast his first presidential vote for General McClellan in 1864. He has held the office of inspector, assessor, notary public and constable, serving as assessor and notary public for twelve years, and at one time he was a member of Watkins Lodge, No. 332, F. & A. M., but is not now connected with the fraternity. His time and attention is largely occupied by his business affairs and he is well known as a farmer and fruit grower, thoroughly conversant with all departments of the business and carrying on his work in a manner to bring to him a good financial return.

HENRY C. SAYLER.

From the pioneer epoch in the history of Schuyler county down to the present time representatives of the Sayler family have lived in this portion of the state and as worthy and progressive citizens they have been known to their fellow men, for all times they have been active in support of everything pertaining to the general good. The grandparents of our subject lived in the town of Hector and there, in the year 1818, was born Andrew M. Saylor, the father of our subject. He was reared in the usual manner of farm lads of that period and bore his part in the development and cultivation of the

home place. After arriving at years of maturity he wedded Jane Coddington and unto them were born the following named: Henry, William, Martin, Julia, Lewis, Sarah, Charles and Ella.

Of this family Henry C. Sayler was born December 28, 1843, in the town of Catlin, where his parents were then living, his father engaged in agricultural pursuits. Under the parental roof he was reared and in the common school he mastered the branches of learning usually taught in such institutions, continuing his studies until he had reached the age of seventeen years. In that year the country became involved in civil war and men from all stations of life flocked to the standard of the Union. They came from the workshops, from the field, the offices and the pulpits, and the school rooms furnished their full quota, for many were the school boys who donned the blue uniform and went to the front. Mr. Sayler was among the latter number, enlisting on the 15th of October, 1861, as a member of Company K, Third New York Infantry. He served until the expiration of the term of enlistment on the 1st of June, 1863, and then returned home, having a good military record, although but nineteen years of age.

For a year thereafter Mr. Sayler was again in school. He then married Elizabeth Owens, and unto them was born a son, Elbert H. In April, 1871, the wife and mother died, amid the deep regret of all who knew her. In 1872 Mr. Sayler was again married, his second union being with Kate E. Quick, a daughter of Peter Quick, who was born in Easton, Pennsylvania, in the year 1802, and married Melinda Morse, who was descended from ancestors who were born in this country. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Quick are Alonzo, Albert, Harriet and Kate.

From the time of his first marriage down to the present Mr. Sayler has been engaged in agricultural pursuits with the result that he is to-day the owner of a fine tract of land and in the wake of the shining plow comes the golden harvests which annually bring to him a good income from his labor. He attends the Presbyterian church and takes a deep interest in its work and upbuilding. He exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the Republican party and in matters of citizenship is as true and loyal to-day as when he followed the starry banner of the nation upon southern battlefields.

NICOLL F. JONES.

Nicoll F. Jones is well deserving of representation in this volume for he is a man of genuine worth, respected by all who know him, because he possesses qualities that always form a part of honorable manhood and loyal citizenship. He was born in New London, Connecticut, July 31, 1836. His father, George Jones, was born in the county of Kent, England, on the 14th of February, 1777, and there remained throughout the period of his boyhood and youth. Having heard favorable reports of the opportunities furnished young men in America he determined to try his fortune in the United States and in 1816 he sailed for the new world, settling first in Boston, Massachusetts, where he lived for sixteen years. He then moved to New London, Connecticut, and was united in marriage to Frances E. Fardeck. In the year 1837 they became residents of Newfield, New York, where the father followed farming as a means of pro-

viding a livelihood for his family. Their union was blessed with four children: John E., Abbie Maria, William L. and Nicoll F. The eldest married Olive Jarvis, and they reside in Williamsport, where John E. Jones is conducting a supply store. They have one daughter, Evalyn. Abbie, the only sister of our subject, is the wife of William Ganung, a resident of Williamsport, and they have two children, Williamine and Cora, the wife of Howard Galbrath, of Williamsport.

In his youth Nicoll F. Jones acquired a good common school education and he is to-day a well informed man, having continuously kept abreast with the times by reading, study and investigation. For eight years in his early manhood he engaged in teaching school with creditable success and then joined the army, enlisting on the 26th of August, 1864. He served for ten months and was then honorably discharged on the 26th of June, 1865.

After being mustered out Mr. Jones returned to his home in Catharine, New York and again engaged in teaching school. In 1866 he chose as a companion and helpmate for life's journey Miss Deborah A. Merwin, their marriage being celebrated on the 4th of April of that year. She is a daughter of Eber and Julia A. (Todd) Merwin, the former born in the year 1812 and the latter in 1814. Both are now deceased. They made their home in Ulster county, New York. They had eight children: Smith; Mary; Samuel B.; Thirza, deceased; Deborah A.; Lucy; Olive; and Lydia. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Jones have been born five children: Samuel F., the eldest, now a resident of Odessa, married Hattie M. Couch and they have two children, Mary Evalyn and Avonia L. Their father, Samuel Jones is a proprietor of a hardware store which

he has conducted for three years. Lucy O. is the wife of William L. Couch, a resident farmer of Odessa. Frances E. is the wife of Dr. C. S. Williams, a resident of Lafayette, New York, and they have one child, Mary Olive. Mary R. is the wife of Kirk Fowler, a resident of Enfield, Tompkins county, New York, where he follows farming. They have two children, Roland and Frances A. William L., the youngest member of the Jones family, is at home with his father.

The subject of this review devotes his attention to his farm work. At the time of his marriage he brought his bride to the home which they yet occupy and here they have lived continuously since, covering a period of thirty-six years. By his careful management and enterprise he has prospered in his business and is to-day the owner of a good farm, while everything about the place is neat and attractive in appearance.

JEROME B. HALL.

Jerome B. Hall is now practically living retired in Schuyler county but owns a good farm in Orange township near Monterey and from this property derives a well merited income. A son of Benoni B. and Sarah (Maltby) Hall, he was born on the 14th of June, 1840, in the town of Orange, while his father's birth occurred in the town of Newfield, in 1815, and the mother was a native of the same place. In the family of this worthy couple were five children: Jerome, Augusta, Benoni, and Mary and Samuel, who are both deceased.

At the usual age Jerome B. Hall entered the public schools, where he continued his studies until fourteen years of age. During

that period he largely devoted his attention to farm work through the summer months and after putting aside his text books he carried on farming until he joined the Union army under the command of Captain Sherwood of Company I, Eighty-sixth New York Regiment, known as the Steuben Rangers. He then went to the front, but was taken ill at Goodhope and was sent to the regiment hospital, where he remained for five months. On the expiration of that period he was discharged because of his physical disability and returned to Monterey.

Not long after his return from the war Mr. Hall was united in marriage to Miss Frances Wager. Her father, Elias Wager, was born August 1, 1820, in the town of Hector, Schuyler county, New York, and when he had attained to man's estate he wedded Margaret Kirtland, who was born in the town of Hector, Schuyler county, on the 16th of September, 1818. Their only child was Frances, who became Mrs. Hall. The young couple began their domestic life in Monterey. The following year, 1864, Mr. Hall went to Elmira in order to enlist, but was not accepted on account of his physical condition. Before he had first joined the army he was a perfectly strong and well man and he could have gotten one thousand dollars for enlisting at the second time, if his health had not been impaired by his previous service. He now resides upon the hill at Monterey and in addition to his home property he owns a farm. This is cultivated under his supervision and brings to him a good return, but he is not actively engaged in farm work.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Hall was blessed with one child, Ida, who lived to be thirteen years of age and died December 1, 1877. The parents are Presbyterians in re-

ligious faith, holding membership with the church in Monterey, and in his political views Mr. Hall is a Republican, endorsing the principles of the party with which he has affiliated since attaining his majority. As his entire life has been passed in Schuyler county he has a wide acquaintance within its borders and that many who have known him from his youth down to the present are numbered among his staunchest friends is an indication that his career has been an honorable and upright one.

DARIUS PARKER.

Darius Parker is numbered among the honored veterans of the Civil war that New York has furnished to the Union, and in days of peace he is as true to the Union and as loyal to his country as when he followed the starry banner of the nation upon southern battle-fields. As a leading and influential citizen of Bradford, Schuyler county, he well deserves representation in this volume.

He was born in the town of Barrington, Yates county, New York, on the 2d of August, 1830, and was one of the four children of James and Martha (Mullen) Parker. The father was a native of Bedford, Yates county, New York. Their children were John O., James R., William T., and Darius. The last named, having acquired a common school education, entered upon his business career. In the year 1861 he was married and began his domestic life in Campbell, Steuben county, New York. The lady of his choice was Miss Delilah S. Huff, and their marriage was blessed with three children. John R. married Miss Caroline George, and they reside in Austin, Pennsylvania. Lu-

cilla is the wife of Harry Arnold, a resident of Cameron Mills, Steuben county, and they have two daughters. William B. married Miss Olive Jacoby, and their children are Lillian, Darius and Charles. Of this family Lillian became the wife of Everett Sherman and resides at New Bradford. Delia is the wife of Isaac Potter, and they have one child, Ella Estelle, who married Henry Rappelje, by whom she had two children, Ira L. and Lillian.

On the 28th of March, 1864, Mr. Parker responded to the call of the Union and enlisted as a member of Company I, One Hundred and Forty-first Regiment of Veteran Reserves, with which he served until the close of the war. He now makes his home near Bradford. Throughout his entire business career he has carried on agricultural pursuits and is classed among the enterprising and successful farmers of his community. In his political views he is an earnest Republican, and in his religious faith is a Baptist, being numbered among the zealous, active and influential members of the church.

EZRA C. JAYNE.

Through seventy-two years—the entire period of his life—Ezra C. Jayne has lived in Cayuta. Here he was born on the 10th of April, 1830, and throughout his business career he has carried on agricultural pursuits. He is a son of David Jayne, who was born in Connecticut and after arriving at years of maturity wedded Miss Margaret Ogden, also a native of that state. They were the parents of seven children, of whom five have passed away, namely: Sallie, Herman, Timotha, Eliza and David. Ira, the surviv-

ing brother of our subject, resides in Cayuta and is a prosperous and leading farmer of his community.

In taking up the personal history of Ezra C. Jayne we present to our readers the life record of one who is widely and favorably known in Schuyler county. His education, acquired in the common schools, fitted him for life's practical duties and at the age of twenty years he put aside his text books, entering upon his business career as a millwright. He followed that pursuit through a long period, becoming an expert workman in that line. He built a shingle mill and cider mill, which he owned and operated for some years in connection with farming. As his financial resources increased he made judicious investments in land and he is now the owner of seventy acres. This farm was mostly cleared by his father. As the years have passed the labors of our subject have been rewarded by very desirable crops, which, finding a ready sale upon the markets, have returned to him a substantial income for his labor.

In 1866 Mr. Jayne was united in marriage to Miss Sarah J. Van Sile, who was born on the 22d of July, 1851. Her parents were William and Maria Van Sile and in their family were the following children: Elsie, who has passed away; George N.; Joseph; Harriet; Abram; Albert; and Sarah J., also deceased. The last named became the wife of our subject and the mother of three children. Charlie, the eldest, was born May 30, 1872, and is a farmer still living at home. Addie, who was born December 6, 1874, is the wife of Fred Bair and they have two children, Edna and Theodore. Anzi, born September 3, 1885, is still living with his father. In 1889 a sorrow came to the household through the death of the wife

and mother, who passed away on the 9th of April, of that year, her loss being also deeply regretted by her many friends, for she was a most estimable lady who possessed excellent traits of heart and mind.

For over three years during the Civil war Mr. Jayne was numbered among the boys in blue, being sergeant of Battery M, Third New York Light Artillery, which was assigned to the Army of the Potomac. For a time he was stationed at Arlington Heights and was in the battles of Newbern, North Carolina; Roanoke Island; Slater's Island and Wilson's Wharf, and the sieges of Petersburg and Richmond.

In religious belief Mr. Jayne has long been a Universalist and in politics he is a Democrat, believing firmly in the principles of the party, whose platform he endorses by his ballot. For twenty-five years he has most efficiently and satisfactorily filled the office of justice of the peace. From a humble financial position he has steadily worked his way upward and his possessions are to-day the visible evidence of his life of industry, perseverance and enterprise.

GEORGE PARKER.

On the 11th of December, 1902, there passed away one of Schuyler county's honored and highly esteemed citizens—George Parker, whose life had been devoted to agricultural pursuits. He was born in this county May 5, 1838, and was reared to the activity of farming, early becoming familiar with the duties of field and meadow. After completing his education, which was acquired in the common schools, he began farming on his own account, but at the time

of the Civil war he put aside business and personal considerations in order that he might go to the front as a defender of the Union for his heart swelled with love of country and he believed in the just and hoped for the ultimate triumph of the Union army.

It was on the 16th of May, 1861, that Mr. Parker enlisted, becoming a member of Company E, Twenty-third New York Volunteers under the command of Captain Powers. Proceeding to the front he was in active service until honorably discharged on the 22d of December, 1863, but the war was not ended and the preservation of the Union doubtful. His loyalty, too, was unshaken and his patriotism undiminished. He therefore re-enlisted in Company H, Tenth Regiment of New York Cavalry for three years or throughout the remainder of the war. He participated in the battle of Fredericksburg, December 11, 1862; Brand's Station, June 9, 1863; Middlebury, June 18 and 20, 1863; Gettysburg on the 2d, 3d and 4th of July, the same year; Mine Run, on the 26th of November, and the 2d of December, 1863; the battle of the Wilderness on the 6th of May, 1863; Spottsylvania, from the 8th to the 18th of November, 1863; Potomac, May 27 to 31, 1864; Cold Harbor, the 1st to the 12th of June, 1864; Shenandoah, from the 7th to the 24th of June; the battle of Petersburg on the 26th of June; Reem's Station, August 24 and 25, 1864; Poplar Springs, on the 30th of September and the 2d of October; Borden Roads, October 27 and 28; Hickford Road, December 11, 1864; and was present at the time of General Lee's surrender on the 9th of April, 1865. The total loss of the company was two hundred and fifty. Mr. Parker was honorably discharged on the 19th of July, 1865, and soon afterward returned to his home in Waverly, New York.

On the 1st of January, 1868, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Parker and Miss Mary Eliza Stone. They began their domestic life in Waverly, where they lived for five years and from there they removed to Odessa, our subject purchasing the farm on which he spent his remaining days. He devoted his energies to agricultural pursuits, and his farm, which was rich and arable, yielded good returns for the labor he bestowed upon it, so that he annually harvested good crops that found a ready sale upon the market.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Parker was blessed with six children: Charles A., William L., James E., Frank, Frederick and Mary Eliza. The wife and mother was called to her final rest on the 15th of January, 1899, and since that time the daughter has acted as housekeeper for the family, which is one of prominence in the community, enjoying the high regard of many friends.

BARTON LELAND PIPER.

Barton Leland Piper is actively connected with journalistic interests in Schuyler county. His press has not only recorded the history of advancement, but has also ever been the leader in the work of progress and improvement,—the vanguard of civilization. The philosopher of some centuries ago proclaimed the truth that "the pen is mightier than the sword," and the statement is continually being verified in the affairs of life. In molding public opinion the power of the newspaper cannot be estimated, but at all events its influence is greater than any other single agency. In the line of his journalistic labors Mr. Piper has worked effectively for



B. L. PIPER

the general good and through the press has advocated many progressive movements which have benefited his locality.

A native of the town of Dix, Schuyler county, he was born February 23, 1869, his parents being Abner and Caroline (Scofield) Piper. His paternal great-grandfather, Abner Piper, lived and died in the town of Reading, Schuyler county. His grandfather, William Piper, was a school teacher, his oldest son, Abner, being one of his pupils. He wedded Mary Hopkins and their children were: Abner, Samuel, Anson, Mary Jane, Cynthia, Frances, Maria, Ida, Lucinda, Minnie, Phebe, Julia and Alice. Abner Piper was born in Tioga county, Pennsylvania, and with his parents came to Schuyler county in early life. Here he was reared upon a farm and became accustomed to all kinds of work pertaining to agricultural pursuits. He followed farming on his own account after he had attained manhood and married Caroline Scofield and they became the parents of three children, one of whom died in infancy. Those who reached mature years were Albert L. and Barton L. The father is a Democrat in his political views.

In the district schools of his native town Barton L. Piper obtained his early education and then entered the Dundee Preparatory school, in which he was graduated in June, 1890, being president of his class. He then engaged in teaching in the towns of Dix and Tyrone, where he followed that vocation successfully. Subsequently he acted as assistant editor for the Watkins Democrat under W. H. Baldwin, with whom he was associated for about six months, when he accepted a similar position on the Watkins Express, being with that paper about five years. On the expiration of that period he returned to the Democrat office, there remaining for

eight months. In March, 1897, he purchased the Watkins Review from John Corbett and at that time it was an independent sheet, but since Mr. Piper became owner he has published it in support of the Democracy and has since been doing the state printing for the Democratic party. He is editor, owner and publisher of his journal and its circulation has now reached twenty-four hundred copies weekly. The paper comes out on Wednesdays and is a bright, readable sheet, disseminating general news and items of local interest. In the management of his paper decided improvements have been made not only in the journal but also in the plant. He purchased and repaired the building, bought a new press and folder and is now occupying a substantial brick structure on Franklin street, which is the main business street of Watkins. Both the press-room and job-printing department are thoroughly equipped with the latest improvements known to the business and he regularly employs six hands.

On the 30th of August, 1894, occurred the marriage of Mr. Piper and Miss Antoinette G. Ellis, a daughter of Joseph H. and Estella (Leonard) Ellis, by whom he has two children, Ethel C., who was born October 20, 1895; and Helen E., born June 27, 1898. Mrs. Piper is a native of Watkins, New York, her parents having lived at an early day in Beaver Dams, Schuyler county.

Mr. Piper holds membership with Canadesaga Lodge, No. 196, I. O. O. F., of Watkins, and Glen City Camp, No. 9315, M. W. A. In politics he is a Democrat, having unfaltering faith in the principles of the party. He is secretary of the Schuyler County Agricultural Society, which office he has held continuously since 1898 and previous to that time he served in

the same position for a year, in 1894. He belongs to the Presbyterian church of Watkins and both in the line of his business and as a private citizen he has co-operated in movements for the general good and is enthusiastic concerning everything aiming to advance the interests of this favored section of the Empire state.

WILLIAM MESSIG.

Gardening is the occupation which claims the time, energy and attention of Mr. Messig and through his close application and untiring industry he is meeting with a fair degree of success in his work. He was born in Montour Falls, April 5, 1858, and represents one of the old families of Schuyler county. At the usual age he entered the public schools where he pursued his studies until eighteen years of age. He then put aside his text books in order to become a factor in business life and at that time he purchased eighteen acres of fine land, very rich and arable. At once he began gardening and has followed this business continuously since. His products find ready sale upon the market because of their excellent quality and his sales annually reach a large amount. He prosecutes his work with diligence and energy and thus his labor is bringing to him a very profitable return, rendering him a comfortable living. He has for the past twelve years furnished vegetables for the Glen City Sanitarium and still continues to, this in itself making a very handsome item in his business.

Mr. Messig was united in marriage on the 27th of September, 1890, to Miss Mary Bohmweitch. Her parents were both natives of Germany and never left that country.

The father died there several years ago and the mother is still living. Mrs. Messig has a brother and sister, Fred and Sophy. Fred is living in the village of Hornellsville, New York. After residing there for three years Fred was united in marriage on the 7th of March, 1898, to Miss Mary Casey. They resided in Watkins for three years and then removed to Hornellsville, where he is employed as the leading chef in the sanitarium. Sophy is living in Montour Falls. Since their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Messig have lived at the place of their present residence. They have a wide acquaintance in the community and are much respected for their sterling worth. Having always lived in Schuyler county Mr. Messig is well acquainted with its history and through more than forty years he has witnessed its development and progress, taking an active interest in everything that pertains to the general good.

GEORGE DENNING.

George Denning is an honored veteran of the Civil war and one of the representative farmers of Schuyler county. A native son of New England, he was born in Connecticut, on the 14th of July, 1830. His father, William Denning, was also a native of that state, where he remained until 1834, when he became a resident of Tioga county, New York. There he lived for twenty years and in that locality reared his family of thirteen children. He still survives, but in 1898 he suffered a stroke of paralysis and has since engaged in no work. His children were as follows: Murray, Daniel, Jane, Robert, Hannah, William, Walter, Dennis, Henry, Chauncey, George, Sarah and Cor-

nelia. With the exception of our subject, Daniel Denning is the only one now living. He was the second in order of birth and he resides in Big Flats, Chemung county, where he owns and operates a farm and also does mason work. He wedded Mary Darrow and their children are as follows: Walter, who is married and follows the mason's trade in Canajoharie; Marie, the wife of James Naland, who is employed in a barber shop in Elmira, New York; Alice, who is married and lives in Binghamton; Daniel, at home; Angeline, deceased; and Isabelle.

George Denning, of this review, was only about four years of age when his parents left Connecticut, removing with their family to Tioga county, New York. There he was reared to manhood, pursuing his education in the public schools until fourteen years of age, when he began earning his own living by working at the mason's trade. He followed that pursuit for some years but in 1863 he put aside all business cares and considerations in order to respond to his country's call for aid. He enlisted as a member of Company B, Twenty-sixth Regiment of New York Volunteers and was under the command of General Sexton. He fought in a number of skirmishes and remained at the front until the close of the war, when he received an honorable discharge and returned home.

In the meantime Mr. Denning had been married, having in 1862, in Corning, wedded Miss Filinda A. Reynolds. Their union was blessed with one child, Georgiana, who was born May 14, 1867, and is now the wife of George Cook, a resident of Nina, Tompkins county, New York, where he conducts a brickyard.

Mr. Denning is now devoting his energies to agricultural pursuits with good

success. Starting out in life for himself at the early age of fourteen years, he is a self-made man and one who deserves much credit for what he has accomplished, his possessions having been won entirely through his industry, enterprise and honorable dealing.

SAMUEL B. COLE.

For twenty years Samuel B. Cole has been engaged in general merchandising in Townsend. He is a self-made man, who, starting out in business life without capital, has steadily worked his way upward and is now numbered among the men of affluence in his community. Systematic, trustworthy and persevering—upon this foundation he has builded his prosperity and has awakened uniform confidence and good will by his integrity and uprightness.

Mr. Cole was born in the town of Catlin, Chemung county, on the 24th of January, 1847, and is a son of Ira and Nancy (Bailey) Cole, who were farming people living in the town of Catlin, where they settled in the year 1830. Upon the farm which the father secured but one acre of land had been cleared and upon it stood a log house and a frame barn. With characteristic energy he began its further development and improvement, cleared the tract of land and placed it under a high state of cultivation, making it a good farming property. In his family were seven children: Phebe, George and Minerva, all deceased; Miranda; Susan; Charles; and Samuel. Of the living Miranda married James Gardner, a resident of Michigan, and they have one daughter, Bell. Charles, a resident of Watkins, married Almira Woodruff and their children are Frank, Florence and Ira.

Samuel B. Cole was provided with good educational privileges and at the age of sixteen he left school to become an active factor in business life and to provide for his own support through his personal labor. For twelve years he was connected with farming interests and then with the capital which he had acquired through his enterprise and economy he embarked in general merchandising, opening a store in Monterey in 1880. There he remained for two years and then removed to Townsend, where he has since made his home and conducted a business that has constantly grown in volume and importance until it has reached quite extensive proportions for a town of the size. He carried a large stock of general merchandise of all kinds and has secured a liberal patronage by reason of his correct business principles and his earnest desire to please his customers.

On the 23d of July, 1869, Mr. Cole was united in marriage to Miss Ursula Dean, a native of Townsend, and a daughter of Jarvis and Mary (Miller) Dean, natives of Putnam county, New York. They were the parents of ten children: Chester, now deceased; Jane; Samuel; Jarvis; Mary; Sophia, who has also passed away; Samantha; Catherine, who has departed this life; Hulda; and Ursula. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Cole were born four children: Dean J., the eldest, is connected with David Roe, Jr., of Ithaca, in the dry-goods business. Don S. has for six years been with M. B. Hughey, a shoe merchant of Watkins. Lloyd died at the age of nine years. Will J. was associated with his father until recently, when he accepted a position in the dry-goods store of Henry Morris at Watkins.

Mr. and Mrs. Cole have a pleasant home in Townsend, where their friends are many and where cordial hospitality is extended to

them by the best families of the community. In his political views Mr. Cole is a Democrat and for sixteen years he has efficiently served as the postmaster of Townsend. He also filled the office of assessor for two years and no trust reposed in him has ever been betrayed in the slightest degree. He is a man of sterling rectitude of character and of unquestioned probity and his wife is a loyal and devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

O. P. BOWER.

O. P. Bower was for many years an important factor in commercial circles in Schuyler county and his upright life, as well as his success in business, made him one of the valued and respected citizens of the community. He was born on the 22d of January, 1829, on the old Bower farm in Montour Falls, and came of New England ancestry. His father, Isaac Bower, was a native of Connecticut, and coming to Schuyler county, New York, cast in his lot with the early settlers who laid the foundation for the present progress and prosperity of this section of the state. He followed the occupation of farming and thus provided for the wants of his family. When he had arrived at years of maturity he married Miss Ellen Vangorder and they became the parents of four children: Melisent, Isaac, Phineas and Oliver Perry.

Oliver Perry Bower, whose name introduces this record, was reared upon the home farm and early became familiar with the work of cultivating the field and caring for the crops. The common schools afforded him his education privileges and after putting aside his text books he began earning his

own living. Throughout the greater part of his business career he conducted a grocery store in Watkins, carrying a well selected stock of goods, for which he found a ready sale by reason of his fair prices and honorable dealing. In that way he secured a liberal patronage and annually, therefore, realized a satisfactory profit from his labors. Before he attained his majority he became connected with the grocery trade, which claimed his attention until his life's labors were ended in death.

In 1855 Mr. Bower was united in marriage to Miss Jane McClintock, a native of Watkins, and a daughter of Hugh Alexander and Elizabeth (Adams) McClintock. Her father was born in Sullivan county, Pennsylvania, while her mother was a native of Herkimer county, New York. They became the parents of twelve children, of whom Jane, Annie, Edwin E., Charles and Mina are living, while Martha, George, Asa, Helen, James, Henry and Mary have passed away. Edwin married Elizabeth Gowen, by whom he had ten children, and his home is in Elmira. Charles resides in Rochester, where he follows painting and paper-hanging. Mina lives in Rockford, Illinois, and is now Mrs. North. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Bower were born three children, but Ebb P. and Lottis C. have passed away. The only surviving child is Nellie, who resides with her mother in Watkins.

Mr. Bower led a busy and useful life. In connection with the conduct of his store he also engaged in building boats for the lake and in this way he added materially to his income. He was a progressive, enterprising merchant and enjoyed the entire confidence of his patrons, many of whom traded with him through long years. In his political views he was a Republican and in religious

faith he was a Universalist. In 1887 he was called to his final rest and left to his family not only a comfortable home but also an untarnished name. Mrs. Bower and her daughter still reside in Watkins, where they have many friends.

ALBERT KNAPP.

A fruit farm of eighty-four acres, valuable and well improved is occupied by Albert Knapp. He is to-day regarded as one of the leading horticulturists of his section of the state and was born in the town of Hector on the 15th of January, 1834. He is a son of Benjamin and Ann (Osborn) Knapp. The father was a native of New Jersey and on leaving that state he came to Schuyler county, New York, settling in the town of Hector when he was a young man. By trade a miller, he followed that occupation throughout his active business career, becoming one of the early representatives of that line of business in Schuyler county. He died about 1870 at the age of eighty years, having long survived his wife, who passed away when fifty-five years of age.

Under the parental roof Albert Knapp spent the days of his boyhood and youth and at the usual age he was sent to the subscription schools, where he became familiar with the common English branches of learning. He entered upon his business career in connection with the operation of a canal-boat and later he began teaming, which he followed until 1875, when he turned his attention to threshing. That work claimed his attention continuously for more than a quarter of a century, but in 1901 he abandoned threshing and is now devoting his entire time and energies to the management of his

farm and to the cultivation and care of his fruit. He has eighty-four acres which he works on shares and his annual sales of fruits are extensive and bring to him a good income. In his political views Mr. Knapp is a Republican, having never wavered in his allegiance to the party since he cast his first presidential vote for John C. Fremont in 1856.

DAVID SHAPPIE.

David Shappie has long traveled life's journey, having passed the eighty-second milestone. Old age, however, does not necessarily suggest as a matter of course idleness nor want of occupation. There is an old age which grows stronger and better as the years pass, not perhaps in physical strength but in character and purpose and in fidelity to duty. This is certainly the case with Mr. Shappie, who has long been respected as a man of genuine worth and high principle here.

He was born in Big Flats, Chemung county, New York, January 9, 1820, and a common school education fitted him for his labors in later life. In his youth he learned the blacksmith's trade, becoming an expert workman, and he followed that pursuit for many years, working beside the forge where the flying sparks indicated his industry and enterprise. In this occupation he received a liberal patronage because his work was good and as the years passed his trade brought to him a very comfortable competence. Of later years, however, he has engaged in peddling, having a large wagon stocked with dry goods and groceries, which he sells throughout his section of Schuyler county. He has many regular patrons and his trade is constantly growing.

In 1840 Mr. Shappie was united in marriage to Miss Mary Ann Brees, who was born March 8, 1820, a daughter of Joel Brees. By this union were born four children, namely: William, Egbert G., Mary E. and Joel B. The wife and mother died on the 9th of November, 1888, and Mr. Shappie was again married November 17, 1889, his second union being with Juliet Burr, who died in 1893. The following year he wedded Sarah Ann Platt, his present wife. Mary E., our subject's only daughter, is now the widow of Abram Farr, by whom she had three children: Grace, deceased; and Nettie B. and Fray D., who reside with their mother in Alpine.

Politically Mr. Shappie is a Republican, having supported the party since its organization, previous to which time he gave his allegiance to the Democratic party. For many years he has been a member of the Free Will Baptist church, never wavering in his fidelity thereto. His Christian belief has permeated his entire life and made him a man of worth and honorable principle whose example is in many respects well worthy of emulation.

JOSHUA HOXSIE.

When fourteen years of age Joshua Hoxsie began earning his own livelihood and the strong characteristics of his career have been unflagging industry, enterprise and determination. These are the qualities which have won him a place among the successful farmers of Schuyler county. He was born in 1848 in Owego, Tioga county, New York. His father, Joshua B. Hoxsie, was a native of Dutchess county, this state, and after arriving at years of maturity he wedded Ma-

linda Hedglend, by whom he had the following children: Phebe; Maria, now deceased; Joshua; and Raymond. The daughter is now the wife of Luther Van Kuren, and they reside in Binghamton. Maria became the wife of Ephraim Yost, of Owego, and their children were: Anna, Esther and William. Raymond married Martha Foster and their children were Joshua Luther, Herman, Calvin, Maria and Martha.

To the public school system of his native county Mr. Hoxsie of this review is indebted for the educational privileges which he received and which prepared him for life's practical and responsible duties. When fourteen years of age, however, he began working as a farm hand by the month and was thus employed for one year, when he became a soldier boy. He was then but fifteen years of age, but in 1863 he enlisted as a defender of the Union, becoming a member of Company C, One Hundred and Ninth New York Volunteer Infantry. He participated in thirteen important battles, including the battle of the Wilderness, Spotsylvania, North Anna, Cold Harbor and Petersburg. The last named occurred on the 17th of June, 1864, and he was in front of Petersburg from that time until April 1, 1865. He was also in the battles of Weldon Railroad, Hatchie's Run, Big River, and several of lesser importance. On the 30th day of July, 1864, he was wounded and as the result of his injury he has always suffered from a stiff ankle. Returning to his home he resumed farm work, which he has always followed.

Mr. Hoxsie was united in marriage to Miss Maria Halwick, a daughter of John and Mary Ann (Turner) Halwick. In this family were but two children, Maria and Abbie, the latter the wife of Jacob Williams.

Mr. and Mrs. Hoxsie have no children. They reside in Montour township near Odesa, where they have a pleasant home, supplied with many of the comforts and luxuries of life. Throughout his entire business career our subject has carried on the work of field and meadow and his labors have brought to him a comfortable competence. When he joined the army, although he was but fifteen years of age, he gave his age as eighteen, hearing that otherwise he would not be allowed to enlist. The same patriotic devotion which prompted his service has been manifest in his duties of citizenship throughout his entire career and he is a valued resident of the community in which he makes his home.

CHARLES AUSTIN

Charles Austin is a well known farmer living in Dix township, near Watkins, and is one of the native sons of the Empire state, his birth having occurred in Tompkins county, September 12, 1857, his parents being Charles and Susan H. (Rose) Austin, who resided in Peru, Tompkins county. Charles Austin acquired his education in the common schools, pursuing his studies until he reached the age of eighteen years. He became a civil engineer, mastering the business in all of its branches and for some years he followed that pursuit. At the present time, however, he is devoting his attention to farming in Dix township. His property is under a high state of cultivation, everything about the place being in keeping with the progressive spirit of the times.

On the 30th of December, 1888, Mr. Austin was united in marriage to Miss Phebe

Sterling, a daughter of John Sterling, who resided in Millport, New York, and in 1841 was united in marriage to Eunice Latten. This union was blessed with two children, the younger being Eliza, now the wife of George Dean, a resident of Watkins, who owns two large farms and is a very prosperous and influential agriculturist of his community. Mr. and Mrs. Austin began their domestic life at Bennettsburg, and there resided for seven years. On the expiration of that period they came to Watkins in 1896 and have here since lived. Their marriage has been blessed with eight children: Norman, who is a nurse in the Glenn Springs Sanitarium; John, Ida, Phebe, Adeline, Harry, Esther and Lida, all of whom are at home. In politics Mr. Austin is a Republican and in religious faith he is a Baptist. A substantial and highly respected resident of his community, he takes an active interest in everything pertaining to the general good and has many friends in this county.

GEORGE AIKEN SOULE.

More than sixty-six years have passed since George Aiken Soule arrived in Schuyler county and he is therefore justly numbered among her early settlers and leading citizens. He has been prominently identified with her business interests and his is an honorable record of a conscientious man who by his upright life has won the confidence of all with whom he has come in contact. He has reached the age of four score years and although the snows of many winters have whitened his hair he has the vigor of a much younger man and in spirit and interests seems yet in his prime. He is still an ac-

tive factor in business life and Schuyler county numbers him among its leading and influential citizens.

Mr. Soule was born in the town of Pawling, Dutchess county, New York, March 5, 1822, his parents being Reuben and Olive (Irish) Soule. His paternal grandfather was born in France, while on the maternal side he comes of Irish lineage. He pursued his education in the schools of his native county and in Jones Academy of Connecticut, and when he had completed his studies he became a resident of Tompkins county, now Schuyler county, New York, locating in Reynoldsville in 1836. Here he has since lived and his labors have been an element in the progress of the locality and at the same time have contributed to his individual success. For two years after his arrival he worked upon a farm and then learned the carpenter's and joiner's trade under the direction of James Hawley, of Corning, and while serving his apprenticeship he went with his employer to Blossburg, working for two and one-half dollars per day. While there he was offered any amount of coal lands for his labors, but he did not think those hills of any value and in consequence would not purchase. For a quarter of a century he was employed in building and many of the substantial structures of Reynoldsville stand as monuments to his thrift, enterprise and skill. He afterward purchased a sawmill and for fourteen years was engaged in the manufacture of lumber. He then turned his attention to merchandising, purchasing a large brick store on the corner of the main street, and the Mecklenburg road, and when he had conducted it for six years he sold it to Smith Kelley and removed to his present place of business next to the postoffice. He has a

good store, carrying a very large and complete line of general merchandise and his trade brings to him a gratifying income. In all his business relations, whether as a builder, manufacturer, a merchant, Mr. Soule has been found to be reliable, trustworthy, energetic and progressive and the success which he has achieved is the legitimate outcome of his own labors.

In his political views Mr. Soule is an earnest Republican, having given his support to the party since its organization. In 1858, he was elected collector, being the first one chosen to that position in the town of Hector. Subsequently he was appointed to the office of constable and afterward to the position of under sheriff, serving during the incumbency of Sheriff Weaver. He was also overseer of the poor and has been notary public since the law created the office, having received one appointment after another to that position. His official connections with the schools likewise covers a long period for he has served as school trustee and for fifteen years has been school clerk.

In 1844 occurred the marriage of Mr. Soule and Miss Ada Reynolds, a daughter of Smith and Mary (Purdun) Reynolds. They had two children, Horace and Mary, but both are now deceased, and Mrs. Soule passed away in 1899, at the age of seventy-seven years. He belongs to the Order of American Eagles and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He served as secretary of the Sunday-school for one year and has assisted in the growth of the church and the extension of its influence. When he came to Schuyler county this was largely a new and undeveloped region and in the work or upbuilding and progress here he has taken a deep and helpful interest. He is now one of the oldest residents of the town of Hector

and certainly deserves honorable mention in this volume. Over the record of his public career and his private life there falls no shadow of wrong or suspicion of evil and the name of G. A. Soule is an honored one in the community.

ELIAS SWAN.

Among the native sons of Canada who have come to the United States to enjoy the livelier business opportunities of this country and who have gained success through earnest and honorable endeavor is Elias Swan, who was born on the 6th of February, 1840, in Montreal, Canada. His father, Elias Swan, Sr., was a Frenchman, born in that city in 1823. After arriving at years of maturity he wedded Eliza Simpson, a full-blooded Indian belonging to the Stock Bridge tribe, which was located at Durhamville, New York, and was afterward sent west by the United States government. By this union were born the following children: Elias, of this review; Charles Henry, deceased; Maria; Elisha; Judson; Catherine; Eliza; Charlotte; William Henry; Mary Elizabeth; and William.

Elias Swan, of this review, spent the days of his boyhood and youth under the parental roof, his minority being quietly passed. He enjoyed the pleasures of the playground and performed the duties of the schoolroom, also performing tasks which awakened in him ideas of business responsibility. He became a resident of the United States in 1840 and came to Schuyler county in 1896.

On the 22d of March, 1861, Mr. Swan was united in marriage to Miss Harriet Davies, a daughter of William Davies, a

native of Elmira, New York, who lived to be seventy years of age. In his family were the following children: William Henry, Elnora, Charles Henry, Amelia, Jane, Elizabeth, Harriet, Lismon, Frank, George, Charles and Maggie. Our subject and his wife began their domestic life in Elmira and their home was blessed with the presence of eight children. Elias, the eldest, wedded Mary Williams, by whom he has one son, Ira, and their home is now in Horseheads, Chemung county. Frank, who married Anna Thomas, is interested in the brick business in Horseheads. George, who wedded Ida Taylor, was killed by the cars at Havana, New York, and his widow is now living in Elmira. Max Weldon is a resident of Philadelphia. Irvine, who wedded Lena Jetter, is a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church and now a member of the Michigan circuit. Anna makes her home in New Jersey and is actively connected with Sunday-school work there. Legracie is the wife of Jerry Jackson, of Odessa, Schuyler county, and they have three children, Bertha H., Aleck and Charles Henrie. Hattie, now deceased, completed the Swan family.

Mr. Swan and his wife reside in Catharine township, near Odessa, where he is carrying on agricultural pursuits. In his political views he is a Republican, strongly endorsing the principles of his party, and in religious faith he is a Methodist, holding membership with the church of Odessa.

C. M. EVERTS.

The ancestral record of the Everts family can be traced back through many generations to John Everts, a native of England who

came to America at a very early day in the colonial history of this country and settled in Connecticut, making his home for many years in Salisbury, where his death occurred about 1760. His son, Daniel Everts, was born in Salisbury, January 23, 1749, and in 1789 was united in marriage to Charity Van Duzen. He wedded Mrs. Polly (Hurd) Redfield, the widow of Nathaniel Redfield, and her birth occurred October 7, 1754. Daniel Everts had several children.

The eldest, Colonel Arauthas Everts, was born May 24, 1782, and with his father came from Connecticut to New York in 1791, the family settling in Logan, where he afterward purchased fifty acres of land, which he cleared and improved, and having no team he rolled the logs by hand. He wedded Margaret Matthews, a daughter of Amassa Matthews, and in 1812 joined the American army, in which he held the rank of colonel. He commanded Fort Seneca, a Canadian fort, and when a flag of truce was sent to him with a demand to surrender, which demand was refused, the general commanding the enemies forces sent the following message to Colonel Everts: "I want you to understand that we will take our breakfast in this fort to-morrow morning" and to this Colonel Everts replied, "If you undertake it you will take your supper in hell."

The second child of Daniel and Molly (Keeps) Everts was Charles G., the grandfather of our subject, who was born September 17, 1783. Their children were Olive, born July 29, 1786; Daniel, born August 8, 1788; Polly, born February 14, 1791; John, born February 24, 1793; Ascenia, born February 10, 1795; and Abraham Hurd, born January 19, 1799. Daniel Everts died in the town of Hector in 1833 and was buried in the family burying ground here. He first

came alone to Schuyler county from Salisbury, Connecticut, in 1791, and purchased a large tract of land in the town of Hector. He then returned to his native state and in 1793 he came again, accompanied by Reuben Smith and three sons, arriving at Peach Orchard, now Hector, on the 6th of June, 1793. With the aid of his sons he cleared a patch of land and built a rude log cabin, in which they did their own cooking. Venison, fish and game of all kinds was plentiful and furnished many a meal for them. They planted a crop of corn and wheat and after harvesting this returned again to Connecticut, but in the spring of 1794 once more came to Hector, this time bringing their families with them, their goods being packed upon sleighs and drawn by oxen, Jabez and Grover Smith, sons of Reuben Smith, making the journey on foot and driving the cattle. Daniel Everts settled on the farm where William Young now lives.

Charles Everts, the father of our subject, was a native of Salisbury, Connecticut, and became a man of strong character and determination. For many years he was regarded as one of the leading farmers of the town of Hector, where he made his home from early youth until his death, which occurred January 15, 1854. His remains were later interred in the Everts family lot in the town of Hector. Charles Everts married Clarissa Peck and they settled first near Logan and afterward upon the Lake road. They had three children: Alfred, Almada and Adeline.

Alfred Everts, a son of Charles Everts, was a farmer and tavern keeper and he owned and sold all of the lots where the village of Logan now stands. He also gave the ground on which was erected a church and he built many of the buildings in Logan. He wedded

Emeline Warner, a daughter of Jarius and Jane (McCreary) Warner, and unto this marriage were born seven children: Adelia Jane, Eunice B., Charles M., Clarissa A., Jarius, Emma and Mary F. For many years Alfred Everts was a captain in the militia company of Hector and in early life he was a Whig in politics, while later he became a Republican. He served at one time as trustee of his township and was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Charles M. Everts, the immediate subject of this review, was born March 23, 1841, in Logan in the town of Hector, and there he pursued his education, completing his high school course at Peach Orchard, now Hector, under the direction of Professor Gilett. He was a student there from 1858 until 1861 and among the students of Professor Gilett was John Arnott, of Elmira, who became a man of extensive wealth and important business and banking interests, widely known throughout this section of the country. On the 17th of April, 1861, at the first call of President Lincoln for seventy-five thousand men to aid in the defense of the Union Charles M. Everts, being possessed of marked patriotism and love of country, offered his services and became a member of Company I of the Twenty-third New York Infantry, sometimes called the Southern Tier regiment. He was the third man to enlist from Schuyler county and was requested by his company, while quartered at Elmira, to serve them as first lieutenant, but declined to accept the office. The regiment was assigned to the Army of the Potomac and in the first battle of that army the Twenty-third fought alone, this being at Balls Crossroads on the 27th of August, 1861. Later the regiment was alone in the fight at Munson's Hill on the 3d of September. It

stood in the front line of the Army of the Potomac in the noted battle of Bull Run and was afterward in the following named engagements: Bristol, Falmouth, Rappahannock, Cedar Mountain, Sulphur Springs, Gainesville, the second battle of Bull Run, Fredericksburg, Belle Plaine and Antietam. At Rappahannock a shell exploded so near Mr. Everts' head that he was completely stunned thereby and for three days he lay upon the field of battle, the concussion and shock being so great that it completely destroyed the hearing of his left ear. On the 22d of May, 1863, he was honorably discharged at Elmira, New York, where he was also mustered out of service, having completed two years of the enlistment. The hardships which he had endured while in the army were so great and the suffering so severe that he was reduced in weight from one hundred and eighty-five to ninety pounds. For many years thereafter he was practically an invalid and he spent one year traveling in the west in the hope of being benefited thereby. Upon his return to the east he went to the oil fields of Pennsylvania, where he spent some years.

During that time Mr. Everts was united in marriage in December, 1866, to Miss Emma L. Gibbons, a daughter of John and Susan (Stamebrook) Gibbons, and a native of Venango county, Pennsylvania, born in 1847. Mr. and Mrs. Everts became the parents of four children: Wilbur Whitley, who was born in 1868 and is the genial landlord of the Burdett Hotel; Alfred Gideon, who was born in 1871 and lives in Ithaca, New York; Minnie L., born in 1873, now at home; and Harry H., who was born in 1878 and is also in Ithaca at school. The family is one of the oldest, best known and highly respected families of the county and have

lived to see this district a portion of three counties, first Seneca, then Tompkins and later Schuyler.

Since his marriage Mr. Everts has continuously carried on farming and a part of his farm was comprised within the original purchase of his grandfather, Charles Everts, and is one of the best homesteads in the county, his residence commanding a most beautiful view of the surrounding country and of Seneca lake for a distance of forty miles. From this home one can see into four different counties of the state. The house stands upon an elevation on the Lake road between Watkins and Geneva on the east side of the lake and the beautiful scenery of this portion of New York makes it a most delightful and attractive place of residence.

JOSEPH H. HUGHEY.

The history of Schuyler county is largely the account of agricultural development and progress. Among those now connected with the farming interests and who have helped to make this a garden spot on the great Empire state is Joseph H. Hughey. He was born February 2, 1820, in the town of Montgomery, Orange county, New York, and is a son of Daniel Hughey, a native of the Emerald Isle. The place of his birth was County Tyrone, and his natal year was 1801. He remained in the land of his nativity until 1818, when he determined to seek his fortune in America, believing that he would have better business opportunities in a land unhampered by caste or class. Accordingly he crossed the Atlantic and on reaching American shores he continued his journey by land to Orange county, settling in the

town of Montgomery. He married Miss Christian Ellison and they became the parents of two children, Rhoda and Joseph.

The latter spent the days of his boyhood and youth under the parental roof and from the age of six until twenty years his attention was largely devoted to the acquirement of an education in the public schools. He then entered upon his business career, which has been a prosperous one, and now he is accounted one of the leading and influential farmers of his community.

On the 1st of December, 1850, Mr. Hughey was united in marriage to Miss Mary Love, a daughter of Joseph and Jane (Hughey) Love. Her father was born in Schuyler county and made his home on Sugar Hill. In his family were four children: Robert, deceased; William; Mary; and Jane. William, a farmer of Tyrone, New York, married Margaret Waugh, and has two children, Robert and James, both residents of Tyrone. The latter wedded Mary Robison, while the former is unmarried. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Hughey were born two children: Diantha is the wife of James Graham, of Watkins, and has four children, Annie, Adaline, William and Clayton, all at home. Daniel, also a resident of Watkins and a farmer by occupation, married Eliza Love and has two children: Joseph and Amasa.

At the time of their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Hughey located at Pine Grove, where they lived until 1882, and then removed to Watkins. Here they have since resided and Mr. Hughey has continuously carried on agricultural pursuits. He has a good tract of land and his careful attention and thorough knowledge of the best methods of farming has made the soil very productive, so that he annually garners rich crops. His

time is thus largely devoted to the care and improvement of his fine farm, yet he finds opportunity to faithfully discharge his duties of citizenship and co-operate heartily in any movements which he deems are for the general good. In his political views he is a Democrat and in his religious faith he is a Presbyterian.



WILLIAM WARDEN.

William Warden took up his abode upon his farm in Monterey in 1900 and is now devoting his energies to agricultural pursuits. He is a son of Sullivan and Cornelia M. (Wartz) Warden, and was born in the town of Tyrone, Schuyler county, on the 22d of March, 1842. His father was a native of Connecticut and in early life removed to the Empire state, settling in the town of Tyrone, where he became acquainted with and married Miss Wartz. They have three children: William, Ethan J. and Henrietta.

Under the parental roof the subject of this review was reared and continued his education in the public schools until he reached the age of twenty years. He then gave his entire attention to farming for a few months and on the 8th of February, 1863, put aside business considerations in order to aid his country, then engaged in civil war. He went to Elmira for the purpose of enlisting, desiring to join his brother who was already in the army, but he was not accepted for the service. Accordingly he returned home and in March of the same year he was married. On the 8th of July, following, however, he was drafted for the army and was sent to Owego, New York, where he passed an examination, after which he was ordered to South Carolina, as a member of

Company E, One Hundred and Fifty-seventh New York Regiment, under the command of Captain Burlingame, of Cortland, New York. After drilling for three or four weeks he was taken ill and sent to the hospital. Four weeks later he received orders to go to Jacksonville, Florida, to join his regiment, and there was detailed for special service in the post hospital as bookkeeper, occupying that position for two months. He was next sent to Hilton with orders to report to the telegraph office for duty and was put to work carrying dispatches. While there he learned something of telegraphy and after he had mastered the art he was sent to Seabrook Island to take charge of a small office, which he controlled for four weeks. He was then ordered to a place called Telephone Landing, where he remained for two months, when the rebels left that locality and he reported back to the superintendent of the telegraph service. In the meantime the superintendent had communicated with the secretary of war and secured the release of Mr. Warden from his regiment, assigning him to the telegraph corps. After this he was sent south. He received the first dispatch that was sent to the war department concerning the assassination of Abraham Lincoln. Later, by reason of special order of the war department, he was granted an honorable discharge, after two and one-half years of service. He then returned to Tyrone, where he lived until 1900, when he purchased a farm at Monterey and has since made his home here.

As before stated, Mr. Warden was married in March, 1863, the lady of his choice being Miss Jane Dean, a daughter of Jarvis N. and Polly (Miller) Dean, the former a native of Seneca county, New York, while the latter was born in Dix. Their children

were: Chester, now deceased; Jane; Mary; Samantha; Hulda; Samuel; and Catherine and Euphias, both of whom have passed away. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Warden has been blessed with two children, Fred N. and Jennie M., the former still residing at home. He married Annie Fleet and they have one child. Jennie is the wife of Lewis Van Annum, a resident of Monterey. Mr. and Mrs. Warden have many warm friends in Schuyler county and enjoy the hospitality of a large number of the best homes not only in Monterey but in the town of Tyrone and wherever they are known.

PETER WILSON.

Throughout his entire life Peter Wilson has resided in Schuyler county and he is now eighty-one years of age. His father, Albert Wilson, was a native of New Jersey and became one of the pioneers of Schuyler county, New York. He married Rebecca Miller, and their children were Abram, Eliza, Mary and Peter, the last named being the subject of this review, who was born October 21, 1821, in the town of Catharine. The snows of many winters have whitened his hair, but he is young in spirit and in interests. His mind, too, is stored with many reminiscences of the early days before this county was crossed and recrossed by railroads and before many of the improvements now so common had been introduced. He pursued his education in the common schools of that period, although the methods of instruction were very different from what they are at the present time. He had few text books. The temple of learning was but a crude little structure. However, he managed to lay the

foundation for good general information and to his knowledge he has continually added through experience, observation and reading as the years have passed. In early life Mr. Wilson learned the trade of a carpenter and joiner, thoroughly mastering the business, in which he became an expert workman, so that his services in that regard were in continual demand. As a representative of the trade he was ever found accurate and trustworthy and true to the confidence reposed in him, this enabling him to become an active factor in building operations in his community, and many substantial structures in this part of the county now stand as monuments to his thrift, his enterprise and his handiwork.

In 1841 Mr. Wilson was united in marriage to Miss Helen Bronson. They began housekeeping in Havana, and for over sixty years they traveled life's journey together, sharing with each other the joys and sorrows, the adversity and prosperity which always checker the career of man. Mrs. Wilson was a daughter of William and Wealthy Bronson, who settled in Schuyler county at a very early day. By her marriage she became the mother of three children, but Charles, the first in order of birth, is now deceased. The daughter, Mary, is the wife of Marwin Perry and resides in Odessa. E. K. Wilson, the living son, is now in the employ of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, in Chicago, Illinois. Mrs. Wilson was long a devoted Christian, holding membership with the Methodist church. She departed this life November 9, 1902, dying as she had lived—a devout Christian, a dear, loving mother, a kind friend and neighbor, beloved by all who knew her for her many kind deeds in time

of sickness and trouble. It may truly be said a good woman is dead.

In politics Mr. Wilson is a Democrat. He resides in Odessa, where he has made his home since 1895. He carried on his building operations for many years, but now superintends the conduct of his little farm of ten acres. He has reached a ripe old age and has led a life which should serve as a lesson to the young and an inspiration to his contemporaries. His entire life has been permeated with principles of upright manhood, and thus he has gained and retained the respect and good will of those with whom he has been associated.

JAMES B. SMITH.

James B. Smith, who resides in Watkins, has for more than twenty years been upon the road as a traveling salesman and is a very successful representative of this line of business activity. He was born in the city of New York, July 4, 1858, and is a son of Martin Terry and Jennie (Lafin) Smith. The father was born in Buffalo, where he grew to manhood and acquired a common-school education. The mother was a native of Vermont, born near St. Albans, and while she was still quite young her parents removed to the village of Herkimer, New York, where her girlhood days were passed, where her education was acquired and where she gave her hand in marriage to Martin T. Smith. Mr. Smith was engaged in clerking in a store at that time, but afterward turned his attention to the hotel business, which he followed during the greater part of his life. He would erect a hotel,

conduct it for a time and then, when he found a favorable opportunity, sell it at a profit. He built the hotel in Watkins which stood at the corner of Franklin and Third streets, where the Durland hardware store is now located. He also built the Park Hotel in Bath, which he sold, and at one time he served as weighmaster in the custom house of New York city under the administration of President Buchanan. He also had a hotel in Cuba, Allegany county, New York, and died in that place in 1894.

James B. Smith, of this review, was only about nine years of age when his parents left New York city, removing to Bath. He afterward returned to the metropolis, and in 1867 came to Watkins with his parents. The father then erected his hotel here, remaining a resident of this place until about 1871. Mr. Smith, of this review, pursued his studies in the public schools of Watkins and afterward in Amsterdam, New York. Going to the west he located in Kansas City, Missouri, where he was engaged in handling teas, coffees, spices and other such goods for four years. When about twenty-two years of age he went upon the road as a traveling salesman for a Chicago house. In 1880 he returned to Watkins, where he has since made his home. For more than two decades he has been upon the road, now representing the Cook & Bernheimer Company, of New York city. He is a popular salesman, his unflagging courtesy, obliging manner and genial disposition, as well as his energetic business methods, making him a favorite and winning him many friends.

In the fall of 1880 Mr. Smith was married in Erie, Pennsylvania, the lady of his choice being Miss Ella Young, who was born in Watkins, a daughter of Henry and Susan (Misner) Young. In addition to his

home in Watkins Mr. Smith owns a farm of fifty-two acres in the town of Dix, and this he has developed from a marsh into a good truck farm, which he has drained and has operated for two years. He also owns some unimproved property in Watkins. Mr. Smith belongs to the Episcopal church, his wife to the Presbyterian church, and both are widely and favorably known in the village which is their place of residence.

DAVID HICKS.

David Hicks, who is engaged in agricultural pursuits in the town of Dix, Schuyler county, is one of the native sons of this portion of the state, his birth having occurred on the 2d of May, 1843, in the township which is still his home. He is a son of Solomon Hicks, who was born in Connecticut, October 23, 1803, coming here with the family in boyhood, since which time representatives of the name have been active and influential citizens of Schuyler county, taking a deep interest in everything pertaining to the general good and to the substantial up-building of this portion of the state. After arriving at years of maturity the father of our subject married Anna Allen, a native of Orange county, New York, and unto them were born ten children, namely: Abby Jane, William, Silas, Fannie, Sarah, Hannah, Mattie, Lydie, David and Andrew. Those still living besides our subject are Silas and Andrew, both residents of Townsend and farmers by occupation; and Sarah, now Mrs. Garrett Miller, of Watkins.

At the usual age David Hicks entered the public schools, where he pursued his education until he reached the age of four-

teen. He was reared upon the home farm, and almost as soon as old enough to reach the plow handles he began work in the fields, early gaining practical experience concerning the best methods of caring for land and developing crops. After putting aside his text books he gave his entire attention to farm work until he joined the army. His patriotic spirit aroused by the continued attempt of the south to overthrow the Union, on the 14th of August, 1862, he offered his services to the government, becoming a member of Company A, One Hundred and Forty-first New York Volunteer Infantry. He participated in several engagements, being under steady fire at Suffolk, Virginia, for over a week. He was also in lively engagements at Baltimore Crossroads and at Suffolk Trestle Blockhouse and Goldsboro, North Carolina, April 10, 1865, which was one of the hard fought battles of the war. Hostilities having ceased, he received an honorable discharge June 9, 1865, and returned to his home.

On the 31st of August, 1862, Mr. Hicks was united in marriage to Miss Eliza M. Hutchens, who was born in the town of Dix, a daughter of Lester and Mary (Woodward) Hutchens. Her father was born in Herkimer county, New York, June 27, 1823, was a farmer by occupation and resided in the town of Dix. He wedded Miss Mary Woodward and their children were four in number: Eliza, wife of our subject; Ad-dell A., wife of James T. Drake, a resident farmer, thresher and miller of Townsend; Ollie A., deceased; and Mary D., wife of Frank Woodward, who formerly engaged in farming but is now driving stage between Monterey and Watkins, his home being in the former place.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Hicks has

been blessed with one child, Lizzie B., who is now the wife of E. K. Corwin, a resident of Wedgwood. From the time of his marriage down to the present time David Hicks has carried on agricultural pursuits and his work has brought to him creditable and gratifying success. He lives in the town of Dix, where he has three acres of land and the place is arable and productive. Each year he harvests good crops as a reward for his labor and now he is in the possession of a comfortable competence which has been gained entirely through his own efforts. In matters of citizenship he is public spirited and progressive and withholds not his support from any movement or measure which he believes will contribute to the general good.

CHARLES KIMBLE.

Charles Kimble, who follows farming in Montour township, near Wedgwood, was born on the 18th of February, 1862, and is a son of Philip Kimble, whose birth occurred in the town of Enfield, Tompkins county, New York, in the year 1829. After arriving at years of maturity he married Louisa Ferguson, and unto them were born three sons, Ervin, Emmet and Charles. The first named is now a resident of Pennsylvania, where he is employed in a grocery store. Emmet married Daisy Carmen and is residing in Watkins.

In taking up the personal history of Charles Kimble we note that his early life was quietly passed. He attended school until twelve years of age, when his education was completed as far as school work was concerned, although he has since largely broadened his knowledge through reading, experi-

ence and observation. When but twelve years of age he began earning his own livelihood by working as a farm hand. As the years passed and his strength and efficiency increased, his wages were likewise proportionately increased and in course of time he began farming on his own account.

As a companion and helpmate for life's journey he chose Julia Osman, a daughter of Samuel and Maria (Moore) Osman. Her father is a blacksmith by trade and throughout his business career has carried on work along that line. In their family were four children: Burton, who is now serving with the United States army in the Philippines; Charlie, who is learning the blacksmith's trade in Mosherville, New York; Harry, at home; and Julia, the wife of our subject. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Kimble has been blessed with five children: Mina, Viola, Charlie, Frank and Libbie, all of whom are still under the parental roof, the family circle yet remaining unbroken by the hand of death. The children are students of the public schools. Mr. Kimble and his family have a pleasant home upon his farm in Montour township. He represents a progressive type of farmers and his work as an agriculturist has been attended with a very gratifying degree of success, making him one of the leading and substantial residents of his community.

WILLIAM FLANDERS.

William Flanders, who carries on agricultural pursuits in Schuyler county, his home being in Cayuta, was born in Chautauqua county, New York, on the 4th of January, 1832. He represents an old New

England family, his father, John Flanders, having been born in Bennington county, Vermont, of which county the mother of our subject was also a native. She bore the maiden name of Adeline Skidmore and by her marriage became the mother of four children, namely: William, of this review; Bert and Emiline, both deceased; and Caroline, who is the wife of Peter Vanato, a resident of Erie, Pennsylvania, by whom she has three children.

In his parents' home William Flanders spent the days of his boyhood and youth, and during that period largely mastered the branches of English learning usually taught in the common schools of this state. In starting out in life for himself he sought a companion and helpmate for the journey and on the 15th of July, 1855, he led to the marriage altar Miss Jane Reynolds, who was born in the town of Erin, Chemung county, New York, on the 30th of May, 1830. Her father, Thomas Reynolds, was a native of Bennington county, Vermont, and wedded Nancy Cowell, by whom he had eight children: Merritt, who has now passed away; Andrew, who is living in the town of Veteran with his wife and two children, the former having borne the maiden name of Calista Ray; Grant, who is deceased; Jane; John; Jerome; Jefferson; and Mary. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Flanders, of this review, has been blessed with four children. Nancy Ella, their first born, is now the wife of Eugene Leonard, a farmer residing in Mecklenberg, New York. Stella Adeline, the second of the family, is deceased. Mary Jane is the wife of Delell Rafferty, who is engaged in blacksmithing in Chemung, New York, and they have four children. Alyene, the youngest member of the Flanders family, is the wife of Frank Stamp, of Cayuga

county, New York, and they have five children.

Mr. and Mrs. William Flanders reside in Cayuta and he is giving his time and attention to the supervision of his farming interests. Throughout his business career he has carried on agricultural pursuits and is to-day the owner of seventy-one acres of land. He is systematic and methodical in his work, and his well directed efforts as an agriculturist, combined with capable management and sound business judgment, have won to him a creditable degree of prosperity. He is identified with the Methodist church as one of its active and influential members, and his political support is given to the Democracy.

WILLIAM D. WILCOX.

William Disbrow Wilcox is now engaged in merchandising in the town of Logan, and is also capably serving as postmaster there. He is a self-educated and self-made man, and in his determination to advance in life is shown forth the elemental strength of his character—a strength which has characterized his entire career and made him a leading and influential citizen of his community. He was born in Havana, now Montour Falls, New York, on the 3d of January, 1860, and is a son of Nelson Winton and Elizada (Townsend) Wilcox. The family is of English ancestry and was founded in America at an early day. The great-grandfather of our subject, William Wilcox, was a resident of Meriden, Connecticut, and about 1792 emigrated from that state to New York, settling in the town of Dix, Schuyler county. Here he purchased land and developed a farm. Since that time representa-

tives of the name have been residents of Schuyler county and have been active and helpful factors in its development and progress.

In the district schools of his native town William D. Wilcox pursued his literary education and afterward, desiring to enjoy better advantages, he worked for Asa Coe, while attending the school at Johnson settlement, in Catharine township, for one term. When his school days were over he began earning his own living. He had no capital to assist him at the outset of his career, but he determined to make the most of his opportunities. He worked by the day both at farming and lumbering and was thus employed until the 1st of April, 1895, when with the capital acquired through his own exertions he embarked in merchandising for himself at Logan. Here he has since been located, conducting his store with good success, and in addition to his merchandising affairs he has served as postmaster, having been appointed to the office on the 24th of August, 1895. He likewise owned an interest in a threshing machine and sawmill, being connected with these enterprises for three years prior to the time when he began merchandising.

On the 21st of August, 1879, occurred the marriage of Mr. Wilcox and Miss Charlotte L. Worden, a daughter of Gabriel and Elizabeth (Odell) Worden. Their marriage has been blessed with six children, namely: Elizabeth, Luna, Bertha, Stella, Laura and William. The family is one of prominence in the community, the members of the household occupying an enviable position in social circles. Mr. Wilcox is a member of North Hector Lodge, No. 311, K. P., and in his political affiliations he is independent, supporting men and measures rather than party. He attends the Meth-

elist Episcopal church and is a citizen of worth who cooperates in many measures for the general good and for the welfare of the community.

WILLIAM SUPPLER.

Among the citizens of Schuyler county that the Emerald Isle has furnished is numbered William Suppler, who was born in Ireland on the 25th of March, 1827. His father, Thomas Suppler, spent his entire life in Ireland and was there united in marriage to Jane Driscoll, a native of the same country. They became the parents of six children: Mary, William, Margaret, Anna, Pettie and Jane.

Of this number our subject was the second in order of birth and spent the days of his boyhood and youth in his native country, being indebted to its public school system for the educational privileges he enjoyed. His life has been one of earnest toil and all that he has accomplished has been secured through firm purpose and unfaltering diligence. At the age of twenty-five years he chose as a companion and helpmate for life's journey Miss Driscoll, the wedding taking place in Ireland. She was a daughter of George Driscoll, who was born in Ireland and there united in marriage to Miss Maria Barrie. Their children were Mary, Nora, Margaret, Ellen and Gena. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Suppler was blessed with six children. Maria, who is now living in Elmira, New York; John, who makes his home in the same state; Maggie, the wife of John Mead, a resident of Elmira; William, who is living there, as is Thomas and Mere, who completes the family.

Mr. Suppler of this review continued to

make his home in the land of his nativity until 1880, when he resolved to try his fortune in America, attracted by the opportunities and privileges of the new world. Accordingly, he bade adieu to home and friends and in 1880 sailed for the United States. He took up his abode in Havana, now Montour Falls, and has since lived in Schuyler county. His home is now in Dix township, near Beaver Dams, where he is engaged in farming. He has reached the age of seventy-five years, and is a venerable and respected man, whose circle of friends is extensive. He has been the architect of his own fortunes and has builded wisely and well.

JOHN D. WILLIAMS.

John D. Williams, who is a son of Henry and Caroline (Allen) Williams, was born in the town of Windham, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, on Christmas Day of 1866, and is now a progressive and practical young farmer of Catharine township, Schuyler county. His paternal grandparents were natives of Germany, and at a very early day crossed the Atlantic to America, becoming residents of the Keystone state. Henry Williams, the father of our subject, has carried on agricultural pursuits throughout his business career, being at the present time the owner of a nice farm in Catharine township. He married Caroline Allen, a daughter of John Allen, who was born in the year 1812 and who with his wife crossed the briny deep to the new world from England, establishing a home in this country. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Williams were born four children: John D., Charles E., Margaret and James.

John D. Williams, the eldest of the fam-

ly, continued his education in the public schools until fifteen years of age, after which he went upon the road with the Adam Forepaugh circus. Subsequently he began firing on the Erie Railroad, following that pursuit for seven years, and later he worked in a tunnel, handling dynamite for two years. This was a very dangerous business, but owing to the care of Mr. Williams no accident occurred. His attention was afterward given to the operation of a threshing machine for two years, and since that time he has been engaged in general work. In his political views he is a Republican, and in religious faith is a Methodist.

JOHN B. MACREERY.

At the age of twelve years John B. Macreery started out in business on his own account and as the architect of his fortunes has builded wisely and well, using diligence, resolution and enterprise as the foundation upon which to rear the superstructure of his success. He is now engaged in dealing in coal and in shipping hay, grain and straw, and his business is constantly growing in size and profit.

Mr. Macreery was born in the town of Orange, Schuyler county, May 3, 1860, and is a son of William and Margaret (Totten) Macreery, both of whom were natives of County Tyrone, Ireland, whence they came to America, after which they were married in Schuyler county, New York. Of their family eight children reached years of maturity: Robert and Margaret, now deceased; Mrs. Anna Cratsley, a resident of the town of Orange, Schuyler county; William T., who is living in the town of Dix;

John B., of this review; Mary, who became the wife of Lee B. Webb and died leaving two children; Eliza, the wife of Charles Raplee, of the town of Dix; and Henry, who completes the family. The father died November 11, 1898, and the mother is still living, at the age of seventy years.

John B. Macreery was reared on the home farm and attended the common schools of the neighborhood until twelve years of age, when he began working by the month as a farm hand. After he attained his majority he was married in the town of Dix, on the 5th of February, 1884, to Miss Anna C. Harvey, who was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and is a daughter of James Harvey. Her mother died when she was quite young and Mrs. Macreery then came to make her home in Schuyler county, New York. By her marriage she became the mother of two children: Bessie, who died in 1887, at the age of twelve years; and W. Frank, who was born in Watkins, October 28, 1890.

For six years after his marriage Mr. Macreery engaged in agricultural pursuits in the towns of Dix and Reading, and also carried on the baled hay and straw business as a side issue. In 1892 he removed to Watkins, still carrying on the hay and straw business on a more extensive scale. In September, 1894, he entered into partnership with Messrs. Lembeck and McAnarney in the hay, grain and straw business, under the firm name of Macreery, Lembeck & Company, but a year later Mr. Lembeck died and the firm then became Macreery & Company, under which style business has since been conducted, and the sales of the firm now amount to about seventy-five thousand dollars annually. Under the capable direction of Mr. Macreery and his partner the business

has prospered, growing to large proportions. Our subject is also a partner in the Watkins Coal Company and in the ownership of the business is also associated with Mr. McAnarney. In 1902 he purchased the old family homestead of one hundred and thirty acres in the town of Orange, of which he assumed control in 1894.

Mr. Macreery voted for Grover Cleveland in 1884 and always gives his support to the men and measures of the Democracy, but he has never been an office seeker. Reared in the faith of the Presbyterian church, he holds membership in the congregation at Sugar Hill. In 1892 he was raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason in Jefferson Lodge, No. 332, F. & A. M., and is now a member of Watkins Chapter, No. 182, R. A. M., and St. Omer's Commandery, K. T., of Elmira. The career of Mr. Macreery seems quite marvelous when we remember that with little preparation in an educational way for his life work he began earning his living at the age of twelve years. Depending entirely upon his own resources and realizing that there is no royal road to wealth, he has by perseverance and unremitting industry advanced to a prominent position among the successful men of Watkins.

FRED S. ENNIS.

For almost a quarter of a century Fred S. Ennis has resided upon the farm near Cayuta which is still his home. He was born on the 7th of November, 1853, in the town of Cayuta, where representatives of the family have long resided, his grandparents having located here in an early day. His father, Ira Ennis, was born in Cayuta

and after arriving at manhood he wedded Jane White, also a native of Cayuta. Their marriage was blessed with three children: Adelia, the wife of James M. Van Dyke, an expressman in the employ of the United States Express Company; Fred S., of this review; and Hattie S.

Reared in the place of his nativity, Mr. Ennis is widely known here, and the fact that many with whom he has been acquainted from his boyhood are numbered among his staunchest friends is an indication that his career has been indeed honorable and worthy. The schools of Cayuta afforded him his educational privileges, which he improved until he entered upon his business career. On the 1st of February, 1877, he was united in marriage to Miss Alice A. Boardman, who was born in Danby December 10, 1853. Her father, August Boardman, was born in Danby December 13, 1827, and her mother, who bore the maiden name of Lucinda McMillen, was born in Seneca county, New York, on the 3rd of May, 1834. By her marriage to Mr. Boardman she became the mother of six children, of whom the eldest, William Henry, is now deceased. Carrie Belle, the second, is the wife of Charles Walleaver, who is proprietor of a hotel at Van Etten. They have three children: Harry, who is studying for the Methodist ministry; Bernice and Mildred, who are still at home. Maria Louise and Wilbur are the next of the Boardman family in order of birth. Samuel has also passed away. Bertha completes the family.

At the time of their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Ennis took up their abode upon the farm which has now been their home for a quarter of a century, and with the passing years he has continued the work of its further development and improvement. From the time of early spring planting until the

crops are harvested in the late autumn he is kept busy and his work is carried on in a systematic, methodical manner, which results in bringing to him good crops. He also follows the principles of rotating crops, and upon his farm he has made excellent improvements in the way of substantial buildings. He possesses good business ability and his property has come to him as the merited reward of his labor. The farm comprises one hundred acres, two and one-half miles from Cayuta.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Ennis has been blessed with eight children, but they lost their first born, Frankie. The others are: Jennie A., Tracy Van Dyke, Frances M., Fred B., Mildred Belle, Ruth M. and Helen Adele. The family attend the services of the Baptist church, of which Mr. Ennis is a member, and to its support he contributes liberally of his time and means. His study of the political issues of the day have led him to ally his strength with the Republican party and in endorsing its principles, which he believes contains the best elements of good government.

FRED CAREY.

The man who starts out in life for himself without capital or without the assistance of friends or influence and who depends entirely upon his own resources for a living, accomplishing much through industry and perseverance, certainly deserves great credit and is entitled to the esteem and consideration of his fellow men. Such has been the life history of Fred Carey, one of New York's native sons. He was born in the town of Horseheads, Chemung county, on the 9th of October, 1858, and at the early age of two years was left an orphan. He was then

reared in the family of Sydney Breese, of Horseheads, who permitted him to attend the common schools and there he acquired the education which fitted him for the responsible duties of a business career. At the age of eighteen years he left school and turned his attention to farming, in which he had received training under the direction of Mr. Breese. His life has been one of earnest and indefatigable labor, and whatever he possesses is the reward of his industry. He remained a resident of Chemung county until 1900 and during all that period carried on agricultural pursuits. In the year mentioned, however, he took up his abode in Montour Falls and began gardening. In the new enterprise he has prospered and the products of his hothouse and garden beds find a ready sale upon the market because of size, quality and general excellence.

Mr. Carey was united in marriage on September 21, 1890, to Miss Susan Lariew, a daughter of Almerion and Elizabeth (Johnson) Lariew, who were residents of Elmira and in whose family were three children, two sons and a daughter. Fred, the eldest son, now resides in Easton, New Jersey. He married Gertie Slites and has one child. Charles, the other brother of Mrs. Carey, was a resident of Elmira, New York, where he was employed as a house painter until his death in 1893. The home of our subject and his wife has been blessed with three children, Catherine, Sydney and Ray.

Strong purpose has been one of the salient features in the success of Mr. Carey, who, in the control of his business affairs, has brooked no obstacle that could be overcome by persistent effort. His social qualities make him popular with many friends and as one of the representative men of Montour Falls he is now numbered.

GARRET HARING.

When the tocsin of war sounded and men from all parts of the country flocked to the standard of the Union the Empire state sent her full quota of men to the battlefields of the south and maintained a reputation for loyalty and patriotism second to no state of the country. Mr. Haring was among her sons who followed the starry banner into the camp of the enemy and stood stalwart in defense of the right of the national government to control the states forming the Union. He returned home with a most creditable military record, for in the thickest of the fight he stood by his colors with strong and loyal purpose.

A native son of Schuyler county, he was born in the town of Orange, June 28, 1838, a son of Cornelius and Mary (Johnson) Haring. His father was born September 14, 1805, and was three times married. He first wedded Achsah Johnson and they had three children: Phemie, Elizabeth and Wealthy. The wife and mother died and Mr. Haring afterward wedded Mary Johnson. They became residents of the town of Orange and their home was blessed with seven children: Martha, Garret, Charlotte, William, Helen, Lillian and Alice. After losing his second wife Cornelius Haring married Freelove Townsend, but there were no children by this union.

Having acquired his education in the public schools Garret Haring started out upon his business career at the age of twenty years and followed farming from 1858 until 1862, when he donned the blue uniform of the nation as a defender of the Union cause, becoming a member of Company A, One Hundred and Forty-first Regiment of New York Volunteers, with which he went to the front, serv-

ing until the 23d of June, 1865, when by reason of the cessation of hostilities and the surrender of southern troops he was mustered out of the service. For fifteen days he was in the hospital at White House Landing and then rejoined his regiment, participating in many very important engagements, including the battles of Chattanooga, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, Resaca, Culp's Farm, Dallas and Peach Tree Creek, where the regiment lost fifty-six per cent. of its men in killed and wounded. Later Mr. Haring participated in the siege of Atlanta and from there went with General Sherman on the march to the sea. He was also in the engagements at Erie, Chester and Bentonville and spent four weeks at Savannah, after which he crossed the river in South Carolina. He was in the battle of Goldsboro, one of the last engagements of the war, and at Raleigh. Leaving that place the army had proceeded but a short distance when the news of General Lee's surrender was received and the regiment to which Mr. Haring belonged then went direct to Washington, where it was mustered out, and our subject returned to his home—one of the honored veterans of the Civil war.

Mr. Haring was united in marriage to Miss Mary Morris, a daughter of Burlock and Sarah (Mattison) Morris, whose children were as follows: Egbert, Daniel and Esther, all deceased; Jane, the wife of Henry Stoddart, a farmer residing in Michigan; Francis, deceased; Mary, the esteemed wife of our subject; and Eugene, who has also passed away. For twelve years after his marriage Mr. Haring made his home in Townsend and then came to his present place of residence, purchasing his farm near Monterey, in Orange township, where he is yet living. His efforts and management have wrought a great transforma-

tion in the place, as the lands have been brought under a very high state of cultivation and equipped with excellent buildings and all modern improvements found upon the best farms of the twentieth century. Loyal in citizenship, enterprising and progressive in business, and reliable in all life's relations, Mr. Haring certainly deserves mention among the best residents of Schuyler county.

ARTHUR CARLETON WOODWARD.

No man is more highly respected in Schuyler county or more deserves the esteem and good will of his fellow men than does Arthur Carleton Woodward, who has long served in positions of public trust and is a leading business man of Watkins. Faultless in honor, fearless in conduct and stainless in reputation, he has ever commanded the respect of those with whom he has come in contact by reason of his public-spirited devotion to the general good, his loyalty in office and his faithfulness in friendship.

Mr. Woodward was born in the town of Hector, which then formed a part of Tompkins county but is now a part of Schuyler county, his natal day being October 10, 1847. He is of English descent and traces his ancestry back to Major Benjamin Woodward, a country gentleman of Chestershire, England, who in 1650 raised a regiment for service in Cromwell's army and passed into Ireland, where, after the war, he received a considerable grant of land as a reward for his services, a portion of which still belongs to the family estates and is known as the demesne of Drumborrow, County West Meath. Benjamin Woodward, a son of the Major, married Judith, sister of Sir John Meredith,

and to them were born three children, the second of whom was Benjamin, the great-grandfather of our subject. He became a wholesale merchant of Dublin and married Elizabeth Grant, a niece of the Right Hon. Thomas Wait, then secretary of state in Dublin. The latter part of her school days were spent under the tutelage of Hannah More. She was a lady of superior education, great piety and a devoted member of the church of England, and a few years later she came to America with several of her sons and their families, settling in Tompkins county, New York. She and her sons, John and Henry Woodward, located at Peach Orchard in the town of Hector (now a part of Schuyler county), and there she organized an Episcopal church, known as Trinity chapel, which she supported with her own means as long as she lived. The building is still standing but is now used as a barn. She died at the home of her grandson, John Woodward, in April, 1848, at the age of eighty-six years. John Woodward, Sr., the grandfather of our subject, was educated for a physician but after his marriage he passed some years upon a farm and subsequently became a merchant in London, England, whence he came to America in April, 1823. He married Sarah Venn, a daughter of John Venn, a gentleman of Devonshire, England, whose ancestry can be traced back many generations, five generations of the Venn family having occupied the same house during a period of over two hundred and fifty years, and as far as known the estates are still in the family.

John Woodward, Jr., our subject's father, was born near London, England, in 1813, and during his youth accompanied his parents on their removal to the United States, locating on a farm in the town of Hector,

Schuyler county, New York. There he was reared to manhood and in the district schools of the neighborhood he pursued his education. He died at the age of fifty-two years and his father passed away at the age of sixty-six years. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Mary Peck, was born in the town of Hector and was a daughter of Joel Peck, an early settler of Schuyler county. After their marriage they took up their abode on the old home place and throughout his remaining years the father carried on agricultural pursuits. He was first a Whig and afterward a Republican in his political affiliations and he served as supervisor of the town of Hector for two terms. Having commanded a company of militia in an early day he was uniformly known by the title of Captain Woodward and was a man respected by all who knew him, his life being in harmony with his professions as a member of the Episcopal church.

Unto him and his wife was born a large family: John H., the eldest, is a prominent attorney of Portland, Oregon, and served for one term as judge of Multnomah county, that state. Benjamin W., who died in July, 1902, was also a lawyer by profession and when twenty-eight years of age was elected county judge of Schuyler county. Subsequently he removed to Brooklyn, New York, where he made his home until his death, although he passed away in Hector and was laid to rest in Glenwood cemetery, of Watkins. Harriet A. is a practicing physician of Albany, New York. Charles M., who engaged in the practice of medicine in Tecumseh, Michigan, died about the year 1897. Arthur C. is the next of the family. Mary L. is the wife of Oliver H. Budd, of Hector, who has served for two terms as a member of the general assembly of New York and is a distinguished

citizen of this portion of the state. Two of the brothers, John H. and Charles M., entered the Union army during the Civil war as members of Company I, Twenty-third New York Volunteer Infantry. After three months John was promoted to the rank of captain and placed on the staff of the commanding general. He was afterward commissioned major. He served throughout the war and had charge of the beef cattle department of the Potomac. Charles was promoted to commissary sergeant and also remained with the army until after the cessation of hostilities. Benjamin W. was a student in Hobart College, Geneva, New York, when the war was inaugurated and there remained until after his graduation in June. He was then made a clerk under his brother John and thus all three were together throughout the war. When our subject was about fifteen years of age he, too, joined his brothers in the south and served for a few months as a messenger boy, being in the enemy's country at the time of the second battle of Fredericksburg.

Arthur C. Woodward was reared to manhood on the home farm, and, having acquired a common-school education, he obtained a teacher's certificate which is still in his possession. He was only eighteen years old at the time of his father's death but he continued to work upon the home farm until he reached the age of twenty-three years, at which time he was married, November 23, 1870, in the town of Hector, to Miss Emma Everts, who was born in that town and was a daughter of Alfred and Emeline (Warner) Everts. By this marriage two children were born: Alfred C. and James H. The former married Marian Baldwin and they have one child, William C., who was born September 17, 1899. After the death of his first wife Mr.

Woodward wedded her sister. There were no children by that union. For his third wife he married Miss Laura Goss, who was born in Vernon, Michigan, a daughter of George W. and Chloe (Hovey) Goss, and by this marriage there was one son, Arthur Weston, born July 31, 1891. Mrs. Laura Woodward died January 22, 1895, and our subject afterward married Ella M. Reynolds, a daughter of William H. and Martha M. Reynolds. She was born and reared on a farm adjoining that of her husband and only lived about four years after her marriage. Later Mr. Woodworth married Mrs. Marion Bowers Everts, a daughter of Seneca D. Bowers, of Troy, New York, and an own cousin of W. H. Wait, deceased. She was the widow of J. A. Everts, a brother of the first two wives of our subject. They now have a pleasant home at the corner of Eighth and Franklin streets, Watkins.

Mr. Woodward is a recognized leader in the ranks of the Republican party in Schuyler county, prominent and influential, his opinions carrying weight in the councils of the organization, and in 1901 he was chairman of the county committee. He cast his first presidential ballot for General Grant in 1868 and has since voted at every general election. In the same year he was appointed deputy county clerk, serving for one winter, and in the succeeding spring he returned to the farm, where he remained until 1873, when he was again appointed deputy county clerk and acted in that capacity for two terms. In November, 1873, he removed to Watkins, where he has since lived, and in the fall of 1878 he was elected county clerk by the unprecedented majority of sixteen hundred and seventy-nine. For five successive terms he was chosen to that position and in 1887 he was elected without opposition,

being endorsed by both parties. His political record is certainly a creditable one and indicates the confidence and trust reposed in him as well as his fidelity to the duties which have devolved upon him. For one term he served as trustee and president of the village of Watkins. In 1897 he purchased an interest in a hardware store with which he has since been identified under the firm name of Banks & Woodward, a son managing his interest in the business. Mr. Woodward owns seventy-five acres of land in the town of Dix, which he purchased in 1893, and finds in his agricultural pursuits recreation from the arduous duties of his business and official life. Such in brief is the life history of Arthur C. Woodward. In whatever relation we find him, in the government service, in political circles, in business or in social life he is always the same honorable and honored gentleman whose worth well merits the high regard which is uniformly given him.

TRACY M. MAIN.

One of the substantial citizens and leading agriculturists of Schuyler county is Tracy M. Main, whose real estate holdings are extensive and valuable. He is numbered among the native sons of the Empire state, his birth having occurred in the town of Brookfield, Madison county, on the 14th of May, 1834. At the usual age he entered the public schools, there pursuing a course of study which well fitted him for the practical duties of life. He left school at the age of nineteen years and entered upon his business career as a carpenter and joiner, learning that trade which he has followed to a considerable extent throughout the greater part of

his business career. Since becoming a resident of Schuyler county he has erected many residences in this part of the state, taking large contracts which have closely associated him with building interests. He has always lived up faithfully to the terms of a contract and has thus secured a liberal patronage. Thoroughly understanding the trade, he has been enabled to carefully direct the labors of those who have worked under him, and thus the houses which he has erected have given marked satisfaction to their owners. As his financial resources have increased Mr. Main has made judicious investments in real estate and is to-day the owner of two large and valuable farms which he rents and which thereby return to him a good income.

In 1858 Mr. Main was united in marriage to Miss Harriet N. Boskin, a native of Steuben county, now Schuyler county, her birth having occurred on the 18th of April, 1832. Their union has been blessed with one child, Charles M. Main, who was born on the 27th of December, 1858, in the town of Dix and who now follows farming here. He wedded Delphine Beebe and resides in the town of Orange, Schuyler county. They have four interesting children: Goldie, Frank B., May and Luella Belle, all at school and still under the parental roof.

In his political views Mr. Main is a Republican and keeps well informed on the issues and questions of the day, so that he is enabled to support his position by intelligent argument. In religious faith he is a Methodist, having long held membership in the church. He is a most genial man to meet and is a fine illustration of a self-made man, so that his career should serve as a lesson to the young. He started out to make his own way in the world and his success proves most forcibly the power of patient, persistent ef-

fort and self-reliance. He has so conducted all affairs, whether of private interests or of public trust, as to merit the esteem of all classes of citizens and no word of reproach is ever uttered against him. As a man and citizen he enjoys the added prosperity which comes to those genial spirits who have a hearty handshake for all those with whom they come in contact from day to day and who in consequence seem to throw around them so much of the sunshine of life.

VIRGIL REDNER.

Among the soldiers that Schuyler county sent to the Civil war is numbered Virgil Redner, and in all matters of citizenship, in days of peace as well as in days of hostility, he has ever been found loyal to the welfare of his country and her best interests. He was born in the town of Hector, Schuyler county, February 2, 1839, and is a son of Alexander Redner, whose birth occurred in Orange county, New York, February 4, 1793. The father acquired a common-school education and was a farmer by occupation, following that pursuit throughout his entire business career. About 1825 he removed to Tompkins county, settling in Newfield, where he secured a tract of land, and then engaged in its further cultivation and improvement. He was united in marriage to Miss Catherine Miller, and they became the parents of twelve children: Fannie, born January 28, 1817; Catherine, born July 10, 1819; Philemon, born September 9, 1821; George, born January 30, 1823; William, born May 9, 1825; Herman, born October 29, 1828; Abner, born August 5, 1830; Roxana, born January 3, 1832; Margaret, born March 8, 1834;

Susan, born August 10, 1835; Virgil, born February 2, 1830; and John, born August 7, 1841. In his political views the father of this family was a Republican, and in Christian faith was a Methodist, holding membership with that church for many years.

Virgil Redner, whose name introduces this record, obtained a common-school education and at the age of seventeen left the schoolroom in order to devote his entire time to farm work. He followed that pursuit continuously until 1860, when he made his way to the lumber woods and was there employed through the four succeeding years. In 1864, however, he put aside personal considerations that he might aid his country in the conscientious struggle to preserve the Union. He joined the army under the command of Captain H. W. Sanford, being assigned to Company G of the Second New York Veteran Cavalry. He participated in the battle of Fort Blakely, Alabama, his company opening fire at that engagement. For a year he remained at the front and was then discharged at Talladega, Alabama, September 24, 1865. His military service was a creditable one, for he was always found at his post of duty, never faltering in the discharge of any task assigned him. At the close of his military life he returned to the north, locating in Emporium, Pennsylvania. Again he went into the lumber woods, where he was employed until 1872. In that year he removed to Ohio, where he resided until 1882, working at the carpenter's trade throughout that period. He next located in Decatur, where he remained until 1883, and then went to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, where he remained for eight years. About 1890 he took up his abode in Harrison Valley, where he was employed until 1895. In that year he went to live with his brother.

Mr. Redner was united in marriage to Miss Ida Miles, who was born in 1858, a daughter of Frank and Amanda Miles, residents of Illinois, in which state they were married. Mr. Redner is now following farming in the town of Catharine, Schuyler county. Under his careful management this farm has been made to produce good results, the fields yielding large crops, whereby his income is annually increased. In politics he is a Republican, who keeps well informed on the issues of the day. True to the religious faith in which he was reared, he is now identified with the Methodist church.

SEELY R. GANUNG.

Seely R. Ganung is one of the oldest native residents of Schuyler county. There is no more substantial proof of the attractiveness of the county as a place of residence than the fact that so many of her native sons have remained here to enjoy the business opportunities here afforded and that through the exercise of their labor and energies they have gained merited and enviable success. Mr. Ganung is a representative of this class.

He was born in the town of Dix, July 25, 1832, a son of Edward and Melinda (Robinson) Ganung, the former born in the town of Hector, February 29, 1807, while the mother's birth occurred probably in Orange county, New York. They became the parents of eight children: Elias, who resides in Dix and owns and operates a small farm; Seely R., of this review; Almira M., now deceased; Lydia Ann, the wife of Nathaniel Chapman, by whom she has one child, Marinda, who married Myron Shrincoe and lives in Montour township; Alexander Y., who

married Carrie Tilford, by whom he has three children, and lives at Corning, New York; Sarah B., who is living with her sister Mrs. Chapman; Edna, who has passed away; and Scott, who married Helen M. Chapman and makes his home in Penn Yan.

For the educational privileges which he enjoyed Seely R. Ganung is indebted to the public schools of Schuyler county, which he attended until sixteen years of age, when he began earning his own livelihood by hauling wood to Watkins. He practiced both industry and economy and when his labors had brought to him sufficient capital he purchased a tract of land, on which he has since engaged in general farming and gardening. The care and labor which he bestows upon his place enables him to secure good crops of grain and vegetables and both find a ready sale on the market, bringing to him a good financial return. His industry and capable management have been the foundation upon which he has builded his success.

On the 13th of June, 1856, Mr. Ganung was united in marriage to Miss Mary Crout, and unto them has been born one son, Arthur F. Her father, Edwin P. Crout, was born in New Jersey, April 12, 1812, and when only four months old was brought by his parents to Schuyler county, the family becoming early settlers here. In 1836 he married Elizabeth Vandine, and to them were born four children, Anna Elizabeth, Minerva, Catherine and Washington. For his second wife Mr. Crout married Mrs. Malissa (Straight) Mills, by whom he had six children, Sarah, Frank, Homer, George, Willie and Susan. The last two are deceased.

Mr. and Mrs. Ganung have long been numbered among the worthy farming people of Schuyler county and both are representatives of prominent pioneer families here who

aided in the work of early development and improvement as the county emerged from the wilderness to take its place among the leading agricultural districts of the great Empire state. Mr. Ganung belongs to the First Christian church of Dix and he votes with the Republican party, the principles of which he has long endorsed. Having spent his entire life in this county, few men are better known here than is Mr. Ganung, and as a representative citizen of the community we present with pleasure to our readers the history of his life.

LEWIS F. BESS.

Lewis F. Bess, who is engaged in shoemaking in Mecklenburg, is one of the native sons of the Empire state, his birth having occurred in the town of Ulysses, Tompkins county, on the 30th of March, 1830. He is a son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Blackman) Bess. His father was a native of New Jersey and on coming to New York settled in Tompkins county, where he met and married Miss Blackman, whose birth had occurred in the town of Hector. They had but two children: Erastus and Lewis F.

The latter spent his boyhood days in his parents' home, obtained a common-school education and afterward learned the shoemaker's trade of Almon Wakeman in the village of Covert, Seneca county. Throughout his business career he has carried on work along that line and he has a good trade, for his work gives satisfaction, his prices are reasonable and his business methods are honorable.

On the 20th of September, 1853, Mr. Bess was united in marriage to Miss Eliza-

beth J. Young, a daughter of John Young, who removed from Long Island to Orange county, New York, in early life. Mr. and Mrs. Bess began their domestic life in Farmer Village, New York. Our subject there established a shoe-shop, which he successfully conducted until the 20th of September, 1864, when, feeling that his first duty was to his country, he joined the Union army under the command of Captain Marsh, becoming a member of Company K, First Regiment of New York Veteran Cavalry. He served until the close of the war and on the 6th of July, 1865, received an honorable discharge, after which he returned to his home.

The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Bess has been blessed with four children: Thomas H., who was born May 22, 1855; Elizabeth, born November 18, 1858; Mortimer, who was born March 30, 1862, and is now deceased; and Sarah, who was born August 13, 1866. Of this family Thomas H. is now a resident of Allegany county, New York. The daughter is the wife of Lyman Palmer, a carpenter and joiner, residing in Mecklenburg. Elizabeth became the wife of Thomas Fitzpatrick and they reside in Montour Falls, where Mr. Fitzpatrick follows the mason's trade.

HERMAN L. REDNER.

Herman L. Redner is a native of Schuylar county, his birth having here occurred October 19, 1828. He has passed the Psalmist's allotted span of three score years and ten, and is now one of the honored and venerable citizens of the town of Catharine, where for many years he has devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits. In the common school he obtained his education, but put

aside his text books at the age of sixteen in order to devote his time and attention to agricultural pursuits, which he followed continuously until the 8th of July, 1863. On that day he offered his services to the government, enlisting as a member of Company E, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Regiment of New York Volunteers, the command being raised in Brooklyn, New York. He served for two years, during which time he participated in the battle of the Wilderness and of Culpeper. In the former he was taken prisoner and sent to Andersonville, where he remained for five months. He was then transferred to South Carolina, where he continued for four months, after which he was ordered to Wilmington. He was also for three weeks in the Rebel prison at Goldsboro, North Carolina, after which he was returned to Wilmington, where he was paroled. Later he was sent to Washington and from there he was ordered to the hospital in Baltimore because his health had been largely undermined by the hardships of prison life. He spent eight weeks in the hospital, after which he returned home by way of New York city, on a thirty-days' furlough. When his leave of absence had expired he was still unable to rejoin his regiment and his time was extended for thirty days longer. Before that period had elapsed he was directed to go to Elmira and obtain his discharge, which he did on the 2d of August, 1866.

After the war Mr. Redner went to Cayuta, and was united in marriage to Miss Loraine Bement, who was born in the town of Hector, May 19, 1841, a daughter of Eli Bement, who was also born in the town of Hector, and who married Marian Stephenson. Their family numbered four children: Gilbert, now deceased; Eliza Jane, the wife of Erastus Bush, a resident of Bennettsburg,

New York; Jackson, who has also passed away; and Loraine, the wife of our subject.

At the time of his marriage Mr. Redner purchased a farm in Cayuta township, comprising sixty acres, and has since devoted his efforts continuously to agricultural pursuits with the result that his well tilled fields have brought to him a profitable return and a comfortable living as a reward for his labors. In his political views he is a Republican and in religious faith is a Methodist.

GEORGE W. HECKMAN.

George W. Heckman owns and operates a farm of ninety-five acres at Sugar Hill in the town of Orange, Schuyler county. He was born on the 15th of April, 1855, in the town of Thurston, Steuben county, New York, one of the nine children of Robert and Elizabeth (Deck) Heckman, both natives of the neighboring state of Pennsylvania. They had a family of nine children: Maria; Margaret, deceased; LaFayette; Amanda; George; Catherine; Charley; John; and Andrew, who is also deceased.

The childhood days of our subject were spent in his parents' home, and at the age of fifteen he put aside the text books which he had studied in the common schools, in order to devote his entire attention to farm work, with which he had been familiar from early life, having assisted in the development and cultivation of the home farm. When he attained his majority he started out in life on his own account and as a companion and helpmate for life's journey he chose Miss Flora E. Bailey, their marriage being celebrated in 1880. She is a native of Orange county, born on the 11th of May, 1860. Her father, Jehiel Bailey, was born in the town

of Enfield, Tompkins county, New York, November 4, 1818, and devoted his life to the ministry as a preacher of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was a man of much influence and did great good in the world. He wedded Barentha Buck and their three children were: Flora, the wife of our subject; Lemira S., the wife of John G. Newkirk, a resident of Minneapolis, Minnesota; and Asa M., of Orange, New York.

At the time of their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Heckman located in the town of Thurston, Steuben county, upon a farm which he operated for four years. He then removed to Painted Post, New York, and after two years went to Campbell, Steuben county, which continued to be his place of residence until his removal to Pennsylvania three years later. He settled at Mount Alton, McKean county, where he lived for four years, and then came to the town of Orange, Schuyler county, settling at Sugar Hill, where he purchased ninety-five acres of land, constituting his present fine farm, whereon he has made excellent improvements that indicate to the passer-by the practical and progressive spirit of the owner.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Heckman has been blessed with three children: Mina Edith, born April 2, 1883; Margaret Irene, born July 8, 1885; and Clarence Bailey, born February 22, 1892, all yet under the parental roof. The family is one of prominence and worth in the community and the parents have a very large circle of friends in this locality. In his political affiliations Mr. Heckman is a Republican, firm and true, and his church membership connects him with the Methodist denomination. His acquaintances know him to be a man of upright principle, of sterling worth and unquestioned probity and he well deserves mention in this volume.

GEORGE C. LOCKWOOD.

George C. Lockwood has reached the seventy-fifth milestone on life's journey and for forty years he has lived upon the farm which is yet his home. Few men in Schuyler county have a wider acquaintance or are held in higher esteem than this worthy, upright man, and it is with pleasure, therefore, that we present the history of his career to our readers, knowing that it will be gladly received by many. Mr. Lockwood was born in the town of Dix on the 4th of May, 1827, and is a representative of one of the old families of Schuyler county, his ancestors having located here at an early day. He has witnessed much of the growth and development of this portion of the state, has seen its wild lands reclaimed for purposes of civilization and transformed into productive farms, has witnessed the growth of hamlet and town and the introduction of all modern methods of agriculture and of commerce. In his youth he worked in the fields of his home place and gained practical knowledge of the occupation which he has made his life work.

In the year 1841 Mr. Lockwood was united in marriage to Miss Nancy Le Fevre, who was born in 1823 in the town of Dix, on a hill just opposite that on which her husband was born and reared, only the valley separating their two homes. Their marriage has been blessed with a family of five children. Stella, the eldest, is now the wife of Charles B. Rich, a resident of Townsend, where he is working as a laborer. They have seven children, Alice, Alfred, Arthur, George, Carrie, Lena and Harry. Etta, the second member of the Lockwood family, is the wife of Orrin Andrews, who is engaged in painting and in other kinds of work in Townsend. They have three children, Ray,

Nina and Daisy. Jennie is the next member of the family. Lyman is a veterinary surgeon residing in Penn Yan, Yates county, New York, and because of his capability has become a very prosperous member of his profession in that place. He wedded Maria Swartout, and they had three children, George, Earl, and Leon, deceased. Ida, the youngest member of the Lockwood family, is now the wife of Clarence Mapes, a farmer residing in Townsend, and they have three children, May, Edith and an infant.

At the time of his marriage Mr. Lockwood began his domestic life in a house standing at the foot of the hill. He worked at the carpenter's trade by the day and by practicing industry and economy he found that in the course of six years he had saved twelve hundred dollars. He made judicious investments of this sum. Going about a half mile up the hill he purchased a nice farm, and upon this has since lived, transforming it into a very valuable property, which he has placed under a very high state of cultivation. He cleared nearly all of his land and performed other arduous tasks connected with the development of the new place, and in the course of time, as the result of his industry and enterprise, the fields yielded to him a good return. He also added many substantial improvements to his farm, so that it is now a well equipped place. Here he has lived for forty years, continuously carrying on agricultural work. When his youngest child was only seven months old he bade adieu to his wife and four children and joined the army as a defender of the Union cause, serving in a number of important battles. At length, when his term of service was over, he returned to his home and resumed his farm work. In politics he is a Democrat, having long voted with the party. Mr.

Lockwood is one of the oldest native citizens of Schuyler county and his memory forms a connecting link between the primitive past and the progressive present. He has witnessed indeed many wonderful changes as the county has kept pace with universal progress. He has seen the building of railroads, the introduction of the telegraph and telephone and has kept in touch with improved farming methods which have made the labors of the agriculturist much more effective to-day than it was a half century ago.

JAMES H. STOUGHTON.

An eventful life has been that of J. H. Stoughton, for he was connected with early mining experiences in California, braved danger and death upon the fields of battle in the south and has had many hardships and difficulties to encounter in his career. He was the eldest of the seventeen children of Andrew Stoughton, a native of Hackensack, New Jersey. His mother bore the maiden name of Peggy Wiggins. About 1798 Andrew Stoughton came to Schuyler county, New York, then a part of Tompkins county, and located in what is now the town of Hector, journeying westward with the Wiggins family. From that time until his death he made his home in this locality and was a prominent and influential citizen in the early days. For a number of years he served as town clerk, was also county commissioner and was tendered the position of county school commissioner but did not accept it. His death occurred in the year 1866.

James Hoglen Stoughton, whose name introduces this review, was born in the town of Hector, near Reynoldsville, September 5,

1830, and was educated in the early tax school, which he attended until eighteen years of age. He then left school and at the age of twenty went to Union Springs, New York, where he worked at the carpenter's trade for a time. In 1851 he made his way to New York city, attracted by the discovery of gold in California, and at the eastern metropolis he took passage on the Chesapeake, a steamer of the Vanderbilt line, for California. Thus he proceeded to Havana, Cuba, where, leaving the first boat, he embarked on the Falcon. There the ships were coaled by natives, and from that place Mr. Stoughton proceeded to Shagers, on the Isthmus of Panama. He was seven days crossing the isthmus, for his means were limited and he walked the entire distance. He wore out a new pair of fine boots on the journey and felt foot sore and weary after encountering many hardships. Finally, however, he reached the city of Panama, and two days later he sailed on the steamer North-erner, which proceeded direct to Bogota, taking on water about twelve miles from that place. They next landed at Acapulco, and the first place where they saw the American flag was at Monterey. He did not go ashore there, however, and soon the boat proceeded to San Francisco, California. There he did prospecting and also worked in the mines the most of the time for seven years, spending the greater part of that period at a place called Volcano, in Amador county. He was in Sacramento for some months and later returned home by the same route which he had traveled in going to the far west. In the meantime, however, a railroad had been built across the isthmus, so that he did not again have to walk. The return trip consumed seven weeks, and he again came to Schuyler county, where he worked at the wagon-maker's trade

through the succeeding winter in the employ of others. He then purchased a shop and engaged in wagon-making on his own account for about two years.

On the 24th of January, 1862, Mr. Stoughton enlisted in the army, becoming a member of Company I, One Hundred and Third New York Volunteer Infantry, under the command of Captain William M. Crosby. Mr. Stoughton was made corporal of his company and was detailed as nurse in a hospital at Hatteras Inlet, North Carolina, in July, 1862. He was badly wounded in the left thigh in an action on James Island, South Carolina, May 22, 1864, and was discharged on the 17th of March, 1865, at New York city, being there mustered out. His regiment participated in the battles of Dutch Gap, James Island, Fort Mason, Houghton Mills, South Mountain, Fredericksburg, Suffolk, the bombardment of Fort Sumter and others, including the fall of Petersburg. Mr. Stoughton personally served in the first two battles and was within gun shot most of the time, although he was largely engaged in picket duty.

After returning to his native county Mr. Stoughton took up the business of wagon-making, which he followed for two years. He then traded the property for a farm, upon which he lived for nine years, and then again located in Reynoldsville, where he has since resided.

On the 5th of March, 1870, Mr. Stoughton was married to Lucy Jane, a daughter of Milton and Martha (Henry) Smith, of Hector, New York, and a granddaughter of Judge Caleb Smith, of Geneva, this state. Three children have been born unto them. Martha is now the wife of Edwin Searles and resides about two miles south of Benettsburg and they have one child, Leon

Roscoe. Andrew died at the age of twenty months, and Mary, the other member of the Stoughton family, lived only ten days. Mr. Stoughton became a member of Watkins Post, G. A. R. He attends the services of the Methodist Episcopal church and cast his first presidential vote for James C. Fremont. At one time he affiliated with the Greenback party but is now again an advocate of the Republican party. For a time he acted as a clerk of the school board in his district, proving a capable officer, whose first interest was the welfare of his community. He has led a busy and useful life, has ever been found loyal to his country and has had many interesting incidents in an eventful career, which make him an entertaining companion.

IRA S. TOMPKINS.

The preservation of the Union demanded great sacrifices from both the north and the south, and the country owes a debt of gratitude which can never be repaid to the soldiers who were called forth to battle for the supremacy of the national government. Among the number who laid down their lives on the altar of their country was Ira S. Tompkins, and surely his name should be engraved on the pages of the history of his native county.

He was born on the 8th of June, 1841, in Alpine, a son of William and Lucinda Tompkins. His father was a resident of Dutchess county prior to locating in Schuyler county, while the mother of our subject was a native of Connecticut. In an early day Mr. Tompkins removed to the town of Alpine, taking up his abode upon a tract of land, which he transformed into a very productive farm.

It was upon that farm that the subject of this review was born and reared, early becoming familiar with all the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist. Through the months of summer he worked in the fields and meadows, and when winter came he pursued his education in the public schools, being thus engaged until eighteen years of age. From that time until his enlistment in the army he followed farming. He watched with interest the course of the war, and at length felt that his first duty was to his country. His patriotism aroused, he desired to aid in the preservation of the Union, and on the 8th of December, 1863, he offered his services to the government, enlisting as a member of a cavalry regiment. He was afterward transferred to an infantry command and was actively engaged in duty until 1864, when, on the 14th of May, at Spottsylvania Court House, he was captured, being made a prisoner of war. He was then sent to Andersonville prison, and his constitution could not stand the hardships and privations incident to life in this southern prison pen.

Before entering the army Mr. Tompkins was united in marriage on the 26th of October, 1862, to Caroline Frost. Her father, Luther Frost, was born February 4, 1814, in Orange county, New York, and removed from that county to Schuyler county. He was a man of good education and broad general culture, and became a prominent and influential resident of his community. In political views he was a Whig, and in his church relations was a Wesleyan Methodist. He married Miss Nancy Rockwell, who was born in Dutchess county, New York, March 4, 1816. They located on Foot's Hill and became the parents of four children: Phebe Jane, Orrin, Jonathan L. and Caroline. Of

this number Orrin is now living in Odessa, where he works at general labor. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Tompkins was born one child, Jesse T., whose birth occurred April 11, 1864. He was early deprived of a father's care but was conscientiously reared by his mother. When he had reached man's estate he wedded Mary Della Taylor, who was born in the town of Newfield, and they now have four children, Blanche, Grace, Ira and William.

Though many years have passed since the death of Mr. Tompkins his memory is still enshrined in the hearts of those who knew him. He manifested qualities that won for him the admiration and respect of all with whom he had been brought in contact. He was upright and honorable, his life being in consistent harmony with his profession as a member of the Wesleyan church. When the Republican party was organized he became one of its stanch supporters, finding in it the party that stood by the Union. It was in defense of his country that he laid down his life, and his name is now upon the roll of honor. Mrs. Tompkins yet resides in Schuyler county, living upon a farm in Catharine township amid many warm friends.

WILLIAM HENRY JEFFERS.

William Henry Jeffers, who is now engaged in general farming in the town of Hector, near Perry, was born in this township February 4, 1827, his parents being Henry and Lavina (Searls) Jeffers. Throughout almost an entire century the family has been identified with the county, its representatives taking an active part in public progress, improvement and develop-

ment. In the year 1815 the father of our subject settled in the town of Hector, where he secured fifty acres of land, but the title to this property proved defective and he therefore lost it. He came from Putnam county, New York, accompanied by his wife and five sons: George, Cornelius, Isaac, Joseph and Jay. Five other children were added to the family after their arrival in this county, namely: Permelia, Fannie, Thomas, Asenath and William. Only two of this number are yet living, William and his sister, Mrs. Shaw, who is now eighty-six years of age. The father was a mason by trade, and although he followed farming to some extent he largely devoted his energies to the work of his chosen occupation. He would arise very early on Monday morning and walk from his home to Ithaca, a distance of about fourteen miles. There he would lay brick throughout the week and then on Saturday evening return home again on foot. Times were hard and money scarce in those early days and the family experienced many hardships and trials in an effort to gain a living. The father died April 19, 1849, when about seventy-five years of age, and the mother's death occurred on the 12th of January, 1862, when she was sixty-six years of age. She was a native of Putnam county, New York.

William Henry Jeffers began his education in the early subscription schools and also attended the Barber school. When he had completed his course of study he gave his attention to agricultural pursuits, and later he took up carriage painting and paper hanging, doing business both as a farmer and mechanic for many years. At the present time he carries on general farming and is the owner of fifty acres of improved land, which he has placed under a high state of

cultivation and which returns to him a good income because of the ready sale of his products on the market. He has led a life of industry and enterprise, his work being uninterrupted through all these years. At the time of the Civil war he was drafted from the first draft that was made, but was not accepted, on account of his teeth, it being necessary that the teeth should be perfectly sound because the paper caps had to be bitten in two. Mr. Jeffers has other interests outside of his farming. In 1889 he began taking the temperature and conditions of the weather, making records three times a day for the state. He is considered very accurate authority on everything in this connection. He is much interested in the study of astronomy, having read widely and deeply, and has perfected an arrangement illustrating the action of the sun, moon, stars and the earth, also the effect which they have upon other planets. He has also invented a device for telling the exact location of the sun and in fact any other heavenly bodies. He finds this a deep source of pleasure and interest, as well as of knowledge, and perhaps no man in Schuyler county is so well informed concerning astronomical subjects as is Mr. Jeffers.

On the 20th of February, 1866, our subject was united in marriage to Miss Jane Lucy Bloomer, a daughter of Joshua and Elizabeth (Scott) Bloomer. She was born in Ovid, Seneca county, November 8, 1830, and having no children of their own Mr. and Mrs. Jeffers have adopted two daughters, Josephine and Mary Denton. In religious faith Mr. Jeffers is a Baptist, having long held membership with the church of that denomination in Trumansburg, where he has served as a deacon for twelve years. Politically he is a Republican, and in the year

1856 he cast his first presidential vote for John C. Fremont, since which time he has given his earnest support to the men and measures of the party. He became a member of the Grange, and during the Civil war he was also a member of the Union League. Mr. Jeffers has now passed the Psalmist's span of three score years and ten. He is an interesting old gentleman who can relate many interesting incidents concerning early life in this portion of the state, and his conversation concerning his specialty brings to his hearers many items of interest as well as of knowledge concerning astronomy and weather indications.

JOSEPH B. COATS.

For more than half a century Joseph B. Coats has resided upon a farm in Dix township which is still his home. He located here on the 20th of March, 1849, and for some time was the owner of one hundred and forty acres of valuable land. He has, however, disposed of a portion of it but still retains about seventy-two acres, which is well cultivated and returns to him a golden tribute for the care and labor bestowed upon it.

Mr. Coats was born in the town of Hector, then a part of Tompkins county, June 8, 1824, and is a son of Joseph and Jane (Bellows) Coats. On the paternal side he is of Dutch ancestry. His grandfather, who also bore the name of Joseph Coats, belonged to the Fourth Regiment of the Line in the Revolutionary war and his name appears again as an enlisted man in the Sixth Regiment, Albany county militia, under the Land Bounty Rights. After the cessation of hos-

tilities and the establishment of the new republic he settled in the town of Scipio, Cayuga county, New York. He married Rachel Jones, who was born in New Jersey in 1761. He died in 1805 of a fever while returning from Albany, whither he had driven with a load of grain. His widow married Thomas Sarjent Baker and died in 1845. His son, Joseph Coats, the father of our subject, was born March 30, 1787, and came to Schuyler county about 1815, locating in the town of Hector. In this county he spent his remaining days, his home being in the town of Catharine at the time of his death. On the 27th of August, 1808, he married Jane Bellows, who was born March 5, 1792, and died October 21, 1857, and he passed away February 12, 1863.

The public schools afforded Joseph B. Coats his educational privileges and after putting aside his text books he gave his entire attention to agricultural pursuits, having received ample training in farm work during the period of his youth, for he assisted largely in the work of field and meadow upon his father's farm. On the date of his marriage he removed to the property which is still in his possession and throughout the long years of his life he has carried on agricultural pursuits in order to provide for his family.

It was on the 20th of March, 1849, that Mr. Coats was joined in wedlock to Miss Catherine E. Durbon, a daughter of Richard Clinton and Eliza Ann (Egbert) Durbon. Mrs. Coats was born in the town of Ulysses, Tompkins county, New York, December 27, 1826, and in her early girlhood accompanied her parents to Millport, Chemung county, where her father died on the 23d of August, 1833. Her mother long survived him and passed away May 4, 1879. Mr. Dur-

bon was a native of Scipio, Cayuga county, New York, and removed from that locality to what is now Chemung, then Tiago county. Mrs. Coats is descended from some of the oldest families of the new world. In the Chase line she comes of English ancestors who crossed the Atlantic in the Mayflower in 1620 in company with Governor Winthrop. They took up their abode in Connecticut, whence representatives of the name afterward removed to New York. Daniel Durbon, the grandfather of Mrs. Coats, and also her paternal great-grandfather, were often mentioned in early colonial records, being prominent and influential citizens of the locality in which they lived. William Egbert, the maternal grandfather of Mrs. Coats, was united in marriage to Catherine Wartman, who came from New Jersey to the Empire state, settling in Cayuga county at a very early day. He was of Scotch descent and the family was founded in the United States at an early epoch in our colonial history.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Coats have been born six children: Ella Frances, who is now the wife of L. E. Knapp, a resident of Deposit, New York; Russell H., who is a railway clerk and is living in Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania; Mamie Lou, who became the wife of C. A. Rowe and resides in Marcellus, Onondaga county, New York, her husband being a well known journalist, editing several papers; Jennie Maude, who was formerly a teacher in the county graded schools and now resides at home; an infant, deceased; and Ralph Clinton, who died in his third year.

In the history of the agricultural interests of Schuyler county Mr. Coats certainly deserves mention. Few residents of the locality have longer been identified with farm

work here than has the subject of this review. All through his career he has been found systematic in his methods, honorable in his dealings, diligent and persevering. His success has been the result of persistent effort in the line of honest and manly transactions. His life has marked a steady growth and now he is in possession of an ample competence. More than all, he has that contentment which arises from the consciousness of having lived for a good purpose. Mrs. Coats has for many years been identified with literary work, being the publisher of a book of poems entitled "Poems and Fragments," another of "Watkins Glenn," and has written a great deal for Farmers' Institutes and read papers before them and has taken part in many Sunday-school conventions in the same way, always taking a deep interest in all work pertaining to Christianity.

JAMES M. QUICK.

James M. Quick, who carries on farming in the town of Catharine, was born in the town of Enfield, Tompkins county, New York, June 16, 1848. His paternal grandfather, Henry Quick, served in the war of 1812, aiding in the preservation of American rights throughout the entire period of hostilities. He enlisted in the army when his son, Henry Quick, the father of our subject, was but eight years of age. The son had been born in Broome county in 1804, and he, too, was a valiant defender of his country, enlisting in the Union army at the time of the Civil war. He married Fanny Henry, and they became the parents of nine children: Joshua, Stephen, Lucy, Helen, Mary, John, James, Richard and Henrietta.

After attending school for several years James M. Quick of this review left the schoolroom at the age of fourteen and joined the army. True to the military history of the family and prompted by the same patriotic impulses which had caused his grandfather and his father to join in defense of their country's rights and privileges, he offered his services to the government, although but a mere boy, enlisting at Rochester, New York, January 4, 1864, and he was mustered in as a private on the 18th of February, 1864, to serve for three years, and after the close of the war was mustered out at Fort Berry, Virginia. He participated in the battle of the Wilderness, of Spottsylvania Court House, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Punxatawny, Altoona and Weldon Railroad. His services were commendable, being marked by the utmost loyalty to the Union cause, and with a creditable military record he returned home. Even then he was but a boy, and he had displayed a valor equal to that of many a veteran of twice his years.

When the war over Mr. Quick took up his abode in Ithaca, New York, but after a few years made his way to his native town and in Enfield conducted a hotel for three years. He afterward removed to the town of Hector, where he lived for about ten years, and on the expiration of that decade he purchased a farm in the town of Catharine. Here he built a log house, in which he lived for twenty years, when it was replaced by a more modern and commodious frame residence in which he is now living. As a farmer he is practical, systematic and progressive, and his work is attended with a fair measure of success, bringing to him a good income.

Mr. Quick was united in marriage to Miss Clarinda Personius, who was born in

Catlin April 16, 1853. They became the parents of the following children: Marshall, born December 22, 1869; Norman B., who was born May 19, 1873, and died August 3, 1899; Emmet, born March 11, 1875; Henry, born December 10, 1877; Herman, born August 28, 1879; Charlotte, who was born June 21, 1881, and died September 29, 1892; Lulu, born April 29, 1883; Arthur, born September 17, 1885; Delbert, born September 23, 1888; Myrtle, born June 12, 1890; Maud Olena, born February 3, 1892; and Fanny, born February 21, 1894. Mr. Quick and his family attend the services of the Methodist church, of which he is a member. He votes with the Republican party, with which he has been identified since he attained his majority, having firm faith in its principles and doing everything in his power to promote its growth and insure its success.

HORACE J. PRENTISS.

Schuyler county offers excellent opportunities to the horticulturist, its soil being especially adapted for fruit raising, and many are the men who have taken advantage of this opportunity and through business ability and perseverance have met with creditable success in their undertakings. Mr. Prentiss is among those who have prospered as a fruit grower of this locality, and his life history should be of interest to many of our readers because he is so widely and favorably known in this portion of the state.

A native of New York, he was born in the town of Cameron, Steuben county, on the 1st of March, 1855, his parents being Stephen and Polly (Robinson) Prentiss. His paternal great-grandfather, William

Prentiss, was born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, September 12, 1760, and was an officer in the American service in the war of 1812. He wedded Mary Watson, who died in Albany, New York, July 4, 1832, and his death occurred in 1815 near black rock, or Buffalo. Henry Prentiss, the grandfather of our subject, was born in Deerfield, Massachusetts, July 13, 1790, and died March 21, 1863. On the 14th of January, 1816, he married Rebecca Clark, who was born September 18, 1793, and died January 20, 1835. They had seven children: Ethan, Stephen, Alonzo, William, Mary and Rebecca, all of whom are now deceased; and Mahala, the wife of William Blaine, proprietor of a hotel in Michigan.

Entering upon his business career, Horace J. Prentiss of this review began farming and gardening, which he has followed continuously since, although of recent years he has given more attention to the cultivation and raising of fruit than of cereals such as are usually raised in this locality. At the time of his marriage he settled in the town of Dix, at the place where he is now living. This farm he inherited from his father, and he has made it very valuable by reason of the improvements which he has placed upon it. He now has three acres planted to raspberries, and these return about one hundred dollars to the acre in the season. He also has many other kinds of fruit, and his opinions are accepted largely as authority on all matters pertaining to horticulture, because his practical judgment has made him one of the best informed fruit growers of this locality. The products which he places upon the market are noted for size and quality as well as flavor, and therefore find a ready sale, bringing to Mr. Prentiss a very gratifying income.

On the 23d of March, 1892, occurred the marriage of our subject to Miss Amanda Allison, who was born March 1, 1864, in the town of Tyrone, Schuyler county. Her father, Nathaniel Allison, was also born in the town of Tyrone, and was united in marriage to Liddie Williamson. They became the parents of six children, namely: Myra, Lydia, Ima, Amanda, Crissie and Edward. The last named is now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Prentiss began their domestic life upon the farm which is yet their home, and their union has been blessed with one child, Earl Allison, who was born May 1, 1894. They are people of the highest respectability, and because of their genuine worth they have gained the uniform regard of all with whom they have been brought in contact. They hold membership in the Methodist church and take a deep interest in its work and in the extension of its influence. Mr. Prentiss is a Republican in his political views and has never wavered in his allegiance to the party, for he believes that its platform contains the best elements of good government. He is a man strong in his individuality and in integrity and deep human sympathy.

PETER O'DAY.

Peter O'Day, who departed this life in 1902, was a native of the Emerald Isle and was one of the worthy Irish-American citizens who form an important part of the population of the Empire state. He was born in County Clare, Ireland, in 1827 and in 1848 came to America, having in the meantime pursued his education in the schools of his native country, where he was also trained to habits of industry, economy and diligence. He had heard favorable reports of the op-

portunities offered in the new world and, wishing to better his own financial condition, he resolved to establish his home in the United States. Accordingly he crossed the Atlantic in 1848 and took up his abode in Pennsylvania between Dansville and Milton. There he worked on the Erie Railroad for two years, after which he removed to Havana, New York, now Montour Falls, which town was then a part of Chemung county. There he invested his earnings in a farm one-half mile from the town and upon that place he continued to make his home throughout the remainder of his life. It is a good tract which he placed under a high state of cultivation, the rich fields returning to him a golden tribute for the care and labor bestowed upon them.

Mr. O'Day was united in marriage to Miss Honora Fauls, who was also born in County Clare, Ireland, in 1828, and gave her hand in marriage to our subject prior to his emigration to the new world, accompanying him when he crossed the briny deep to become an American citizen. Unto them were born several children: Margaret Katie, Mary, John, Hannah, Stephen and Peter, who have all passed away; Stephen, who wedded Mary Kinney, of Jersey City, in 1897; Mary, who lives on the home farm; and Katie, who became the wife of Dennis Kenelly in 1880 and lived in Penn Yan, New York, where both she and her husband died, leaving one son, John, who is now seventeen years of age and is living with his aunt near Montour Falls.

At the time of his death Mr. O'Day was one of the oldest citizens of Schuyler county and was highly esteemed by all who knew him. He never has occasion to regret his determination to come to America, for here he found the business opportunities he

sought, and through his industry and enterprise he steadily worked his way upward until he secured a comfortable competence and gained a good home.

JAMES PATTERSON.

James Patterson is engaged in painting and paper hanging in Schuyler county, conducting his business from Mechlenburg. Progressive and enterprising, he keeps in touch with the advancement of the times in regard to these two branches of business and his expert skill and reasonable prices have secured to him a liberal patronage which makes him one of the substantial residents of his town.

Mr. Patterson is an adopted son of America, his birth having occurred in Edinburg, Scotland, on the 19th of May, 1830. His parents were Archibald and Elizabeth (Scott) Patterson, who about 1837 bade adieu to the land of hills and heather and sailed for America. They took up their abode in Jersey City, New Jersey, where they remained for a year and then came to Schuyler county, New York, where they spent their remaining days, the father passing away in 1866, while the mother's death occurred in the year 1855.

James Patterson was only about seven years of age when he accompanied his parents on the long voyage across the briny deep in a sailing vessel. He was still but a small lad when they arrived in Schuyler county, and here he has since lived. He was educated in the district schools and in May, 1861, aroused by the attempt of the south to overthrow the Union, he offered his services to the government and donned the blue uni-

form. He became a member of Company H, Fiftieth New York Volunteer Infantry, enlisting at Elmira, and was in the battles of Fredericksburg, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Seven Points, Spottsylvania Court House, Harper's Ferry, the second battle of Bull Run, and many other important engagements. His first term of enlistment having expired, he was honorably discharged at Fort Berry, Virginia, on the 25th of August, 1861, and on the 20th of December, 1863, he re-enlisted at Rappahannock Station, becoming a member of Company H, Fiftieth Regiment of New York Engineers, and altogether he served for four years and four months, receiving an honorable discharge at Fort Berry in June, 1865. He was mustered out at Elmira and with a most creditable military record returned to his home. He was indeed a faithful and loyal soldier, and no native son of America was more proud of the old flag than Mr. Patterson.

After his return home he resumed farming, which he followed for a time and then turned his attention to the business of painting and paper hanging, which he has since followed. He soon worked up a good trade, which has steadily increased and as the years have passed his patronage has been such as to bring to him a good income, making him one of the substantial citizens of his community.

In 1858, in Rathbone, Steuben county, New York, Mr. Patterson was united in marriage to Miss Anna Blood, a daughter of Amos and Ruhama (Ellis) Blood. They have a pleasant home in the southern portion of Mechlenburg, and Mr. Patterson is one of the best known and most popular men of his community. He belongs to Ellison Grand Post, No. 163, G. A. R., of Mechlenburg, and thus he maintains pleasant re-

lations with his old army comrades. His political support is ever given to the Republican party, and he attends the Methodist Episcopal church. Having long lived in this county, he is widely known, and the fact that many with whom he has been acquainted from boyhood are numbered among his staunchest friends is an indication that his career has ever been honorable and worthy of regard.

AARON F. CHAPMAN.

A country has but one chief ruler, be he king, emperor or president. Comparatively few men can attain to the highest offices in civil or military life, but commerce offers a broad and almost limitless field in which one may exercise his powers unrestrained and gain a leadership as the head of a chosen calling. Drawing the lessons which we do from the life of Mr. Chapman, we learn that qualifications necessary for success are a high ambition and a resolute, honorable purpose to reach the exalted standard that has been set up. From an early age he has depended upon his own resources and has won the proud American title of a self-made man. He is known throughout the entire country because of the high position which he has attained as a bridge builder and the result of his labors are seen in many sections of the United States.

Mr. Chapman makes his home in Watkins. He was born on the Rock river, in Rockford, Illinois, August 2, 1844. His father, Porter S. Chapman, was a native of Saratoga county, New York, and his mother, who bore the maiden name of Ruth Aldridge, was born in Rhode Island, near the city of Providence, where her father engaged

in the raising of cranberries. Mr. and Mrs. Chapman were married in Saratoga county, New York, at James Corners, where lived many representatives of the name. They were prominent and influential people and did all of their business in Albany, New York, to which city they would make trips by team. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Chapman removed to the west, where the subject of this review was born, but about 1852 returned to Schuyler county, where they spent their remaining days. Their children were: Sarah, born in 1832; George, in 1836; Aaron F., in 1844; Ruth, in 1846; and William P., in 1852. Aaron F. Chapman was eight years of age when his parents returned to Schuyler county, New York, where they had previously lived.

It was in Watkins that Aaron F. Chapman pursued his education in the public schools. At the age of eighteen years he began railroad work as a brakeman on a local freight for the New York & Lake Erie Railroad, acting in that capacity for about two and a half years, but at the time of the Civil war he put aside all business and personal considerations in order that he might aid in the defense of the Union, enlisting in Company F, Fourteenth New York Infantry, under Colonel Marshall, at Rochester. He was then mustered into service at Elmira and with the Ninth Army Corps participated in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, North Anna, Cold Harbor and Petersburg, the regiment remaining at the last named place from the 20th of June until the 25th of March, following, in a siege of the city. Mr. Chapman was taken prisoner at the opening of the campaign and held for twelve days, when he was paroled and sent to Annapolis. He then came home and his discharge papers

were afterward sent to him. At one time he was wounded by a gunshot and was in the hospital for thirty days.

When he had returned to the north Mr. Chapman began bridge building, construction and general contract work, which he has successfully carried on up to the present time, executing contracts to the value of millions of dollars. In fact, he has become one of the most extensive and best known contractors of America. He took and executed the contract for the timber work on the Auburn division of the south branch of the Lehigh Valley Railroad from Owega to Auburn, New York, amounting to one hundred thousand dollars. He built the Charlotte bridge at a cost of eighty-five thousand dollars, had charge of the timber construction of the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg Railroad from Salamanca to Rochester, New York, costing two hundred thousand dollars, and built the double track of the Buffalo division of the Erie road, a part of the Susquehanna system at a cost of one hundred thousand dollars. The following year he did the timber work for the Chicago Air Line for one hundred thousand dollars, and he built the Sodus Bay coal chutes at Sodus Bay, also the southern pier coal chutes and elevator, costing two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. He did the timber work on the Syracuse, Geneva & Corning Railroad, later the Fall Brook road and now a part of the New York Central Railroad system from Corning north, at a cost of one hundred thousand dollars, and following this he constructed the Mottsville trestle and other timber work on what is now the Elmira branch of the Lehigh Valley Railroad. The following year he built large coal wharves at Ashtabula, Ohio, for the Pennsylvania Railroad at a cost of fifty-five thousand dollars. He took

and executed contracts for the Olean and Salamanca, then the Western New York & Pennsylvania Railroad, the contract amounting to one hundred thousand dollars. The next year he built the wharves at Providence, Rhode Island, for the Stonington Steamship Company, the contract amounting to eighty-five thousand dollars, and this work was followed by the construction of the timber work for the Chicago, Madison & Northern Railroad. In the execution of this work it required over a million lineal feet of timber and the contract price was two hundred and forty thousand dollars. Mr. Chapman next built the Georgia street trestle at Buffalo, New York, the largest shipping trestle for coal in that city, this work being completed at a cost of three hundred thousand dollars. The next year he built the city elevator of Buffalo and took another big contract for Albright & Company. He afterward bought out the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, contract price being two hundred thousand dollars, and he did the timber work for the new Lehigh Valley Railroad from Geneva to Buffalo at a cost of fifty thousand dollars. Another contract awarded to him at one hundred and ten thousand dollars enabled him to extend the Skaneateles water system from Skaneateles to Syracuse. He built the Auton steamship freight house at Buffalo, one thousand by one hundred feet, for eighty-five thousand dollars, and his next contract was for the Buffalo Dredging Company, of which Mr. Chapman was the president, for work in the city of Buffalo, amounting to two hundred and forty thousand dollars. He built the Sayre shops for the Lehigh Valley Railroad, costing two hundred thousand dollars; the Great Northern elevator at Quebec for the Northern Railroad Company, with a capacity of one million

bushels, and at a cost of three hundred and five thousand dollars; the car shops for P. H. Griffiths, of the New York Central Car-wheel Company, of Buffalo, at a cost of twenty-seven hundred thousand dollars; the state pier at Geneva, New York, for eighty-five thousand dollars; the West Shore dock at Buffalo for fifty thousand dollars; the Lehigh Valley freight house at Buffalo, one thousand by one hundred feet, for one hundred thousand dollars; and constructed the double tracks of the railroad between Emporia and Deadwood for eighty-five thousand dollars. He executed a contract for the New York, Susquehanna Iron & Steel Company, of Buffalo, for Rogers, Brown & Company, theirs being the largest steel and iron works in the world. In the execution of this contract Mr. Chapman is now engaged, and it was awarded him for one hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars. He also has large contracts at the present time on which he is working in Emporium and Sayre, Pennsylvania. The extent and volume of his business can hardly be understood by those who are not somewhat familiar with construction work, and it is but just to say that Mr. Chapman has become a recognized leader in his line in the country.

On the 28th of November, 1866, occurred the marriage of Mr. Chapman and Miss Elizabeth A. Pangborn, a daughter of Nicholas Job and Mary Ann (Young) Pangborn and a native of Schuyler county, New York, but at that time a resident of the town of Reading, Steuben county. Her parents were natives of New Jersey and lived there when it was a slave state. William H. Young, the maternal grandfather of Mrs. Chapman, on coming to New York took up about six hundred acres of land at Irelandville and there he and his wife lived until

their deaths. He purchased this land of a Mr. Ireland, for whom he acted as superintendent of his large tract of land, comprising thousands of acres, and afterward Mr. Young purchased a portion of this. He married Catherine Rhodenbaugh, a representative of a Jersey-Dutch family. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Chapman have been born two children: Anna Ruth, the wife of Frank Crumm Hibbard, a resident of Buffalo, who is associated with Mr. Chapman in his large contracting business; and Frances, the wife of Dr. Barney Crawford, a practicing physician of Philadelphia.

Mr. Chapman belongs to the Seneca Lake Club, of Watkins. He cast his presidential vote for Lincoln in 1864 and on one occasion he served as trustee of Watkins, but he has neither time nor inclination for political honors. He attends the Presbyterian church and is deeply interested in measures for the benefit of the county in which he has so long made his home. His success in all his undertakings has been so marked that his methods are of interest to the business and industrial world. He has based his business principles and actions upon strict adherence to the rules which govern industry, economy and unswerving integrity. His enterprise and progressive spirit have made him a typical American in every sense of the word. Tireless energy, keen preception and a genius for devising and executing the right thing at the right time, joined to everyday common sense, guided by a resistless will power, are the chief characteristics of the man. He has steadily advanced until to-day his reputation as a contractor and builder extends throughout the country and his success has been commensurate with the extent and volume of his business.

JACOB HAUSMER.

Jacob Hausmer, who follows farming in Schuyler county, is a son of Martin Hausmer, who, after arriving at years of maturity, wedded Mary Mead and they became the parents of a large family, numbering ten children, namely: Mary, Charles, Susan, Boardman, Almira, Jacob, Peter, Alonzo, Albertha and Edson. Martin Hausmer, the father, removed to Schuyler county from the town of Peekskill, New York, settling in Odessa about a half century ago and there he reared his family. In his political views he was a stalwart Republican.

Under the parental roof Jacob Hausmer, of this review, spent his boyhood days and was trained to habits of industry and economy, which have proven valuable factors in his successful career in later life. He attended the common schools until sixteen years of age and then began working at the carpenter's trade. He also followed blacksmithing, doing good work in both lines, and farming claimed his attention to some extent. During the Civil war, however, he put aside all business and personal considerations in order that he might aid his country in defending the Union. He joined the army on the 8th of August, 1864, as a member of the One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Regiment of New York Volunteers, and served for nine months, being honorably discharged in 1865. He participated in the battle of Hatchie's Run, of Pigeon Run and was in five other skirmishes. After the close of the war Mr. Hausmer received an honorable discharge and returned to his family.

The lady who bears the name of our subject was in her maidenhood Miss Sarah Hill

and is a daughter of August and Julia (King) Hill, in whose family were but two children, the sister of Mrs. Hausmer being Alvira Hill, who married O. L. King, by whom she has two children, Bert and Estella. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Hausmer has been blessed by the following named: Walter A., Augustine, Mary and Emily. Walter married Belle Brink; and Emily is the wife of Howard Clark, a carpenter by occupation.

Jacob Hausmer has followed in the political footsteps of his father, and is an earnest advocate of Republican principles with firm faith in the party. He is interested in everything pertaining to the general good and is wide-awake and progressive. Whatever he has accomplished in the business world is due to his own enterprise and industry and he deserves great credit for having attained to an enviable position among the men of affluence in his community.

DANIEL S. CRAWFORD.

The growth and prosperity of any community depends upon its business activity, and that in turn upon the character of its citizens. Mr. Crawford is one whose enterprising spirit and unflagging industry have made him a valued representative of Schuyler county, his home being in Tyrone, where he is occupying the position of postmaster and is also engaged in merchandising as the junior member of the firm of Bissell & Crawford. He was born near Keka, Steuben county, New York, on the 17th of May, 1859, and is a son of Leonard and Mandana (Bailey) Crawford, who are now living in the town of Tyrone.

The subject of this review was about six years of age when his parents came to Tyrone, and here he was reared to manhood, obtaining a good education in the public schools, being thus fitted for the practical and responsible duties of business life. He also pursued a course in the Elmira School of Commerce when about eighteen or nineteen years of age. Entering upon his business career he accepted a clerical position in Weston, where he remained for a year and a half, and then his employer sold out, after which Mr. Crawford returned to his home.

On the 26th of December, 1889, in Tyrone, our subject was united in marriage to Miss Myrtie May Bissell, a daughter of Emerson and Mary J. (Alderman) Bissell, who are mentioned on another page of this work. Their union has been blessed with one child, Emerson Bissell, who was named for his maternal grandfather and was born in Tyrone on the 20th of August, 1891. It is with Mr. Bissell that Mr. Crawford is engaged in business, and the store is now a leading commercial center of Tyrone, a liberal patronage being accorded them because of their correct business methods, honorable dealing and earnest desire to please their patrons. They also carry a large and attractive stock.

Mr. Crawford gives his political support to the Republican party, with which he has been identified since casting his first presidential ballot for Garfield in 1880. By his fellow townsmen he has been called to public office, serving for three terms as collector of the town of Tyrone and as clerk for four years. On the 1st of April, 1898, he was appointed postmaster and is still occupying that position. His religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he is now serv-

ing as a steward. Courteous, genial, well informed, alert and enterprising, he stands to-day as one of the leading representative men of his community.

ALEXANDER STEWART.

The new world has been peopled by representatives of every civilized race on the face of the globe, but it has had no more valuable class of citizens than those furnished by the Emerald isle. The sons of Erin possess not only industry but also adaptability, and have rapidly improved their conditions in the new world, making the most of their opportunities. They have thus become a valued factor in the citizenship of America, and of this class Alexander Stewart, an honored resident of Schuyler county, was a representative. He was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, in the year 1810, and there the days of his boyhood and youth were passed. He was early trained to habits of industry, economy and honesty—lessons which proved of value to him throughout the period of his manhood. In 1852 he was united in marriage to Miss Jane Jack and they became the parents of fourteen children: Alexander; Matilda Jane; Andrew; Margaret; Samuel, deceased; Thomas Alexander; Isabelle; David; Susan; William; Robert; Elizabeth; Elbertha; and Catherine. Matilda Jane, the eldest daughter, is the wife of Charles Sharp, a carriage painter living at No. 116 West Fifth street, in Elmira, New York, and they have four children: Earl; George, deceased; Homer; and Cameron. Andrew Stewart, who is a farmer, married Nellie Wasson, by whom he has two children, Alice and Jennie. Margaret Ste-

art became the wife of Fitch Knowles, who is employed in the state hospital at Binghamton, New York, and they have one daughter, Mabel. Thomas Alexander resides in the town of Hornby, Steuben county, where he has a farm. Isabelle is the wife of Walter Wasson, a resident of Townsend, New York, and they have two children, Ida Belle and Stewart. David married Effie Wasson and with their daughter, Florence, they reside in Watkins. Susan is the wife of Adelbert Spalding, who is employed in a washing machine factory in Lestershire, suburb of Binghamton, and they have two children, Edna and Helen. William is a farmer and fruit grower and married Maria Jane Jack, who died January 10, 1899, leaving one child, Samuel. Robert, who wedded Ella Bailey, is a resident farmer of Watkins.

Alexander Stewart remained a resident of his native land until 1883. He then determined to come to America and, crossing the Atlantic to the new world, he settled in Schuyler county, New York, a mile and a half from Watkins, where he purchased a farm. Pleased with the new world he never desired to return as a resident to his native land, enjoying the opportunities of the new world and its advantages. He was a man of strong individuality and marked force of character and in his adopted county he commanded the respect and esteem of those with whom he was brought in contact.

ERASTUS DEAN.

Erastus Dean is an octogenarian living in Cayuta, Schuyler county. For eighty years he has traveled life's journey, and now in the evening of his career he can

look back over the past without regret and forward to the future without fear, because his life has been marked by sterling rectitude of character. He was born on the 7th of February, 1822, in Cayuta, and the common schools of that day afforded him his educational privileges. He was reared in this county when the work of improvement and progress seemed scarcely begun, when the hills were covered with their native growth of timber and grass and the fields were largely untouched by the plow. Wild game of many kinds abounded and the lakes were rich in fish. It remained to the sturdy, enterprising and progressive early settlers, of which Mr. Dean was one, to reclaim the land and make it cultivable and to carry on the work of progress and improvement until Schuyler county has become one of the richest farming districts of the great Empire state, sending its products into many sections. Throughout his business career Mr. Dean has carried on farming and now he has a valuable property, which returns to him a good income, supplying him with all of the comforts and many of the luxuries of life.

At the age of eighteen years Mr. Dean left school and from that time forward gave his attention in an industrious manner to his farm work. In 1836 he was united in marriage to Miss Liddie Swartwood, and their union was blessed with eight children who brought light and life to the household. Debbie, the eldest, is now residing in Cleveland, Ohio. Emmett, the second of the family, is deceased. Melissa is the wife of John Mathews, a resident of Pine Hollow, and their children were Nora, Belle, Maude, Tillie, Ida, Samon and Johnnie, the last named now deceased. Freeman Dean was united in marriage to Miss Ellen Chapey, and they

maintain their residence in Cayuta. Their children are: Phebe, Della, Floyd, Hattie, Jessie, Edith and Stella, and of this number Hattie became the wife of Charlie Alcott and resides in Breesport, New York. Gwenn Dean was the next of the family. Charlie married Ella Gelone and is employed in a tannery in Olean, where he is now living with his wife and four children. Lee, also a resident of Olean, married Lizzie Langbie and they have two children. John, a resident of Ithaca, New York, and a salt-maker by trade, married Amanda Brown and they have four children.

Mr. and Mrs. Dean have reared an excellent family who are a credit to their name. In his political views Mr. Dean is a Democrat, having been a life-long supporter of the party. In his religious faith he is a Methodist and has ever been loyal to the cause of the church and its advancement. Honesty and fidelity to duty have been marked characteristics of his life and throughout his career, covering eighty years, he has ever commanded the respect and confidence of his fellow men. He certainly deserves the esteem, which should ever be accorded to those who have advanced far on life's journey, and as one of the venerable citizens and early settlers of Schuyler county he deserves mention in this volume.

LESTER BURCH.

In the year 1885 Lester Burch located in Odessa, where he has since been numbered as a representative and highly respected citizen. A son of John and Eliza (Lester) Burch, he was born on the 15th of November, 1850, in the town of Covert, Seneca

county, New York. His father was a native of England, born in the year 1818, and ere leaving his native country he was united in marriage to Miss Lester, whose birth occurred in England in 1820. Thinking that he might have better business opportunities in the new world, he bade adieu to friends in his native land and in 1847 sailed for America, taking up his abode in Seneca county, New York. In his family were seven children. George, the eldest, married Nellie Reiley, by whom he had four children, and their home is in Elmira, New York. Sarah is living in the town of Veteran, Chemung county. Lester is the next of the family. William married Carrie Wakefield and resides in Millport, New York. Charles married Retta Mix, and their home is in the town of Veteran, Chemung county. John, who wedded Myra Woodard, by whom he has four children, is living in Millsport, New York. Robert, who completes the family, is residing on the old homestead with his father, is married and has one child.

Mr. Burch of this review was reared in the usual manner of farmer lads of the period, working in the fields through the summer months, while in the winter seasons he attended the public schools, thereby acquiring an education which has fitted him for the transaction of business in later life. He has always carried on farming, and in connection with the cultivation of his fields he operates a steam thresher, having followed the dual business for thirteen years. He remained a resident of his native county until 1885, when he removed to Schuyler county, taking up his abode in the town of Odessa, where he yet resides. His farming possessions comprise fifty acres and his place is under a high state of cultivation and equipped with all the modern improvements for car-

rying on farm work. In his business affairs he has been very successful and in all trade transactions he is found reliable and trustworthy.

In 1870 Lester Burch was united in marriage to Miss Ellen Lunger, a daughter of Ludawick and Maria (Scott) Lunger. Their children were Mary, Monroe and Ellen. The first named is the wife of Wesley Graves, a resident of Odessa, and they have one child, Richard. In his political affiliations Mr. Burch is a stalwart Democrat, having advocated the measures of the party through the period since attaining his majority. His church relations connect him with the Baptist denomination, for he has firm faith in its principles and teachings. He is a man of high rectitude of character and of genuine worth, possessing qualities such as in every land and in every clime command respect and consideration.

CRANDALL D. GRANT.

With the industrial interests of Watkins Crandall D. Grant is now closely associated, being engaged in the manufacture of cider, of apple-butter and of different apple products. In Watkins his business has grown to profitable proportions and Mr. Grant is accounted one of the representative men of the village, possessing an enterprising spirit, which has been manifested throughout his business career. He was born in the town of Freetown, Cortland county, New York, October 3, 1853, and is a son of Christopher and Anna J. (Tatman) Grant, who in 1862 removed to Chenango county, New York, the father leaving his family there while he joined the army, becoming a private of Com-

pany E, One Hundred and Fourteenth New York Volunteer Infantry. He was promoted to the rank of colonel and served until 1864, being with the army of the Potomac and taking part in the battle of Winchester under General Sheridan, also in the engagement at Port Hudson, after which he was sent on the Red river expedition and into Texas. There he was taken ill, and for many months he lay in a hospital at Brazos City, Texas, but eventually was sent home, in He died in Chenango county, New York, in 1873, his remains being interred in the cemetery at Pharsalia Center. He left a widow and seven children.

As the family were in limited financial circumstances Mr. Grant of this review was early obliged to earn his own living, starting out in life when but ten years of age. He worked as a farm hand until he reached the age of twenty years, during that period attending school during the winter months, while his labors were devoted to field and meadow during the summer season. At the age of nineteen years he turned his attention to the cooper's trade, and, possessing natural mechanical ability, he soon mastered the business, which he followed as a journeyman for twenty years. In 1874 he came to Watkins, where he was employed as a journeyman until about 1890, when he established a cooper shop of his own and has since carried on business along this line. In 1896 he also extended the field of his labors by establishing a cider mill, and in the manufactory of cider and apple butter he has secured a good patronage, which adds materially to his income.

In 1876 Mr. Grant was united in marriage to Miss Emma Mills, who was born in the town of Dix and is a daughter of Jacob Mills. She survived her marriage

only about a year and was then called to the home beyond. In 1878 Mr. Grant was again married, in Montour Falls, his second union being with Miss Jane Baker, who was born in Havana, a daughter of Edward Baker, and they now have two children. Willard, the elder, born in Watkins, is a foreman on the Northern Central Railroad and married Alice Canfield, by whom he has two children, Doras and Crandall. Christopher, the younger son, is at home with his parents and follows the plumber's trade in the employ of Mr. Durland.

Voting with the Republican party and casting his first presidential ballot for Hayes in 1876, Mr. Grant keeps well informed on the issues and questions of the day, but has never been an office seeker, preferring that his attention should be given to his business affairs. He belongs to the Baptist church and is a member of Canadasaga Lodge, No. 196, I. O. O. F., in which he has passed all of the offices, winning the uniform regard of his brethren of the fraternity, because of his allegiance to its teachings and its broad humanitarian spirit.

GEORGE H. CHAPMAN.

Through almost a half century George H. Chapman has been engaged in farming in the township of Reading, Schuyler county. He was born in Saratoga county, New York, May 22, 1825, a son of Noah and Eliza (Himrod) Chapman, the former a native of Saratoga county and the latter of Lodi, Seneca county, New York. Israel Chapman, the paternal grandfather of our subject, settled in what is now the town of Reading, at a very early day, and there his

son Noah was reared, remaining on the old homestead until after his marriage, when he removed to Saratoga county, where his son George was born. When the child had reached the age of three years the father returned to the town of Reading, and here George H. Chapman was reared, while in the common schools he obtained his education, also spending one year as a student in the Plattsburg Seminary. For three terms he engaged in teaching school, spending two terms in this county and one term in Michigan.

In 1851 he was in Watkins and there he formed the determination to go to California, hoping that he might more rapidly acquire fortune amid the mines of the Golden state. Accordingly he proceeded to the far west by way of the Nicaragua route, being forty-two days upon the trip. For a time he remained upon the Pacific coast, after which he returned home with a good sum as the result of his labor. He then purchased fifty acres of land, and in order to complete arrangements for having a home of his own he was united in marriage to Sarah J. Tracy, the wedding taking place in the town of Dix, on the 20th of December, 1853. Unto this marriage were born two children, Ida May, who died at the age of twenty-one years; and Charles, who is still upon the home farm.

Mr. Chapman's second purchase of land brought him nine acres and at different times he purchased eleven, then twelve, afterward three and later sixteen acres, so that he had altogether about one hundred and eleven acres. Of this he gave twelve acres to his son, still retaining possession of the balance. Since the organization of the Republican party he has been one of its earnest advocates, and in 1856 he voted for John C. Fremont. Upon the Republican ticket he

was chosen justice of the peace, holding the office for sixteen years, during which time he tried many cases, but no decision which he rendered in all that time was ever reversed, a fact which shows that he was strictly fair and impartial in the discharge of his duties. Through a half century he has resided upon the farm which is yet his home, and he is to-day one of the respected agriculturists of the community, a man who by his blameless private life and progressive spirit in public affairs has become a valued resident of Schuyler county.

CHARLES CHAPMAN.

This well known citizen of Schuyler county is one of the largest sheep-raisers of southern New York and has been instrumental in improving the grade of stock produced in this state. His efforts therefore have been of public benefit, for the improvement of stock adds to its market value, and the wealth of the agricultural class is thereby augmented. Mr. Chapman is extensively engaged in the raising of thoroughbred Cotswold and Hampshire sheep, and in addition to this his energies are devoted in some measure to the cultivation of his fields and the further development of his farm which is valuable property in Reading township. He was born upon this farm, June 26, 1863, a son of George H. and Sarah J. (Tracy) Chapman. The father is still living at the age of seventy-eight years and makes his home with our subject, but the mother passed away about three years ago.

On the old homestead farm Charles Chapman was reared, and in addition to the educational advantages afforded by the common schools he had the privilege of attend-

ing the Dundee high school, where he remained as a student for about two years. At the age of nineteen he began teaching, following that profession for a year, when he returned to the home farm because his father was in ill health, and as he was the only son it seemed necessary that his attention should be devoted to agricultural pursuits. The father owned ninety acres of land, while Mr. Chapman is the possessor of one hundred and thirty-five acres, one hundred and twenty-five acres of which he purchased with his own earnings. His farm is now splendidly developed and highly improved with all modern accessories and upon it he has valuable herds of sheep of the Cotswold and Hampshire varieties.

On the 31st of July, 1885, in the town of Orange, Mr. Chapman was married to Miss Hattie Belle Webb. She died in July, 1899, and on the 13th of February, 1901, at Bennettsburg in the town of Hector, he was again married, his second union being with Mrs. Lottie Smith, a daughter of S. B. and Lucy (Wright) Sackett, and a lady of superior culture and refinement who was educated in Cook Academy. This union has been blessed with one daughter, Ruth, born June 13, 1902.

Mr. Chapman is an earnest Republican who has labored for the welfare of the party since casting his first presidential vote for James G. Blaine in 1884. He was elected inspector, excise commissioner and assessor, serving in the last named position for six years and in 1901 he was chosen supervisor of the town of Reading, while he has also been a member of the equalization commission and chairman of several other boards. Active in political work he has frequently served as a delegate to the conventions of his party, and when nominated to the position

of supervisor he changed the usual Democratic majority of one hundred and four into a Republican majority of thirty-two, a fact which is indicative of his personal popularity and the confidence reposed in him by his fellow townsmen.

PHILO BEARDSLEY.

When the country became involved in Civil war, when the question of slavery was the paramount issue before the people and its extension and suppression became a matter of contest between the north and south, Philo Beardsley entered the Union army and gallantly fought for the old flag and the cause it represented. He well deserves to be numbered among the boys in blue to whom the country owes a debt of gratitude.

He was born in Lansingville, in the town of Newfield, Tompkins county, New York, on the 12th of May, 1839, and at the usual age he entered the public schools, pursuing an English education until he reached the age of fifteen, after which he began earning his own livelihood, working by the month as a farm hand. He was about twenty-three years of age when he offered his services to the government in defense of the Union cause, enlisting on the 11th of August, 1862, in the Twenty-second Regiment of Michigan Volunteers. He became a member of Company C, with which he served for six months. On the 15th of September, 1864, he re-enlisted and served for a year and a half, being honorably discharged on the 15th of May, 1866. He served altogether for about three years and was honorably discharged at Victoria, Texas, after the close of hostilities, having been engaged in

guard duty in the Lone Star state. He was a faithful soldier and always true to every trust reposed in him, whether it called him to the lonely picket line or to the thickest of the fight.

Returning to his home Mr. Beardsley located in Odessa, New York. He was united in marriage to Elizabeth Rogers in 1867. The lady is a daughter of Robert P. and Elizabeth Rogers, who then resided in the town of Hector, New York. Mrs. Rogers, however, was born in the town of Catharine. By their marriage they became the parents of the following children: Emma; Elizabeth; Oliver; Lewis, deceased; J. W.; and Delia A. Of this family J. W. Rogers married Ida Bell and now lives in Burdett, New York. Delia is at home and her father lives with her and is engaged in the cultivation of fruit.

Mr. and Mrs. Beardsley began their domestic life in Burdett, where our subject was employed in a wagon shop for one year. He then secured a situation in a sawmill, where he also remained for a year, but for some time past he has devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits and is regarded as one of the enterprising and industrious farmers of his community. His place is well kept, everything being neat, orderly and systematic, and in the prosecution of his work he is meeting with well merited success.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Beardsley has been blessed with the following children: William A.; Delia Ann; Winetta; George H.; Howard, deceased; Lavina B.; Johnnie, deceased; J. W.; and Bessie B. Of this number, William, the eldest, resides in Perry City, New York. He wedded Mary Morgan and their children are Grace and Bentley. Grace is the wife of Charles H.

Ackley, of Horseheads, and they have four children. Delia Ann Beardsley is now the wife of Dr. J. E. Lovell, a resident physician of Lodi. Winetta is the wife of Nicholas F. Davis, a resident of Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, and they have three children, Homer, Emma and Richard. George H. Beardsley married Jennie Connelly and resides in Willard, New York, with his wife and one child. Lavina B. is employed in a shoe factory at Horseheads. J. W., the youngest son of the Beardsley family, is at home, as is also Bessie.

As a citizen Mr. Beardsley is as true today to his country as he was when he followed the old flag on southern battle-fields. Public spirited and progressive, he is interested in everything pertaining to the general good and co-operates heartily in many movements and measures for the welfare of his community.

SEELEY HODGES COVERT.

Seeley Hodges Covert is a representative of one of the oldest families of this section of New York. He resides in Montour Falls and is widely and favorably known there. His paternal grandfather, Peter Covert, was one of the first to establish a home in this district. He was born at North Branch, Somerset county, New Jersey, July 4, 1805, and January 18, 1889, at the age of eighty-three years, six months and thirteen days, passed away. In his youth he attended the public schools and assisted his father in conducting a hotel and in managing a mercantile enterprise. When eighteen years of age he secured a clerkship in a store in New Brunswick, New Jersey, where he remained for a year. During the two succeeding years

he was employed in a wholesale establishment in New York city. At the age of twenty-one he came to Ovid, traveling in a large covered wagon, after the primitive manner of that time. Mr. Covert was not in good health then and his family physician had advised him to try a change of climate, recommending the "lake country", as this district was then called. Mr. Covert soon obtained employment in the tanning business, being thus engaged for three years, after which he worked by the month as a farm hand for a year, and during that time he married Miss Caroline Thompson, a daughter of his employer. The marriage was celebrated January 5, 1831. They lived together for more than a half a century. The year following their marriage they located upon a farm and after a year Mr. Covert began operating his father-in-law's farm on shares. There all of their nine children, with one exception, were born. Later turning his attention to the grocery business he conducted a store in Ovid with marked success for thirty years. He became one of the most prominent and influential men of his community. His was a life of industry, frugality, sobriety and uprightness of character and in all matters pertaining to the general good he was found to be public spirited and progressive, doing whatever he could to advance the welfare of his community. His word was as good as his bond and his life of morality and integrity was above reproach.

Peter D. Covert, one of the nine children of Peter Covert and the father of our subject, was born and reared in this locality and after arriving at years of maturity wedded Louisa Green in the town of Ovid, Seneca county, on the 17th of September, 1864. They became the parents of Seeley Hodges Covert. The latter was educated in the

schools of his native place and after putting aside his text books he turned his attention to the business of caring for and dealing in horses. He remained in Seneca county until 1881, when he removed to Dundee and engaged in the same line of business for two years. On the expiration of that period he established a barber shop in Horseheads in partnership with his brother, Alfred B. Covert, remaining at that place for two years. He next came to Montour Falls and engaged in the same business, which claimed his attention until 1892, when he established his present livery stable. He began with seven horses, and at the present time has eight business horses and two colts. Previous to this time he kept ten horses for a considerable period. He has done the undertaker's driving in this vicinity for ten years and he receives a liberal patronage in his business because of his earnest efforts to please his customers and his known reliability.

In 1886 Mr. Covert was united in marriage to Miss Anna M. Neish, a daughter of William and Mary (Ormiston) Neish. Mrs. Covert's people were of Scotch ancestry and removed from Delaware county to Chemung county, New York. Her paternal grandfather, William Neish, was a native of Scotland, as was his wife, who bore the maiden name of Helen Cowan. William Neish, Jr., the father of Mrs. Covert, was born in Chemung county and his wife was a native of Delaware county. Her father, John Ormiston, was born in Philadelphia, and his wife, Ella Coulter, was a native of Scotland. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Neish removed to the town of Horseheads, Chemung county, where they lived for many years. The father died on Thanksgiving Day of 1901, and the mother passed away August 31, 1884. He was a soldier of the Civil war,

enlisting in Elmira as a member of Company A, First New York Volunteer Cavalry. He served for four years, participating in many battles of the war, and was wounded, being shot in the foot, and ever afterward carrying the rebel bullet. Because of his meritorious conduct on the field of battle he was promoted to the rank of captain.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Covert have been born two children: Sayre O., born May 23, 1888; and John, born August 26, 1901. In his political views Mr. Covert is a Republican and religiously is a free thinker.

ABRAHAM C. COVERT.

Abraham C. Covert, who is engaged in operating the Tyrone mills belonging to the Arnet-Ogden Memorial Hospital at Elmira, is a worthy representative of industrial interests in this portion of Schuyler county and his excellent qualities as a business man and citizen have gained for him the good will and confidence of all with whom he has been associated. He was born in Lodi, Seneca county, Ohio, April 7, 1838, a son of William and Lydia (Hoover) Covert. His paternal grandfather, John Covert, was a pioneer settler of the Empire state, removing from Virginia to Seneca county when that portion of New York was largely an undeveloped wilderness. Later, with a number of families, he left the Empire state and settled in Ohio, giving the name of Lodi to the town and Seneca to the county in honor of the old home place.

In the meantime William Covert had reached mature years, had married, and he, too, went with his family in the party of travelers who left for the west. In June, fol-

lowing, he was killed, and in September of the same year the mother returned to New York, settling in the town of Tyrone, where her people were living. Since that time the subject of this review has made his home in this place. His maternal grandfather, Abraham Hoover, was born in Bergen county, New Jersey, and removed thence to Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, where he was married and where Mrs. Lydia Covert was born. In 1812 he brought his family to Tyrone and the same year he was drafted for service in the second war with England. He remained with the army for three months, being stationed at Fort Niagara. A farmer by occupation, through his industry and diligence in business he became well-to-do and owned two hundred acres of valuable land not far from Weston.

After the return of Mrs. Covert from Ohio to New York, she and her children lived with her father, the subject of this review making his home with his maternal grandfather throughout the period of his youth. He acquired a common school education and when about twenty-four or twenty-five years of age he began working in the mill, receiving five dollars a month compensation for his services during the first year and twelve dollars the next year. He applied himself diligently to the mastery of the business, gradually working his way upward, and to-day he is the head miller in charge of the enterprise.

On the 19th of November, 1865, in Dundee, Mr. Covert was united in marriage to Miss Helen Himrod, of Dundee, who was born in Burdett, and is a daughter of William and Margaret (Beard) Himrod. Mr. Covert is a Democrat in his political views and for five years he served as overseer of the poor, but has never been a politician in

the sense of office seeking. He belongs to Lamoka Lodge, No. 463, F. & A. M., in which he has filled all of the chairs, and for five years he has served as a representative to the grand lodge, a fact which is indicative of the confidence and trust reposed in him by his brethren of the fraternity. He is a worthy exemplar of the craft, true to its beneficent teachings and to its spirit of brotherly kindness.

LORENZO ROSEBROOK.

Mr. Rosebrook is well known in Schuyler county and it is with pleasure, therefore, that we present to our readers the record of his life. He was born January 16, 1842, in Cayuta, and acquired a common-school education. His father, Sumner Rosebrook, now deceased, was born in Newfield and when he had reached man's estate he wedded Bessie Savercool. They became the parents of the following children: John, Sumner, Theadish, Clara, Sarah, Susan, Mary, Charlie and Antoinette, the last three deceased.

Lorenzo Rosebrook was united in marriage on the 18th of March, 1866, to Miss Catherine Ennis. Her father, Benjamin Ennis, was born in Cayuta, November 18, 1802, a representative of one of the oldest families of the county. Here amid the scenes of pioneer life he was reared. He wedded Sally Gersie, and they became the parents of three children: Flora, now deceased; Catherine, the wife of our subject; and Mrs. Maria Barnes. The last named is a resident of Van Ettenville, and her children are Filance, Brencott, Rachel, Emmet, Ida A. and Dean.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Rosebrook was blessed with two children, Alma and L. R., but the latter has departed this life. Alma is the wife of John Wolever, and they reside in Ithaca, her husband being employed as a fireman on the railroad.

Mr. Rosebrook is now engaged in traveling. His political views are those of the Republican party and his religious faith is that of the Baptist church, with which he has long held membership. This is indicative of his honorable, upright life, his qualities of manhood and his salient characteristics being such as have gained for him the respect and confidence of those with whom he has been associated.

JOHN EDWIN SCHUYLER.

As long as Schuyler county maintains its existence so long will the family name of our subject be connected therewith, for it was in honor of the Doctor's ancestors that this county was named. He comes of a family distinguished in American history. In every war in which the country has been engaged, with the exception of the Mexican, members of the family have been found as loyal defenders of right and principle. The first of the name in the new world came from Holland, crossing the Atlantic about 1630, and establishing a home in New York. When the early Indian wars occurred the Schuylers were brave soldiers, defending the colonists from the attacks of the red men. They also took part in the colonial wars, and when the yoke of British oppression became unbearable and it was resolved to sever all allegiance to the crown of Great Britain again the Schuyler family was rep-

resented by valiant soldiers who aided in the establishment of the Republic. Other representatives of the name were in the war of 1812, aided in quelling the Whiskey Insurrection of 1819, and wore the country's uniform in the Civil war and the Spanish war. The Doctor has one brother who was in the Union army, serving in two different regiments. He enlisted twice and during his second term of service was captain of a company. He is now a resident of Oregon. The parents of our subject were Peter and Maria (Ten Broeck) Schuyler.

The Doctor was born in Ulster county, and when but two years of age was taken by his parents to Columbia county. He pursued his preliminary education in the public schools and afterward entered Hudson Academy. Then determining to engage in the practice of medicine he began preparation for that profession, which he followed for a time and later he abandoned it for the practice of dentistry. He was connected with the latter for many years, enjoying a liberal patronage. At length, however, he left professional life to become a factor in commercial circles in Mecklenburg, where he is now conducting the only drug store of the place.

True to the history of his ancestors, and with the blood of Revolutionary heroes flowing in his veins, Dr. Schuyler joined the Union army during the dark days of the country's peril, from 1862 until 1865. He enlisted at Hudson, New York, as a member of Company A, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth New York Infantry, and served for three years as a hospital steward. He participated in the battles of Port Hudson, May 27 and June 14, 1863, and Cedar Creek, October 19, 1864, and joined in the engagements of Red River, Winchester and Savan-

nah. He was also in many skirmishes and was ever loyal and found at his post of duty, no matter where it called him. He was discharged July 26, 1865, the war having ended, and with a creditable military record he returned to his home in Hudson, New York.

On the 27th of April, 1871, Dr. Schuyler was united in marriage to Miss Amie E. Stephenson, a daughter of Andrew and Susan (Bement) Stephenson. They have a pleasant home in Mecklenburg, the cordial hospitality of many friends being extended to them, they being numbered among the best residents of the town. The Doctor is a Mason, having joined the craft at Hudson, New York. He is classed among the progressive business men of his county, and in mercantile circles, as in professional life, he has won distinction by his close application, his ability and his progressive spirit.

JOHN L. DAVIES.

John L. Davies, who is carrying on agricultural pursuits in the town of Hector, Schuyler county, is one of the adopted sons of the new world, for he was born in Cornwall, England, on the 14th of April, 1855. His father, Jacob B. Davies, was also a native of the same land, born in the year 1822. His wife bore the maiden name of Mary Bailey and was born in 1821. They were the parents of five children: John L., of this review; Marion, now deceased; James; Nicholas; and Richard.

In the schools of his native land John L. Davies pursued his education and there followed farming and gardening. When eighteen years of age he bade adieu to friends in his native land and sailed for the new

world, believing that he could have better business opportunities in the United States. He took up his abode in Schuyler county, where he has since lived, and here he has carried on farming with good success.

Mr. Davies was united in marriage to Miss Carman. Her father, Richard Carman, was born April 4, 1817, and her mother, who in her maidenhood bore the name of Melvina Weyburn, was born on the 17th of September, 1819. In their family were six children, as follows: George, born June 22, 1844; Phebe, born April 28, 1847; Henry, who was born in 1851 and is now deceased; Martha, born in 1854; Jane, born July 25, 1857; and Ellen, born March 9, 1863. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Davies has been blessed with eight children: Ellen M., born February 18, 1883; Walter, born December 8, 1885; Henry, born January 14, 1887; Weyburn, born April 22, 1888; Ralph, born May 8, 1890; Harold, born September 11, 1892; Edgar, born October 3, 1894; and Dorothy, born July 28, 1898. The hope that led our subject to leave his native land and seek a home in America has been more than realized here. He has found the opportunities he sought, and, making the most of these, he has steadily worked his way upward. He possesses the resolution, discrimination and reliability so characteristic of people of his nation and his name is now enrolled among the best citizens of Schuyler county.

CORNELIUS RORICK.

Cornelius Rorick, who proved his loyalty to the Union cause by following the old flag upon southern battle-fields, is to-day a valued citizen of Schuyler county, following

farming in Cayuta township. He was born on the 8th of April, 1841, in the town of Newfield, Tompkins county, New York, and is a son of John and Elizabeth Rorick. The days of his boyhood and youth were quietly passed, his time being occupied with matters usually demanding the attention of a wide-awake, lively boy. He did some work, performed the tasks assigned him in the schoolroom and thoroughly enjoyed the pleasures of the playground.

On the 5th of March, 1865, Mr. Rorick was united in marriage to Miss Minerva Jane Morvan, who was born in Indianapolis, Indiana. In the meantime Mr. Rorick had responded to his country's call for aid and donned the blue uniform as a defender of the national government at Washington, enlisting on the 6th of August, 1862, as a member of the One Hundred and Thirty-seventh New York Volunteer Infantry. Proceeding to the south he participated in the battles of Galesburg and Lookout Mountain, besides other engagements. When the war was ended in 1865 Mr. Rorick returned to his home, taking up his abode in Cayuta, where he has lived continuously since.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Rorick has been blessed with nine children, but they lost their first two, Charlie and Dana. Ellie is now the wife of Ed. Glue, a resident farmer of Cayuta. John was united in marriage to Miss Mary Chaffee, and they, too, are living in Cayuta with their one child. Reuben wedded Miss Bessie Brown and resides at Breesport, Chemung county. He is in the employ of the railroad. Ervine is married to Iola Hoyt and has one child. Levi is yet under the parental roof, and Flossie is attending school. The family home is a comfortable residence in Cayuta. Mr. Rorick has made good improvements upon his

farm and his buildings are kept in good repair, while his land is divided into fields of convenient size by good fences. The early planting of spring results in golden harvests in the autumn and the farm work is carried on in a manner that indicates the owner to be wide-awake, determined and energetic.

He votes with the Republican party, and with his family attends the Baptist church, of which he is an earnest and devoted member. It is a noticeable fact that the old soldier is almost always a good citizen. The sacrifice which he made for his country in the dark hours of the Civil war awaken in him an intense devotion to his country, and Mr. Rorick is no exception to the rule. Local advancement and national progress are causes both dear to his heart and his efforts in behalf of his home community have been effective and beneficial.

FRED B. SIRRINE.

Fred B. Sirrime has always resided in Schuyler county and has long been identified with its agricultural and stock-raising interests. He was born March 1, 1870, in the town of Hector, a son of Horace S. and Deborah A. (Barber) Sirrime, the former a farmer by occupation. Both the Sirrime and Barber families were early settlers of the town of Hector, removing to Schuyler county from Putnam county, New York. They were of English and Scotch descent.

The public school system of his native county has provided Fred B. Sirrime with the educational privileges which he enjoyed in his youth and he was trained to agricultural pursuits upon his father's farm, where during the periods of vacation he assisted in the

labors of field and meadow. The occupation to which he was reared he has always made his life work and he now has a good farm, where he is engaged to some extent in the raising of grain, but his preference is for stock-raising, and he keeps on hand good grades of cattle, horses and hogs, for which he finds a ready and profitable sale on the market. Thus is his income annually increased, and he is now numbered among the successful agriculturists of his community.

In Perry City, New York, on the 31st of January, 1894, Mr. Sirrime was united in marriage to Miss Eliza C. Strowbridge, a daughter of John and Clara Strowbridge. She was born March 13, 1871, and by her marriage has become the mother of one daughter and one son: Clara S., born September 23, 1895; and Horace S., born January 7, 1898. Mr. Sirrime has always affiliated with the Republican party and has firm faith in its principles. In 1900 he became a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He has no pronounced religious views, rather endorsing the Presbyterian doctrines, but wherever he goes he is known as a man of intrinsic worth of character and his friends are many.

JOSEPH L. NORDIKE, D. D. S.

Dentistry may be said to be almost unique among other occupations, as it is at once a profession, a trade and a business. Such being the case, it follows that in order to attain the highest success in it one must be thoroughly conversant with the theory of art, must be expert with the many tools and appliances incidental to the practice of modern dentistry, and must possess business qualifi-

cations adequate to dealing with the financial side of the profession. In all of these particulars Dr. Nordike is well qualified, and therefore has attained prestige among the able representatives of dentistry in New York.

Dr. Joseph Lawrence Nordike was born in Wayne county, Indiana, November 24, 1864, his parents being Lawrence and Emma J. (Estep) Nordike. On both the paternal and maternal sides he comes of good old Revolutionary stock. In both lines one of his great-grandfathers were soldiers of the war of 1812 and the father of our subject was found as a loyal defender of the Union cause in the Civil war, enlisting in the Twenty-second Regiment of Indiana Infantry, with which he served for a year. He was never wounded or taken prisoner.

The Doctor pursued his literary education in the public schools of Peru, Miami county, Indiana, to which place his parents had removed during his early boyhood. He afterward entered the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, and was graduated in the dental department with the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery. On the 30th of June, 1887, returning to Peru, he there began his practice, and for ten years was an able representative of the profession in that place. In March, 1898, he came to the east, establishing his home in Watkins, where he has since remained, and the public has given proof of its faith in his ability by according to him a liberal patronage.

The home life of Dr. Nordike has been very pleasant. He was happily married on the 15th of October, 1889, to Miss Rachel J. Holman, a daughter of Isaac N. and Elizabeth (Liston) Holman. Unto them have been born two children, Bertha and Charles, aged respectively eleven and eight years.

The Doctor belongs to the Jefferson Lodge, No. 332, F. & A. M., of Watkins, and to Miami Lodge, No. 52, I. O. O. F., of Peru, Indiana. He is also connected with the Knights of the Maccabees of Watkins, and his political faith makes him a representative of the Democracy. Religiously he is an Episcopalian. His nature is kindly, his temperament genial and his manner courteous and in Watkins Dr. Nordike is regarded as a companionable and popular gentleman.

MICHAEL CRAMER.

Michael Cramer, of Mechlenburg, is one of the worthy citizens that the fatherland has furnished to the Empire state, and to-day he is successfully engaged in the hotel business, having gained prosperity through his own well directed efforts. His birth occurred on the 11th of January, 1840, in Ellsworth, Germany, his parents being Philip and Mary (Leonard) Cramer. The first fourteen years of his life were spent in his native land. He then came to America, taking up his abode in Dryden, New York. Having no capital and being dependent upon his own resources for a living he secured work as a farm hand and was employed in that capacity until twenty-one years of age, when he put aside business and personal considerations, joining the army in defense of the Union. He enlisted at Cortland, New York, as a member of Company C, Seventy-sixth New York Infantry, and participated in the battles of Fredericksburg and many skirmishes. The date of his enlistment was November, 1861, and on the 2d of October, 1862, he was honorably discharged, for in the meantime he had become quite ill, owing to the hardships and rigors

of army life. His health was so seriously impaired that he had to go to Florida, his lungs having become affected so that it was believed the milder climate of the south would prove beneficial. After being in Finlay Hospital in Washington, D. C., for some time, he was there discharged.

Mr. Cramer at once returned to Cortland county, New York, and has since lived in the lake country of the central portion of the Empire state. In 1889 he took up his abode in Mechlenburg, where he established the hotel which he is now conducting, being the only representative of this line of business in the village. In his pleasant hostelry he has twelve sleeping rooms, a parlor, dining room, kitchen, office and bar-room. There is also a large and commodious barn conducted in connection with the hotel. Mr. Cramer puts forth every effort possible to promote the welfare and comfort of his guests, and has thus won favor with the traveling public. He was a member of Candor Post, G. A. R., for many years, but since coming to Mechlenburg has never transferred his membership to the post here. He possesses many of the sterling characteristics of the German people, including persevering qualities, firmness of purpose and reliability, and along these lines Mr. Cramer has gained his success.

CYRANUS ULMAN.

Cyranus Ulman is a self-made man, who from the early age of twelve years has been dependent entirely upon his own efforts, brooking no obstacles that could be overcome by determination and honorable purpose. He has steadily worked his way upward and is now numbered among the substantial farm-

ers of Catharine township, Schuyler county. He was born in the town of Rosebloom, Otsego county, New York, a son of Mr. and Mrs. John F. Ulman, in whose family were two sons. George W. joined the army as a member of the same company and regiment to which our subject belonged, went to the front and died at Baton Rouge in 1863, thus laying down his life upon the altar of his country.

Prior to the age of twelve years Cyranus Ulman pursued his studies in the public schools, but at that time he began earning his own livelihood and has since been dependent upon his labors. He began working as a farm hand and he also followed carpentering in early manhood. He was thus employed until July 20, 1862, when, aroused by a patriotic spirit, he offered his services to the government, enlisting in the Union army as a member of the One Hundred and Sixty-first Regiment of New York Volunteers, formed in Schuyler county. He went to the front under command of P. H. Durling, of Hector, New York. The regiment spent the winter at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and in the spring of 1863 the company to which our subject belonged was discharged and its members were sent home. After remaining here for a time Mr. Ulman re-enlisted, this time becoming a member of Company D, One Hundred and Seventy-ninth New York Infantry, under Captain Pierson, of Trumansburg, New York, and General Gregg, of Elmira. Proceeding to the front with that command he participated in several engagements, where he manifested his loyalty to the government and to the old flag.

After his return home Mr. Ulman was united in marriage to Miss Louisa Strange, of Newfield, Tompkins county, New York, the wedding being celebrated in the year

1866. They began their domestic life in Odessa, where they are now living. They have one daughter, Nellie, who is the wife of Zella King. Mrs. Ulman's parents reside in Odessa. They have four children: Albert, Ida, Sarah and Mary. Our subject and his wife have traveled life's journey together over a third of a century and throughout this entire period they have lived in Catharine township, where they have many warm friends. In his business affairs he is energetic and determined and thus has gained creditable success. In matters of citizenship he is trustworthy and loyal and in social relations he is pleasant, thus gaining many warm friends.

FRANK A. HARVEY.

Frank A. Harvey was born on the 9th of August, 1846, in the town of Catharine, Schuyler county, and in this connection it is interesting to note something of the family from which he came. His father, Asher Harvey, was born in Enfield, Tompkins county, on the 2d of December, 1826, and having arrived at years of maturity he wedded Rachel Cooper, whose birth occurred in Dutchess county, New York, on the 24th of March, 1836. Their marriage was blessed with seven children: Lydia is the wife of Emmet Brondridge, a resident of Candor, New York; George, who was a soldier of the Civil war and lost a limb in the service, wedded Amelia Loomis and resides in Vanetten, New York, where he is conducting a harness store; Frank A., whose name introduces this review, is the next of the family; Alvaretta is the wife of Samuel Hansler, a resident of the town of Newfield, Tompkins county; De Wit wedded Ida Dickens, by whom he

has seven children, and makes his home in Mechlenburg, New York; Edgar married Edith Dickens and lives in the town of Hector; and Ida, the youngest of the family, is now deceased.

At the usual age Frank A. Harvey entered the public schools, and when his education was acquired he became a defender of the Union cause, enlisting in the service of his country when but eighteen years of age. It was on the 5th of September, 1864, that he donned the blue uniform and joined Company E, One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Regiment of New York Volunteers, with which he served until the close of the war. Although but a boy he was ever loyal and faithful to his duty, displaying a valor equal to that of many veterans of twice his years. When the war was ended and the country no longer needed his services he again became a resident of the Empire state, locating in the town of Enfield, Tompkins county.

There he was united in marriage to Miss Mary A. Bonnett, a daughter of William Bonnett, whose birth occurred in Westchester county, New York. Her mother bore the maiden name of Philanda Burlew and was a native of Enfield, Tompkins county. Their children were: Charles, who married Belle Sonbern, by whom he has one child; John, who is living with his parents in Enfield; and Mary A., the esteemed wife of our subject.

At the time of their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Harvey began their domestic life in the town of Enfield, upon a farm which he continued to cultivate for many years. He made his farm valuable because of the excellent improvements which he placed upon it and because of the care and labor which he bestowed upon the fields. As the years passed his rich harvests returned to him an income that enabled him to save annually and he thus

acquired a comfortable competence which now enables him to live retired. In 1887 he put aside the work of the farm and removed to the village of Cayutaville, purchasing the place which is now the home of himself and his estimable wife. He is identified with the Republican party and keeps well informed on the issues and questions of the day which divide the country into political factions. He never falters in support of what he believes to be right, and this characteristic of his life is in keeping with his professions as a member of the Methodist church.

WILLIAM W. DENISON.

There is much that is commendable in the life record of Mr. Denison, who is a veteran of the Civil war, a citizen faithful and loyal, a business man of honor and a friend of sterling worth. He was born on the 8th of March, 1848, in the town of Veteran, Chemung county. His father, J. J. Denison, was born in Canton, Pennsylvania, and was united in marriage to Miss Cornelia Smith. This worthy couple became the parents of six children, as follows: M. S. Huldah, Christopher, Maria, William W. and Rufus.

Like the other members of his father's household William W. Denison spent the days of his boyhood and youth under the parental roof and was enabled to enjoy the educational privileges afforded by the common schools near by. Therein he pursued his studies until he reached the age of fourteen years. He afterward worked in the mines and was thus employed until he joined the army on the 8th of August, 1864. He became one of the boys in blue of Company A, Fiftieth Regiment of New York Volun-

teers. He was then only eighteen years of age, but he manifested a bravery and fidelity equal to that of many a time-tried veteran. He continued with his regiment until the war closed and rendered to his country valuable service because he was a brave and loyal adherent of the Union cause.

When the war ended Mr. Denison returned to his home in Canton, Pennsylvania, and was again connected with mining interests for many years. He resided in the Keystone state until 1900, when he removed to Watkins, where he has since made his home, and he is now occupying a position as engineer.

On the 12th of November, 1868, Mr. Denison was united in marriage to Miss Annie Camp, a daughter of Elias and Jane (Roberts) Camp, whose family numbered but two children, both daughters, Annie and Katie. By her marriage Mrs. Denison has become the mother of three children, Cornelia, Jay and Ray. Cornelia is now the wife of Byron Rittenhouse and resides at Montour Falls, her husband being foreman of the bridge works there. Jay, who is employed as an engineer at Salt Point, New York, is married and has three children, Katie Marie, Wesley and Leon. Ray resides under the parental roof and is employed as a fireman in the salt works.

During his residence in Watkins, although it has covered but comparatively a brief period, Mr. Denison has made friends because he is a man who deserves the honor and respect of his fellow townsmen. In his political views he is a Republican, and keeps well informed on the issues of the day, but has never been an office seeker. In religious faith he is a Disciple, and his life has been in harmony with his profession as a member of the church.

GEORGE C. BARNES.

George C. Barnes is one of the young and enterprising farmers of Schuyler county who has already attained success to a degree that many an older man might well envy. He was born on the 7th of May, 1876. His father, Lewis Barnes, also a native of Schuyler county, was born June 16, 1849, and after attaining his majority he wedded Emma Morris, by whom he had two children, a daughter and a son, Emma and George C. The mother died of heart disease in 1887 and the father afterward married Rose B. McKane. For some time the father was engaged in conducting a meat market and is now acting as night watchman for large contractors.

In the town of Montour George C. Barnes pursued his education as a student in the public schools, there remaining until fourteen years of age. He has since followed farming, being for some time in the employ of his father and others, after which he began farming on his own account. He was married on the 24th of December, 1897, to Miss Maude Warden, the wedding taking place in the town of Burdett. The lady is a daughter of Eugene Warden, who was born in Lewisville, Pennsylvania, in 1852. His wife bore the maiden name of Ruth Winthrop and they have become the parents of seven children: Harry A., Louisa, David, Frederick, Eunice, Pardee and Louis.

At the time of their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Barnes located in Spencer, New York, where they remained for a year. They then removed to Watkins, where they spent a similar period, going next to Bennettsburg, which was their place of abode for two years. Since that time they have resided in Montour Falls, where they have a pleasant home,

celebrated for its charming hospitality which is enjoyed by their many friends. Mr. Barnes devotes his time and energy to farming, with good success, and although he is yet a young man he is accounted one of the substantial and leading citizens of the community.

CHARLES S. BECKWITH.

Among the men whose lives have contributed to the improvement and progress of Schuyler county was numbered Charles S. Beckwith, who in early pioneer times became a resident of this portion of the state and here lived until his death, his life span covering almost four score years. His name is inseparably interwoven with the early history of the county in many ways and many of his acts have become a matter of record in connection with the upbuilding of this locality.

Mr. Beckwith was born at Coldrain, Connecticut, in 1810, a son of Joseph and Lucinda Beckwith, in whose family of twelve children he was the eldest son. Three of the family are still living: Jasper, who makes his home in Burwell, Nebraska; William, a resident of Shiawassa county, Michigan; and Jason, who is living in Scranton, Pennsylvania. In 1816 the parents left the state of Connecticut and came to what was then Steuben county, New York, now Schuyler county. They were among the earliest settlers of Salubria, the name of which town was afterward changed to Jefferson and is now Watkins. The greater part of the village was then built upon the hillside and Joseph Beckwith conducted a cooperage establishment and a shoe shop in the building that is now the family homestead. He was

one of the first representatives of industrial interests here.

Charles S. Beckwith was only about six years of age when he accompanied his parents on their removal to Schuyler county, where his subsequent life was passed. He was only ten years of age when, in 1820, he entered the employ of John Watkins, and from that time forward he was dependent upon his own resources for a living. In 1820 he carried the first mail bag over the route from Watkins to Newtown, now Elmira, New York, making the journey on horseback. He delivered the bag in safety to the postmaster, who complimented him upon his bravery and care, and seeing that the boy was barefooted he gave him a silver dollar, advising him to buy a pair of shoes. Mr. Beckwith acted upon this advice and carefully cherished the shoes which he thus earned. He was a man of marked energy and industry and in his early years he became extensively engaged in lumbering in the employ of Mr. Watkins. He was also connected prominently with the improvement of the county and the introduction of many important interests here. In 1846 he built the large reservoir in the now famous Watkins glen and in 1848 he built several railroad bridges along the line of the present Northern Central Railroad.

On the 14th of February, 1836, Mr. Beckwith was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Ann Foster, of Hector, and unto this union were born nine children, eight of whom are yet living. Clarissa is the wife of William Collins, a resident of Watkins, and they have one son, William. Mary became the wife of Frank Seaman, who is a fireman on the Northern Central Railroad, living in Elmira, and their children are Judson, Frank and William D. Laura is the wife of Will-

iam S. Longwell, a resident of Corning. William J. married Catharine Wegger and is now living a retired life. John S. is deceased. Ellen became the wife of Lee Clauharty, and they now occupy a pleasant home in Watkins, Mr. Clauharty living a retired life. Their only child, a son, died at the age of twenty years. Charles A. Beckwith is a gardener residing in Watkins. Emily, deceased, was the wife of W. D. Seaman.

Mr. Beckwith, the father, was at one time a very devoted member and liberal supporter of the Baptist church of Hector and later was an efficient helper in the church at Watkins. Sorrow and despondency, occasioned by financial reverses, cast a shadow over the later years of his life. He died in Watkins, March 7, 1889, being past his eightieth year, and was laid to rest in Glenwood cemetery, after a residence of seventy-three years in Schuyler county.

GEORGE W. ROSENKRANS.

George W. Rosenkrans, a prominent political leader of Schuyler county and a well known representative of mercantile interests, is now living in the town of Weston and is numbered among the native sons of the Empire state, his birth having occurred in the town of Bradford, Steuben county, on the 11th of April, 1859. His father, Harmon Rosenkrans, was born either in Seneca or in Steuben county, his parents having come from New Jersey and settled in Seneca county at an early day, subsequently removing thence to Steuben county. In early life Harmon Rosenkrans learned the shoemaker's trade in Bradford, and throughout his business career carried on work along that line.

He wedded Susan Hight, whose grandfather was a Revolutionary soldier and was with Washington at Valley Forge, there enduring all the hardships of that terrible winter. He served throughout the war, thus loyally aiding in securing the independence of the nation, but after the cessation of hostilities he became a surveyor. William Hight, the father of Mrs. Rosenkrans, was a soldier of the Mexican war under the command of General Scott, and with the family came from Pennsylvania to New York, it being in this state that the parents of our subject were married. The father, who was born October 3, 1822, is still living, but the mother passed away in 1888, at the age of fifty-six years.

George W. Rosenkrans was reared to manhood in Bradford and attended school there, after which he spent two years as a student in Starkey Seminary. When about twenty-two years of age he began teaching, and later he continued his own education in the Dundee Preparatory School. He was graduated in the Haverling Union School June 25, 1885, and it was through his own efforts that he was enabled to continue his education, earning the money which met the expenses of his more advanced courses. For two years he engaged in teaching in the Bradford Union Schools, for two years in Weston, for one year in Tyrone, and then again he returned to Weston, where he spent another year. He was a very successful educator, having the faculty to impart readily and impressively to others the knowledge that he had acquired, but his health failed him and he was obliged to abandon the field of educational labor, turning his attention in other directions. He established a mercantile enterprise in Weston, where he is now carrying on business with good success, his

energy, honesty and industry bringing to him a gratifying financial return.

On the 13th of September, 1888, in Weston, Mr. Rosenkrans was united in marriage to Miss Julia, a daughter of Edmund and Mary (Swarthout) Darrin. She was born in the town of Tyrone, Schuyler county, and by her marriage has become the mother of three children, born in Weston: Bertha, Harmon D. and Edmund C.

In November, 1880, Mr. Rosenkrans cast his first ballot, supporting James A. Garfield for the presidency. Since that time he has never failed to vote at an election or attend a town meeting except on one occasion when he was ill in bed. For eight years he has served as justice of the peace, and was re-elected to that office in February, 1903. His decisions have been so strictly fair and impartial that no opinion which he has rendered officially has ever been reversed. By President McKinley he was appointed postmaster of Weston December 7, 1897, and filled the office for five years. Frequently he has been a delegate to various conventions, and in 1900 he attended the national Republican convention in Philadelphia. Socially he is a charter member of Waneta Tent, No. 580, Knights of the Maccabees. Mr. Rosenkrans is a man of scholarly attainments and broad general information, whose extensive reading has made him a companionable and entertaining gentleman. As a citizen he is deeply interested in public progress and improvement, and the questions which affect the general welfare of the community, the state and the nation are familiar to him from many standpoints. His official service has ever been commendable and over the record of his private life and his public career there falls no shadow of wrong or suspicion of evil.

ALONZO FORD.

Farming is the chief occupation of the residents of Schuyler county. The rich land comprised within the borders of the county afford good opportunities to the agriculturist and to the horticulturist, and many men of good business ability and marked enterprise are carrying on work here, which makes this district of the state noted for its agricultural products. Mr. Ford is a representative farmer of the town of Cayuta, but is a native of Tompkins county, New York, his birth having there occurred in Ulysses, on the 19th of January, 1835. His father, Nelson Ford, was born in Connecticut, and in early boyhood became a resident of Schuyler county, New York, where he was reared and married, the lady of his choice being Miss Caroline Dillingham. Their union was blessed with two sons, but Edgar, the elder, is now deceased.

Alonzo Ford, the younger son, acquired a common-school education, and to farm work he was reared, early becoming familiar with all the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist in connection with the cultivation of field and meadow. When he began business on his own account he saw no reason to change his mode of life and has always been a farmer. George Washington said that farming is the most useful as well

as the most honorable occupation to which man can devote his energies. Mr. Ford's choice of a life work was, therefore, well made, and in the control of his land he shows that he is thoroughly conversant with the best methods of raising and rotating crops and of caring for the various kinds of fruit which he raises.

Mr. Ford married Miss Iberia Gaskell, who was born April 8, 1841, and is a daughter of Samuel and Annie Gaskell, the former a native of Massachusetts. Her parents had four children: Adeline and William, both of whom have passed away; John, who is engaged in lumbering and farming in the state of Michigan; and Iberia, the esteemed wife of our subject. By the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Ford they have had one son, William. Suffering from sunstroke his mind became deranged and he is now in an asylum. He married Carrie Gaskell and they had three children.

The religious faith to which Mr. and Mrs. Ford adhere is that of the Methodist church, with which they have held membership for many years. In his political views he is a Republican, but has never sought the honors or emoluments of office, preferring to devote his time and attention to his business affairs, in which he is meeting with creditable success.





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